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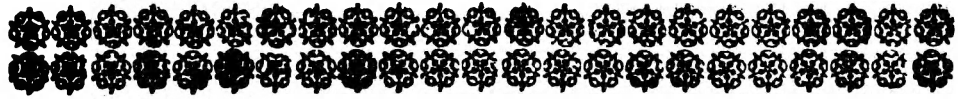
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Don de m Jules
Rambaud

Mons^r Ducloux est prié par Mons^r Fleury
de vouloir bien accepter cet livre comme
un témoignage de son estime particulière.

a Londres, le 7^{me} de Mai 1763





Monday 13th of April 1668.

At a Meeting of the Council of the
R O Y A L S O C I E T Y :

Ordered,

That the Discourse presented to the Royall Society, Entituled, An Essay towards a Real Character, and Philosophical Language, be Printed by the Printer to the Royal Society.

BROUNCKER Presi.



AN ESSAY
Towards a
REAL CHARACTER,
And a
PHILOSOPHICAL
LANGUAGE.

By JOHN WILKINS D.D. *Dean of RIFON,*
And Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.



LONDON,
Printed for SA: GELLIBRAND, and for
JOHN MARTYN Printer to the ROYAL
SOCIETY, 1668.



Handwritten signature or initials, possibly "C. 28" or similar, written in a cursive style.

To the Right Honourable
W I L L I A M
LORD VISCOUNT
B R O U N C K E R,
P R E S I D E N T;

Together with the rest of the *COUNCIL* and
FELLOWS of the *ROYAL SOCIETY*.



My Lord,



NOW at length present to your
Lordship those Papers I had drawn
up concerning a Real Character,
and a Philosophicall Language;
which by severall Orders of the So-
ciety have been required of Me. I
have been the longer about it, partly
because it required some considerable time to reduce the
Collections I had by me to this purpose, into a tolerable or-
der; and partly because when this work was done in
Writing, and the Impression of it well nigh finished, it
hapned (amongst many other better things) to be burnt
in the late dreadfull Fire; by which, all that was Print-
ed (excepting only two Copies) and a great part of the
unprinted Original was destroyed: The repairing of
which, hath taken up the greatest part of my time ever
since. I mention this by way of Apology for that slack-
ness and delay, I may seem to be guilty of in my obedience
to your Orders.

a

I am

The EPISTLE

I am not so vain as to think that I have here completely finished this great undertaking, with all the advantages of which such a design is capable. Nor on the other hand, am I so diffident of this Essay, as not to believe it sufficient for the business to which it pretends, namely the distinct expression of all things and notions that fall under discourse.

I am sensible of sundry defects in the severall parts of this Book: And therefore would make it my humble motion to your Lordship and this Society, that you would by your Order appoint some of our number, thoroughly to examin & consider the whole, and to offer their thoughts concerning what they judge fit to be amended in it. Particularly in those Tables that concern the species of Natural bodies; which, if they were (so far as they are yet known and discovered) distinctly reduced and described, This would very much promote and facilitate the knowledge of Nature, which is one great end of your Institution. And besides, the ranging of these things into such an order as the Society shall approve, would afford a very good method for your Repository, both for the disposal of what you have already, and the supplying of what you want, towards the compleating of that Collection, so generously begun of late, by the bounty of Mr. Daniel Collwal, a worthy Member of this Society. And by this means, I should not doubt, but that in a very short space, you would have the most usefull Repository in the World.

It is no easie undertaking to Enumerate all such matters as are to be provided for in such a design; But the business of Defining, being amongst all others the most nice and difficult, must needs render it a very hard task for any one to attempt the doing of this, for all kinde of
Things,

Things, Notions, and Words, which yet is necessary to the design here proposed.

Upon which account I may be excused for being so solicitous about the assistance of others in these matters, because of their great difficulty and importance. The compleating of such a design, being rather the work of a College and an Age, then of any single Person: I mean, the combined Studies of many Students, amongst whom, the severall shares of such a Work should be distributed; And that for so long a course of time, wherein sufficient experiments might be made of it by practice.

It has been sayd concerning that famous Italian Academy styled de la Crusca, consisting of many choice Men of great Learning, that they bestowed forty years in finishing their Vocabulary. And 'tis well enough known, that those great Wits of the French Academy, did begin their Dictionary in the year 1639. And for the hastning of the Work, did distribute the parts of it amongst severall Committees; and yet that undertaking is (for ought I can understand) far enough from being finished.

Now if those famous Assemblies consisting of the great Wits of their Age and Nations, did judge this Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their Language, worthy of their united labour and studies; Certainly then, the Design here proposed, ought not to be thought unworthy of such assistance; it being as much to be preferred before that, as things are better then words, as real knowledge is beyond elegancy of speech, as the general good of mankind, is beyond that of any particular Countrey or Nation.

I am very sensible that the most usefull inventions do at their first appearance, make but a very slow progress in the World, unless helped forward by some particular advantage

The E P I S T L E

vantage. Logarithms were an Invention of excellent Art and usefulness; And yet it was a considerable time, before the Learned Men in other parts, did so farr take notice of them, as to bring them into use. The Art of Shorthand, is in its kind an Ingenious device, and of considerable usefulness, applicable to any Language, much wondered at by Travailers, that have seen the experience of it in England: And yet though it be above Threescore years, since it was first Invented, 'tis not to this day (for ought I can learn) brought into common practice in any other Nation. And there is reason enough to expect the like Fate for the design here proposed.

The only expedient I can think of against it, is, That it be sent abroad into the World, with the reputation of having bin considered and approved of, by such a Society as this; which may provoke, at least, the Learned part of the World, to take notice of it, and to give it such encouragement, as it shall appear to deserve.

And if upon such an amendment and recommendation by this Society, the design here proposed, should happen to come into common use, It would requite the Honour you bestow upon it, with abundant Interest. The being Instrumental in any such discovery as does tend to the Universal good of Mankind, being sufficient not only to make the Authors of it famous, but also the Times and Places wherein they live.

He that knows how to estimate, that judgment inflicted on Mankind in the Curse of the Confusion, with all the unhappy consequences of it, may thereby judge, what great advantage and benefit there will be, in a remedy against it. Men are content to bestow much time and pains in the Study of Languages, in order to their more easy conversing with those of other Nations. 'Tis said

said of Mithridates King of Pontus, that he was skilled in Two and twenty several Tongues, which were spoken in the several Provinces under his Dominion: Which, tho it were a very extraordinary attainment, yet how short a remedy was it against the Curse of the Confusion, considering the vast multitude of Languages that are in the World.

Besides that most obvious advantage which would ensue, of facilitating mutual Commerce, amongst the several Nations of the World, and the improving of all Natural knowledge; It would likewise very much conduce to the spreading of the knowledge of Religion. Next to the Gift of Miracles, and particularly that of Tongues, powred out upon the Apostles in the first planting of Christianity, There is nothing that can more effectually conduce to the further accomplishment of those Promises, which concern the diffusion of it, through all Nations, then the design which is here proposed.

To which it will be proper for me to add, That this design will likewise contribute much to the clearing of some of our Modern differences in Religion, by unmasking many wild errors, that shelter themselves under the disguise of affected phrases; which being Philosophically unfolded, and rendered according to the genuine and natural importance of Words, will appear to be inconsistencies and contradictions. And several of those pretended, mysterious, profound notions, expressed in great swelling words, whereby some men set up for reputation, being this way examined, will appear to be, either nonsense, or very flat and jejune.

And tho it should be of no other use but this, yet were it in these days well worth a mans pains and study, considering the Common mischief that is done, and the many
b
impostures

impostures and cheats that are put upon men, under the disguise of affected insignificant Phrases.

But what ever may be the issue of this attempt, as to the establishing of a real Character, and the bringing of it into Common use, amongst several Nations of the World (of which I have but very slender expectations;) yet this I shall assert with greater confidence, That the reducing of all things and notions, to such kind of Tables, as are here proposed (were it as compleatly done as it might be) would prove the shortest and plainest way for the attainment of real Knowledge, that hath been yet offered to the World. And I shall add further, that these very Tables (as now they are) do seem to me a much better and readier course, for the entering and training up of men in the knowledge of things, then any other way of Institution that I know of; which I should not presume to assert, before such able Judges as those of this Society, were it not a thing I had well considered and were convinced of.

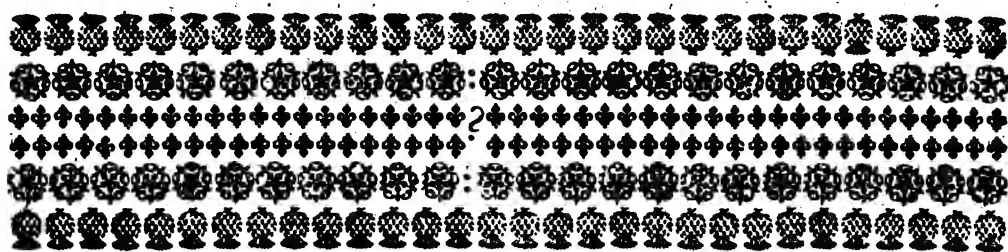
I have nothing further to add, but only the declaring myself to be most Zealously devoted to the Honour and Welfare of the Royal Society,

And particularly (My Lord,)

Your Lordships most

Humble Servant,

J O. V V I L K I N S.



TO THE READER.

I*T may perhaps be expected by some, that I should give an account of my ingaging in a Work of this nature so unsuitable to my Calling and Business.*

For the satisfaction of such, they may please to take notice, that this Work was first undertaken, during that vacancy and leisure which I formerly enjoyed in an Academicall station, to which the endeavours of promoting all kind of usefull know'edge, whereby Learning may be improved, is a very suitable employment. In the time of that daily and intimate converse which I then enjoyed, with that most Learned and excellent Person Dr. Seth Ward, the present Bishop of Salisbury. I had frequent occasion of conferring with him, concerning the various Desiderata, proposed by Learned men, or such things as were conceived yet wanting to the advancement of several parts of Learning; amongst which, this of the Universal Character, was one of the principal, most of which he had more deeply considered, than any other Person that I knew. And in reference to this particular, he would say, That as it was one of the most usefull, so he judged it to be one of the most feasible, amongst all the rest, if prosecuted in a regular way. But for all such attempts to this purpose, which he had either seen or heard of, the Authors of them did generally mistake in their first foundations; whilst they did propose to themselves the framing of such a Character, from a Dictionary of Words, according to some particular Language, without reference to the nature of things, and that common Notion of them, wherein Mankind does agree, which must chiefly be respected, before any attempt of this nature cou'd signifie any thing, as to the main end of it.

It was from this suggestion of his, that I first had any distinct apprehension of the proper course to be observed, in such an undertaking; having in a Treatise I had published some years before, proposed the Hebrew Tongue as consisting of fewest Radicals, to be the fittest ground work for such a design.

Besides

The EPISTLE

Besides the many Private conferences to this purpose, I must not forget to mention, that Publique account which he hath given to the World, of his thoughts upon this subject, in that Learned and Ingenious discourse styled *Vindiciæ Academicarum*; wherein he endeavours to Vindicate those Ancient and famous Schools of Learning, from such reproaches, whereby some Ignorant and ill-natured men (taking the advantage of those bad Times) would have exposed them to contempt and ruine. In which Treatise there is mention made of some considerable preparations, towards the Design here proposed, which if his other necessary imployments would have permitted him to have prosecuted, would without doubt, long ere this, have been advanced to as great a Perfection, as the first Essay in so difficult a matter could have attained.

It was some considerable time after this, before I had any thought of attempting any thing in this kind: The first occasion of it was, from a desire I had, to give some assistance to another person, who was willing to ingage in this design of framing a real Character, from the Natural notion of things; for the helping of whom in so worthy an undertaking, I did offer to draw up for him, the Tables of Substance, or the species of Natural Bodies, reduced under their severall Heads; which I did accordingly perform, much after the same Method, as they are hereafter set down: Though in the doing of it, I found much more labour and difficulty, then I expected, when I undertook it. But he for whom I had done this, not liking this method, as being of too great a Compass, conceiving that he could sufficiently provide for all the chief Radicals, in a much briefer and more easy way, did not think fit to make use of these Tables. Upon which, being my self convinced, That this which I had begun, was the only course for the effecting of such a work, and being withal unwilling to loose so much pains as I had already taken towards it, I resolved (as my leisure would permit) to go on with the other Tables of Accidents. And when after many reviews and changes I had reduced (as well as I could) into these Tables, all simple things and notions, by a Consideration of them à Priori, I then judged it necessary to attempt the reduction of all other Words in the Dictionary to these Tables; either as they were Synonymous to them, or to be defined by them, which would be a means to try the fulness of these Tables, and consequently to supply their defects; And besides a great help to Learners, who without such a direction, might not perhaps at first be able to find out the true place and notion of many Words.

For the farther compleating of this Work, I found it necessary to take into consideration, the framing of such a Natural Grammar, as might be suited to the Philosophy of Speech, abstracting from those many unnecessary rules belonging to instituted Language; which proved a matter of no small difficulty, considering the little help to be had for it, from those few Authors who had before undertaken to do any thing in this kind.

In the doing of these things, I have not neglected any help that I could procure from others, and must acknowledge my self much ingaged to sundry Learned Men of my acquaintance, for their directions, and furtherance in such matters, as were most suitable to their severall Studies and Professions.

Amongst the rest, I must not forget to make particular mention of the special assistance I have received, in drawing up the Tables of Animals
from

To the R E A D E R.

from that most Learned and Inquisitive Gentleman, a worthy Member of the Royal Society, Mr. Francis Willoughby, who hath made it his particular business, in his late Travails through the most considerable parts of Europe, to inquire after and understand the several species of Animals, and by his own Observations is able to advance that part of Learning, and to add many things, to what hath been formerly done, by the most Learned Authors in this kind.

And as for those most difficult Tables of Plants, I have received the like assistance, from one of his Companions in Travail, Mr. John Wray, Late Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, who besides his other general Knowledge, hath with great success applied himself to the Cultivating of that part of Learning.

And as for the principal difficulties, which I met with in any other part of this Work, I must acknowledge myself obliged to the continual assistance I have had, from my most Learned and worthy Friend, Dr. William Lloyd, then whom (so far as I am able to judge,) this Nation could not have afforded a fitter Person, either for that great Industry, or Accurate judgment, both in Philological, and Philosophical matters, required to such a Work. And particularly I must wholly ascribe to him that tedious and difficult task, of setting the Tables to the Dictionary, and the drawing up of the Dictionary itself, which upon tryal, I doubt not, will be found to be the most perfect, that was ever yet made for the English Tongue.

And here I think it prooper to give notice that there are several Words mentioned in the Dictionary, and frequently used amongst some Authors, which are yet very questionable as to their fitness and propriety: Each of these were in the Original Coppy marked with an Asterisk, for the better distinction of them; but by some oversight, these marks have been omitted in the Impression.

If any shall suggest, that some of the Enquiries here insisted upon (as particularly those about the Letters of the Alphabet) do seem too minute and trivial; for any prudent Man to bestow his serious thoughts and time about. Such Persons may know, that the discovery of the true nature and Cause of any the most minute thing, doth promote real Knowledge, and therefore cannot be unfit for any Mans endeavours, who is willing to contribute to the advancement of Learning. Upon which Account some of the most eminent Persons, in several Ages, who were Men of business, have not disdained to bestow their pains about the First Elements of Speech.

Julius Cæsar, is said to have written a Book de Analogia. And the Emperour Charles the Great, to have made a Grammar of his vulgar Tongue. So did St. Basil for the Greek; and St. Austin for the Latin, both extant in their Works.

Besides divers of great reputation both Ancient and Modern, who have Written whole Books on purpose, concerning the just Number of the Letters in the Alphabet; Others have applied their disquisitions to some particular Letters: Messala Corvinus, a Great Man, and a famous Orator amongst the Romans, Writ a Book concerning the Letter S. Adamantius Martyr, was the Author of another Book, concerning the Letters V. and B. Our Learned Gataker has Published a Book concerning Diphthongs. And Jovianus Pontanus esteemed a Learned Man, hath Two Books de Adspiratione, or the Letter H.

Mr.

The EPISTLE, &c.

*Mr. Franklyn hath published a particular Discourse concerning Accents,
And Erycius Puteanus hath Written a Book purposely, De Interpunctione,
of the true way of Pointing Clauses and Sentences. And these Generally
well esteemed for their great usefulness in the Promoting of Learning: Which
may be a sufficient Vindication against any Prejudices of this Nature.*

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Directions for the more easy learning of this Character and Language, with a brief Table containing the Radicals, both *Integrals* and *Particles*; together with the Character and Language, by which each of them are to be expressed.
P. 439

CHAP. VI.

The *Appendix* containing a Comparison betwixt this Natural *Philosophical Grammar* and that of other *Instituted Languages*, particularly the *Latin*, in respect of the multitude of *unnecessary Rules* and of *Anomalisms*, concerning the *China* Character: The several Attempts and Proposals made by others, towards a new kind of Character and Language. The advantage in respect of facility, which this Philosophical Language hath above the *Latin*.
P. 441



ERRATA.

PAGE 6. Line 17. Read *Instituted by Art.* p. 15. l. 9. r. 3. *By assigning, &c.* p. 16. l. 11. (Y) p. 27. l. 39. dele *relief.* p. 32. l. 43. dele *poor.* p. 40. l. 28. r. *defer.* p. 41. l. 21, 22. add *administer, disperse, distribute Token, Fairing* to the preceding line. p. 70. l. 38. r. *dryer.* p. 73. l. 3. r. *Lacinia.* p. 91. l. 7, 8. r. of *this Tribe.* p. 94. l. 19. r. *expand.* p. 97. l. 21, 31. r. *Chichling.* p. 133. l. 31. r. *Oxyrhynchus.* p. 134. l. 48. r. *lozo.* p. 139. l. 18. *Channa.* p. 147. l. 20. r. *Caricacatacter.* p. 150. l. 20, 21. r. *Coccosbrau&es.* p. 153. *Of Birds.* p. 156. l. 13. *Avofessa.* p. 157. l. 48. *Strepsicerôs.* p. 159. l. 5. r. *Shrewmonse.* p. 177. l. 10, &c. r. *More properly Organical; Whether such parts are*
 { External; used for the Senses, &c. p. 181. l. 40. after *superficies* add *implying a respect to the sides or limits of it.*
 { Internal; used for Tasting, Speaking, or Eating. p. 291. l. 49. dele *the,* l. 50. r. the word *Change.* p. 292. l. 22. r. *Arts.* p. 299. l. 35. r. *Lux.* p. 301. l. 14. r. *Quantity.* p. 309. l. 19. r. *this.* p. 324. l. 38. r. *jabber.* p. 346. l. 29. r. *Flas.* p. 368. l. 12. r. *Thin.* p. 390. l. 8, 9. r. *upward, downward, above, below.*

Pag. 391. lin. 13. 𐤃 p. 395. number, 71. 𐤃 n. 74. 𐤃 p. 399. n. 33. 𐤃 p. 400. n. 37, 45. 𐤃 p. 404. l. 3. n. 23. 𐤃 n. 27. 𐤃 n. 37. 𐤃 n. 109. 𐤃 p. 413. l. 20. 𐤃 p. 422. l. 3. 𐤃 p. 427. n. 37. 𐤃 Sabys, p. 428. l. 2. dele 86. l. 6. 𐤃 alti. p. 429 l. 19 for 8. r. f.

In the M A R G I N.

PAGE 70. Read *Muscus.* p. 72. *Oryza.* p. 76. *Petasites.* p. 86. *Conyza.* p. 89. *Perfoliata.* *Eryngium.* *Spondylium.* p. 90. *Charophylon.* p. 91. *Thysselium.* *Chamadrys.* p. 92. *Chamepitis.* p. 93. *Stachis.* *Bugula.* p. 95. *Caryophyllata.* p. 99. *Scorpioides.* *Enpleurifolio.* p. 102. *Caryophyllus.* *Ascyrum.* p. 103. *Chamadrys.* p. 104. *Vola.* *Hyscyamus.* p. 106. *Ebulus.* p. 107. *Grossularia.* p. 108. *Mahaleb.* p. 109. *Philyrea.* *Pyracantha.* *Thymela.* p. 115. *Laurocerafus.* p. 116. *Pistacia.* *Corylus.* p. 123. *Proscarabaus.* p. 142. *Laucifcus.* p. 148. *Ruffa.* *Corylorum.* p. 150. *Alanda.* *Cenchrasmus.* p. 152. *Troglojyes.* p. 158. *Qaxellau*





C H A P. I.

- I. *The Introduction.* II. *The Original of Languages.* III. *The first Mother-tongues.* IV. *Their several Off-springs.*



IN the handling of that subject, I have here proposed to treat of, I shall digest the things which to me seem most proper and material to be said upon this occasion, into four parts; according to this following Method.

In the first Part I shall premise some things as *Præcognita*, concerning such Tongues and Letters as are already in being, particularly concerning those various *defects* and *imperfections* in them, which ought to be *supplied* and *provided against*, in any such Language or

Character, as is to be invented according to the rules of Art.

The second Part shall contain that which is the great foundation of the thing here designed, namely a regular *enumeration* and *description* of all those things and notions, to which marks or names ought to be assigned according to their respective natures, which may be styled the *Scientifical Part*, comprehending *Universal Philosophy*. It being the proper end and design of the several branches of Philosophy to reduce all things and notions unto such a frame, as may express their natural order, dependence, and relations.

The third Part shall treat concerning such helps and Instruments, as are requisite for the framing of these more simple notions into continued Speech or Discourse, which may therefore be styled the *Organical* or *Instrumental Part*, and doth comprehend the Art of Natural or *Philosophical Grammar*.

In the fourth Part I shall shew how these more generall Rules may be applyed to particular kinds of Characters, and Languages, giving an instance of each. To which shall be adjoyned by way of *Appendix*, a Discourse shewing the advantage of such a kind of Philosophical Character and Language, above any of those which are now known, more particularly above that which is of most general use in these parts of the World; namely, the *Latine*.

Lastly, There shall be added a *Dictionary* of the English tongue, in which shall be shewn how all the words of this Language, according to

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the various equivocal senses of them, may be sufficiently expressed by the Philosophical Tables here proposed.

I begin with the first of these.

§. II. The design of this Treatise being an attempt towards a *new* kind of *Character* and *Language*, it cannot therefore be improper to premise somewhat concerning those already *in being*; the first *Original* of them, their several *kinds*, the various *changes* and *corruptions* to which they are liable, together with the manifold *defects* belonging to them. This I shall endeavour to do in the former part of this Discourse.

There is scarce any subject that hath been more thoroughly scanned and debated amongst Learned men, than the *Original* of *Languages* and *Letters*. 'Tis evident enough that no one Language is *natural* to mankind, because the knowledge which is natural would generally remain amongst men, notwithstanding the superinduction of any other particular Tongue, wherein they might be by *Art*. Nor is it much to be wondred at, that the ancient Heathen, who knew nothing of Scripture-revelation, should be inclined to believe, that either *Men* and *Languages* were *eternal*; or, that if there were any particular time when men did spring out of the Earth, and after inhabit alone and dispersedly in Woods and Caves, they had at first no Articulate voice, but only such rude sounds as Beasts have; till afterwards particular Families increasing, or several Families joyning together for mutual safety and defence, under Government and Societies, they began by degrees and long practice to consent in certain Articulate sounds, whereby to communicate their thoughts, which in several Countries made several Languages, according to that in the Poet,

Horat. lib. 1.
Sat. 3.

*Cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris,
Mutum & turpe pecus, glandem atque cubilia propter
Unguibus & pugnīs, dein sustibus, atque ita porro
Pugnabant armis, quæ post fabricaverat usus,
Donec verba quibus voces sensusque notarent
Nominaque invenire; dehinc absistere bello,
Oppida ceperunt munire, & ponere leges,
Ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, &c.*

But to us, who have the revelation of Scripture, these kind of scruples and conjectures are sufficiently stated. And 'tis evident enough that the first Language was *con-created* with our first Parents, they immediately understanding the voice of God speaking to them in the Garden. And how Languages came to be *multiplied*, is likewise manifested in the Story of the *Confusion of Babel*. How many Languages, and which they were that sprang up at that Confusion, is altogether uncertain; whether many of them that were then in being, be not now wholly lost; and many others, which had not the same original, have not since arisen in the world, is not (I think) to be doubted.

Gen. 11. 1, 6.

The most received Conjecture is, that the Languages of the Confusion were according to the several Families from *Noah*, which were 70 or 72. though there be very strong probabilities to prove that they were not so many, and that the first Dispersion did not divide mankind into so many

many Colonies. But now the several Languages that are used in the world do farre exceed this number. *Pliny* and *Strabo* do both make mention of a great Mart-Town in *Colchos* named *Dioscuria*, to which men of three hundred Nations, and of so many several Languages, were wont to resort for Trading. Which, considering the narrow compass of Traffick before the invention of the magnetic Needle, must needs be but a small proportion, in comparison to those many of the remoter and unknown parts of the world.

Nat. Hist. lib.
6. cap. 5.
Strabo, lib. 11.

Some of the *American* Histories relate, that in every fourscore miles of that vast Country, and almost in every particular valley of *Peru*, the Inhabitants have a distinct Language. And one who for several years travelled the Northern parts of *America* about *Florida*, and could speak six several Languages of those people, doth affirm, that he found, upon his enquiry and converse with them, more than a thousand different Languages amongst them.

Mr. *Cambden's*
Remains.

Parchas Pilg.
lib. 8. sect. 4.
chap. 1.

As for those Languages which seem to have no derivation from, or dependance upon, or affinity with one another, they are styled *Lingua matricēs*, or *Mother-tongues*. Of these *Joseph Scaliger* affirms there are eleven, and not more, used in *Europe*; whereof four are of more general and large extent, and the other seven of a narrower compass and use. Of the more general Tongues:

§. III.

Diatrise de
Europæorum
linguis.

1. The *Greek* was anciently of very great extent, not onely in *Europe*, but in *Asia* too, and *Afric*, where several Colonies of that Nation were planted; by which dispersion and mixture with other people it did degenerate into several *Dialects*. Besides those four that are commonly noted, the *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Æolic*, *Attic*, *Herodotus* doth mention four several *Dialects* of the *Ionic*. The inhabitants of *Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, *Crete*, had each of them some peculiarity in their Language. And the present *Coptic* or *Egyptian* seems, both from the words and the character, to be a branch of this family, and was probably spread amongst that people in the days of *Alexander* the Great, upon his conquering of them: Though some conceive that there were at least 30000 families of *Greeks* planted in that Country long before his time.

Brewerwood's
Enquiries,
chap. 1.

2. The *Latin*, though this be much of it a derivation from the *Greek*, (of which the now *French*, *Spanish*, and *Italian* are several off-springs and derivations) had anciently four several *Dialects*, as *Petrus Crinitus* shews out of *Varro*.

De honesta
disciplina, lib.
3. cap. 3.

3. The *Tentonic* or *German* is now distinguished into *Upper* and *Lower*. The *Upper* hath two notable *Dialects*. 1. The *Danish*, *Scandian*, or perhaps the *Gothic*, to which belongs the Language used in *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swedeland*, and *Island*. 2. The *Saxon*, to which appertain the several Languages of the *English*, the *Scots*, the *Frisians*, and those on the North of *Elve*.

Verflag
chap. 7.

4. The *Slavonic* is extended, though with some variation, through many large Territories, *Muscovia*, *Russia*, *Poland*, *Bobemia*, *Vandalia*, *Croatia*, *Lithuania*, *Dalmatia*; and is said to be the vulgar Language used amongst 60 several Nations.

Gesner. Mi-
thridates,
cap. 21.

The Languages of lesser extent are, 1. The *Albanese*, or old *Epirotic*, now used in the mountainous parts of *Epirus*.

2. The *European Tartar*, or *Scythian*, from which some conceive our

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Irish

Irish to have had its original. As for the *Turkish* Tongue, that is originally no other but the *Asiatic Tartar*, mixed with *Armenian* and *Persian*, some *Greek*, and much *Arabic*.

3. The *Hungarian*, used in the greatest part of that Kingdom.

4. The *Finnic*, used in *Finland* and *Lapland*.

5. The *Cantabrian*, used amongst the *Biscainers*, who live near the Ocean on the *Pyrene* hills, bordering both upon *France* and *Spain*.

6. The *Irish*, in *Ireland*, and from thence brought over into some parts of *Scotland*. Though Mr. *Camden* would have this to be a derivation from the *Welsh*.

7. The old *Gaulish* or *British*, which is yet preserved in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and *Britain* in *France*.

Enquiries,
chap. 4.

To this number Mr. *Brerewood* doth add four others, *viz.*

1. The *Arabic*, now used in the steep mountains of *Granata*; which yet is a *Dialect* from the *Hebrew*, and not a *Mother-tongue*.

2. The *Cauchian*, in *East-Friseland*.

3. The *Illyrian*, in the *Isle of Veggia*.

4. The *Fazygian*, on the North side of *Hungary*.

§. IV.

Besides this difference of Languages in their first derivation, every particular Tongue hath its several *Dialects*. Though *Judea* were a region of a very narrow compass, yet was it not without its varieties of this kind: witness the story concerning *Shibboleth* and *Sibboleth*; and that of the *Levite*, who was discovered by his manner of speech; and *S. Peter's* being known for a *Galilean*. 'Tis so generally in other Countries, and particularly with us in *England*, where the Northern and Western inhabitants do observe a different *dialect* from other parts of the Nation, as may appear from that particular instance mentioned by *Verstegan*. Whereas the inhabitants about *London* would say, *I would eat more cheefe if I had it*. A Northern man would speak it thus, *Ay sud eat mare cheefe gyn ay had et*. And a Western man thus, *Chud eat more cheefe an chad it*.

Judges 12.
Judges 18.3.
Matth. 26.73.

Every one of these reputed Mother-tongues, except the *Arabic*, (and perhaps the *Hungarian*) was used in *Europe* during the time of the *Roman* Empire. But whether they were all of them so ancient as the Confusion of *Babel*, doth not appear; there wants not good probability to the contrary for some of them.

Georg. Hornii
Epist. in Box-
hornii Origines
Gallic.

It hath been the opinion of some, particularly *Boxhornius*, that the *Scythian* Tongue was the common mother from which both the *Greek*, *Latin*, *German* and *Persian* were derived, as so many *Dialects*; and 'tis said that *Salmasius* did incline to the same judgment. And *Philip Cluverius* conjectures, that both *Germans*, *Gauls*, *Spaniards*, *Britans*, *Swedes* and *Norwegians*, did anciently use one and the same Language. One principal argument used for this is, the agreement of those remote Nations in some radical words. *Joseph Scaliger* observes that the words, *Father*, *Mother*, *Brother*, *Bond*, &c. are used in the *Persian* tongue, with some little variety, in the same sense and signification as they are used with us. And *Busbequius* relates, that the inhabitants of *Taurica Chersonesus* have divers words in the same sense common with us, as *Wine*, *Silver*, *Corn*, *Salt*, *Fish*, *Apple*, &c. But this might be merely casual, or else occasioned by a mixture of Colonies, and will not argue a derivation of one from another.

In Epist.

another. - So there are several words common to the *Turks*, *Germans*, *Greeks*, *French*, sometimes of the same, and sometimes of several significations; which is not sufficient to argue that all these were of the same Original.

Boxhorn. Origin. Gallic. cap. 6. & 8.

Besides these *European*, there is likewise great variety of Languages in other parts of the world. As for the *Hebrew* Tongue, which is by many learned men supposed to be the same that *Abraham* learnt when he came into *Canaan*, to which that expression *Isai*. 19. 18. *The language of Canaan*, is thought to allude; this is supposed to be the first *Mother tongue* amongst all those that are now known in the world, from which there are sundry *derivations*, as the *Chaldee*, *Syriac*, *Punic*, *Arabic*, *Persian*, *Æthiopic*.

When the *Jews* were in Captivity at *Babylon*, mixed with the *Chaldeans* for 70 years, in that tract of time they made up a Language distinct from both, which is sometimes called *Syriac*, and sometimes *Chaldee*, and sometimes *Hebrew*. Those passages in the Gospel, which are said to be in the *Hebrew* tongue, as *Talitha Kumi*; *Elohi, Elohi, Lamma sabachthani*, are properly *Syriac*; onely they are called *Hebrew*, because that was the Language which the *Hebrews* then used. A great part of this *Syriac* tongue is for the *substance* of the words *Chaldee*, and *Hebrew* for the *fashion*, so degenerating much from both. After the Captivity the pure *Hebrew* ceased to be *vulgar*, remaining onely amongst learned men, as appears by that place in *Nehem*. 8. 7, 8. where we find the Priests, upon reading of the Law to the people after their coming out of *Babylon*, were fain to expound it distinctly to them, and to make them understand the meaning of it; the common people, by long disuse, being grown strangers to the Language wherein 'twas written. So in our Saviour's time, the unlearned *Jews*, whose vulgar Tongue the *Syriac* was, could not understand those parts of *Moses* and the *Prophets* read to them in *Hebrew* every Sabbath-day. Which was the reason of those public speeches and declarations of any learned men, who occasionally came into the Synagogues, after the reading of the Law: though neither Priests, nor Levites, nor Scribes, yet was it ordinary for them to expound unto the people the meaning of those portions of Scripture that were appointed to be read out of the *Hebrew*, which the people did not understand; and to render their meaning in *Syriac*, which was their *vulgar* Tongue.

Ererwood's Enquiries, chap. 9.

John 5. 2. & 19. 13, 17. Acts 2. 1. 40. *Bochart*. Geog. 1. 1. cap. 15.

Luke 4. 15, 16. Acts 13. 15.

As for so much of the pure *Hebrew* as is now in being, which is onely that in the old Testament, though it be sufficient to express what is there intended, yet it is so exceedingly defective in many other words requisite to humane discourse, that the Rabbins are fain to borrow words from many other Languages, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Spanish*, &c. as may appear at large in *Buxtorf's Lexicon Rabbincum*, and a particular Discourse written to this very purpose by *David Cohen de Lara*. And, from the several defects and imperfections which seem to be in this Language, it may be guessed not to be the same which was con-created with our first Parents, and spoken by *Adam* in *Paradise*.

What other varieties of Tongues there have been, or are, in *Asia*, *Afric*, or *America*, I shall not now enquire.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

- I. Concerning the various changes and corruptions to which all vulgar Languages are obnoxious. II. Particularly concerning the changes of the English tongue. III. Whether any Language, formerly in use, be now wholly lost. IV. Concerning the first rise and occasion of new Languages.

¶ I.

There are three Queres which may deserve some farther disquisition. 1. Whether the purest of those *Mother-tongues*, which yet remain, be not now much changed from what they were at the first Confusion. 2. Whether and how any of the *Mother-tongues* have been quite lost since the Confusion. 3. Whether and how other new Languages have since arisen in the world.

1. To the first, Besides the common fate and corruption to which Languages as well as all other humane things are subject, there are many other particular causes which may occasion such a change: The mixture with other Nations in Commerce; Marriages in Regal Families, which doth usually bring some common words into a Court fashion; that affectation incident to some eminent men in all ages, of coining new words, and altering the common forms of speech, for greater elegance; the necessity of making other words, according as new things and inventions are discovered. Besides, the Laws of forein Conquests usually extend to Letters and Speech as well as Territories; the Victor commonly endeavouring to propagate his own Language as farre as his Dominions; which is the reason why the *Greek* and *Latin* are so universally known. And when a Nation is overspread with several Colonies of foreiners, though this do not always prevail to abolish the former Language, yet if they make any long abode, this must needs make such a considerable change and mixture of speech as will very much alter it from its original Purity.

Those *learned* Languages which have now ceased to be *vulgar*, and remain onely in Books, by which the purity of them is regulated, may, whilst those Books are extant and studied, continue the same without change. But all Languages that are vulgar, as those learned ones formerly were, are upon the fore-mentioned occasions, subject to so many alterations, that in tract of time they will appear to be quite another thing then what they were at first.

Brewerwood's
Enquiries,
chap. 2. & 6.

Histor. lib. 3.

The Liturgies of *S. Basil* and *S. Chrysostom*, which are yet used in the *Greek Churches* in their publick worship, the one for *solemn*, the other for *common* days, have been a long time unintelligible to that people; so much is the *vulgar Greek* degenerated from its former purity.

And *Polibius* testifies, that the Articles of truce betwixt the *Romans* and *Carthaginians* could scarce be understood by the most learned *Roman* Antiquaries 350 years after the time of their making.

¶ II.

Alex. Gill Lo-
gonom. An-
glican. Pre-
face.

If any *English* man should now write or speak as our forefathers did about six or seven hundred years past, we should as little understand him as if he were a foreiner; of which it were easie to give several proofs
by

by instance, if it were not inconsistent with my present design of brevity. What the *Saxons* Language was at their first arrival into *England* about the year 440, doth not appear; but 'tis most probable that the *changes* and *differences* of it, have been somewhat proportionable in several Ages.

About the year of Christ 700 the Lord's Prayer in *English* was thus rendred:

Uren fader thic arth in heofnas, sic gehalgud thin noma: to cymeth thin ric: sic thin willa sue is in heofnas and in eortho. Uren hlafofer wirtlic sel us to daeg; and forgef us scylda urna, sue we forgefes scyldgum urum; and no inlead usith in custnung. Ah gefrig urich from ifle. Amen.

Camden's Remains, pag. 23.

About 200 years after, it was changed thus:

Thu ure fader the eart on heofenum. Si thin nama gehalgod. Cum thin ric. Si thip willa on eorthen swa, swa on heofenum. Syle us to dæg urn dægthanlican hlaf. And forgif us ure gyltas swa, swa we forgifath tham the with us agyltath. And ne led the us on costnung. Ac alys us from yfle. Si it swa.

Liste's Saxon Monuments.

About the same time it was rendred in the Saxon Gospels, said to be Translated by King *Alfred*, after this manner.

Fæder ute thu the earth on heofenum, si thin nama Gehalgod to be cume thin Rice, Gewurthe thin willa on eorthan swa swa on heofnum, urne ge dæghwanlican hlaf syle us to dæg. And forgyf us ure gyltas, swa swa we forgivath urum gyltendum. And ne gelædde thu us on costnung. Ac Alyse us of yfle.

About 260 years after, in the time of King *Henry* the 2^d, it was rendred thus, and sent over by Pope *Adrian*, an *English*-man, turned into traeter, that the people might more easily learn and remember it.

Ure fadyr in headen rich,
Thy name be hallyed ever lich,
Thou bring us thy mitchell blisse:
Als hit in heaven y-doe,
Euar in yearth beene it also.
That holy bread that lasteth ay,
Thou lend it ous this like day,
Forgiwe ous all that we have don,
As we forgiwet uch other mon:
Ne let ous fall into no founding,
Ac shield ous fro the fowle thing. Amen.

And about a hundred years after, in the time of *Henry* the third, it was rendred thus:

Fader that art in heavin blisse,
Thin helge nam it wurth the blisse,
Cumen and mot thy kingdom,
Thin holy will it be all don,
In heaven and in erdh also,
So it shall bin full well Ic tro:
Gif us all bread on this day,
And forgif us ure sinnes,
As we do ure wider winnes:
Let us not in founding fall,
Dac fro evil thu slyd us all. Amen.

Abote

About two hundred years after this in the time of *Henry* the VI. (as appears by a large manuscript Volume Bible in the *Oxford-Library*, said to have been this Kings, and by him to have been given to the *Carthusians* in *London* ;) It was rendred thus.

Oure fadir that art in hevenes, halewid be thi name, thi kingdom come to thee, be thi wil don in eerthe, as in hevене, give to us this day oure breed over othre substanc, and forgive to us oure dettis, as we forgiven oure dettouris, and lede us not into temptation, but delivere us from ivel. Amen.

In another M. S. of *Wickliffes* Translation, who lived in *Richard* the 2^{ds} time, it is rendred with very small difference from this.

About a hundred years after this, In a Bible set forth with the Kings licens, translated by *Thomas Mathew*, and printed in the year 1537, it was rendered thus :

O oure father which arte in hevén halowed be thy name. Let thy kingdome come. Thy will be fulfilled, as well in erth, as it is in heaven, Geve us this daye oure dayly bred. And forgeve us our treaspases, even as we forgeve oure trespassers. And lead us not into temptacion, but deliver us from evyll. Amen.

After the same manner it is rendered in the Translation of *William Tyndall*, with some little differences in the spelling.

This one instance may sufficiently manifest by what degrees this Language did receive its several Changes, and how much altered it is *now* from what it *hath been*, and consequently what is to be expected in *future times*. Since Learning began to flourish in our Nation, there have been more then ordinary Changes introduced in our Language : partly by new artificial *Compositions* ; partly by *enfranchising* strange forein words, for their elegance and significancy, which now make one third part of our Language ; and partly by *refining* and *mollifying* old words, for the more easie and graceful sound : by which means this last Century may be conjectured to have made a greater change in our Tongue, then any of the former, as to the addition of new words.

And thus, in all probability, must it have been with all other *vulgar* Languages. So that 'tis not likely that any of these *Mother-tongues* now in being, are the same that they were at the first Confusion. So true is that of the Poet :

Horat. de arte
poëtica.

*Ut sylvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos,
Prima cadunt ; ita verborum vetus interit ætas,
Et, juvenum ritu, florent modo nata vigentque.
Debemur marti nos nostræque----*

And a little after,

*Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus;
Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.*

§. III.

2. As to the second Quere, Whether any of the Ancient Languages be now quite lost ; it may be answered, That if in some few hundreds of years a Language may be so *changed* as to be scarce intelligible ; then, in a much longer tract of time it may be quite *abolished*, none of the most radical and substantial parts remaining : For every *change* is a *gradual corruption*.

Before

Before the flourishing of the *Roman Empire*, there were several native Languages used in *Italy, France, Spain*. In *Italy* we read of the *Messapian*, the *Hebruscan*, the *Sabine*, the *Oscan*, the *Hebrurian* or *Tuscan* Languages; which are now thought by Learned men to be utterly lost, and nowhere to be found in the World.

Lindov. Vives
Annot. in *Augusti. Civ. Dei.*
lib. 19. cap. 17.

'Tis probable that there was not onely one Language in so vast a Territory as *France*, but that several Provinces spake several Languages: But what those Languages were, or whether yet extant, is uncertain. As for the *Celts*, who, inhabiting the inner part of the Country, were less subject to forein mixtures, 'tis most probable that their Language might be the *British* or *Welsh*, which is yet spoken in some parts of *France*. *Cæsar* reports that the *Gauls* were wont often to pass over into *Britain*, to be instructed by the *Druids*, amongst whom there was then no use of Books or Writing, and therefore they must communicate by Discourse. And *Tacitus* affirms that the Speech of the *British* and *Gauls*, differed but little.

Brewerwood's
Enquiries,
chap. 6.

De Bello Gallico, lib. 6.

It is conceived that one of the ancient Tongues of *Spain* was the *Cantabrian*, which doth now there remain in the more barren mountainous, inaccessible parts, where Conquerors are less willing to pursue, or desirous to plant; as our *British* doth in *Wales*. But 'tis probable that there might be several other Languages besides this in so great a Continent, as well as in *Italy*, which are now wholly lost and unknown.

3. As to the third Quere, concerning the first Rise and occasion of new Languages, that may be sufficiently answered by what was before suggested, concerning those many particular emergencies which may contribute to the introducing a change in Languages.

δ IV.

Some think that the *Italians*, *Spaniards* and *French*, after they were totally subdued by the *Romans*, and planted with their Colonies, did, after a certain space of time, receive the *Latin* Tongue as their most vulgar Speech, and retained it; till afterwards, being several times overrun by the Northern barbarous Nations, the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and other Tribes of the *Germans*, who mixed with them, and after several Conquests resided amongst them, sometimes 20, 60, 200 years together; this afforded time enough for such a thorough coalition betwixt them and the Natives, as could not but introduce a great change in the common Language, whilst the Nations were forced to attemper their Speech for the mutual understanding of one another.

Others conceive that those Countries did not at first perfectly receive the *Latin* from the *Romans*, but did onely make use of the most principal radical words; neglecting the Grammatical rules of composition and inflection, and withall varying the way of pronunciation, according to the unusualness and difficulty of several sounds to several Countries: And that this was the first and chief occasion of those various *Medleys* or several *Dialects* now in use; which were afterwards somewhat farther changed from their Originals, by those several Inundations of the *Barbarians*.

'Tis not much material to dispute, which of these causes had the principal influence in the extraction of these modern Tongues, so long as 'tis granted that both of them might contribute and suffice for this effect. As for our present *English*, this seems to be a mixture of the *British*, *Roman*,

C

man;

Camden's
Remains.

man, Saxon, Danish, Norman, according to the several vicissitudes of Plantations and Conquests, that this Nation hath undergone. And according as such Conquests have been more or less compleat and absolute, so have the Languages been more or less generally altered: which is the reason why the Saxon Tongue was by our progenitors more fully introduced in England, then either that of the Franks amongst the Gauls, or that of the Goths or Lumbards in Italy, or that of the Goths, Vandals or Moors in Spain.

Linschoten
voiage, chap.
18.

That which seems to be the newest Language in the World, is the Malay, which is now as general and common amongst the Natives of the East-Indies, as Latin or French is in these parts of the World. 'Tis said to be but of late invention, occasioned by the concurrence of Fishermen from Pegu, Siam, Bengala, and several other Nations, who meeting together at a place convenient for Fishing, and finding that it was by situation exceeding commodious for Traffick from several parts, did agree to settle there a Plantation; and accordingly built the Town of Malacca, which hath since, for many years, been governed by the Portuguez, and is now under the power of the Hollander. And, for the more facil converse with one another, they agreed upon a distinct Language, which probably was made up by selecting the most soft and easy words belonging to each several Nation. And this is the onely Language (for ought I know) that hath ever been at once invented; if it may properly be styled a distinct Language, and not rather a Medley of many. But this being invented by rude Fishermen, it cannot be expected that it should have all those advantages, with which it might have been furnished by the rules of Philosophy.

Additamen-
tum de Reg-
no ataya.

I know that the Learned Golius doth affirm the China Language to be invented by Art; but, upon the best discovery to be made of it at this distance, from those who have lived many years in that Country, and pretend to understand the Language, it appears to be so exceedingly equivocal, and in many respects so very imperfect, that there is little reason to believe it had any such Original.

CHAP. III.

- I. The Original of Letters and Writing. II. That all Letters were derived from the Hebrew. III. The use of Letters is less ancient, and the kinds of them less numerous, then of the Languages themselves. IV. Of Notes for Secrecy or Brevity. V. Of real Characters. VI. Of Alphabets in general.

§. I.

Tuscul. Qu.
lib. 1.

HAVING laid down this brief and general View of Languages, 'tis requisite that something should be also premised concerning Letters, the Invention of which was a thing of so great Art and exquisiteness, that Tully doth from hence infer the divinity and spirituality of the humane soul, and that it must needs be of a farr more excellent and abstracted Essence then mere Matter or Body, in that it was able to reduce all articulate sounds to 24 Letters.

Though

Though the Scripture doth not mention any thing concerning the invention of these; yet 'tis most generally agreed, that *Adam*, (though not immediately after his Creation, yet) in process of time, upon his experience of their great necessity and usefulness, did first invent the ancient *Hebrew* Character: whether that which we now call the *Hebrew*, or else the *Samaritan*, is a question much debated by several Learned men, which I shall not now inquire into, or offer to determine.

As for those particular *Alphabets* which are by some ascribed to *Adam*, *Enoch* and *Noah*, mentioned by several Authors, and in a late Discourse by *Thomas Bangius*, they have so little foundation in any probable reason or story, that I shall not so much as make any farther mention of them.

Caelum Orientis.

It hath been abundantly cleared up by many Learned men, that the ancient *Hebrew* Character hath the *priority* before any other now known; which is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the best and most ancient *Heathen* Writers. And 'tis amongst rational arguments none of the least, for the Truth and Divine Authority of Scripture, to consider the general concurrence of all manner of evidence for the Antiquity of the *Hebrew*, and the derivation of all other Letters from it.

§. II.

Pliny affirms in one place, that the first invention of Letters ought to be ascribed unto the *Affrians*; and in another place he saith, that under the name of *Syria* he understands the Regions which were styled *Palestine*, *Judaea* and *Phœnicia*; and in the same Chapter he ascribes the invention of Letters to the *Phœnicians*. So doth *Lucan* likewise;

Grotius de Veritate Relig. lib. 1.

Nat. Hist. l. 7. cap. 56. Lib. 5. cap. 12.

Bell. Pharfal. lib. 3.

Phœnices primi (fame si credimus) ausi Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuris.

With these agree ^a *Herodotus*, ^b *Strabo*, ^c *Plutarch*, ^d *Curtius*, *Mela*, &c. who all consent, that the *Grecians* did first receive their Letters from the *Phœnicians* by *Cadmus*, who lived about the time of *Joshua*. And that the *Punic* or *Phœnician* Tongue was the *Canaanitish* or the *Hebrew*, though somewhat altered from its original pronunciation, (as is wont in tract of time to befall Colonies planted far from home, amongst strangers,) is sufficiently manifested from the remainders of it that are extant in *Plautus* and other prophane Authors, as they are cited by the learned *Bochart*. And that the *Phœnicians* were *Canaanites* hath proof also in Scripture, because the same woman who in *Mark* 7. 26. is styled a *Syrophœnician*, is said *Matth.* 15. 22. to be a *Canaanite*.

^a Terpsichore. ^b Symposiac. lib. 9. ^c Histor. lib. 4. *Scaliger*. Appendix de Emendat. Temp. *Brewerwood's* Enquiries, chap. 7. *Geograph.* l. 2.

That the ancient *Greek* Character was of very near affinity to the *Samaritan*, and that the *Latin* Letters were of such an affinity to the *Greek*, and derived from them, being in a manner the same with the ancient *Ionic* Letters, is made very plain by *Scaliger*, and owned by *Pliny* and *Diomysius Halicarnassensis*. And *Tacitus* doth acknowledge that the ancient *Latin* Characters were in their shape and figure almost the same with the *Greek*. And as for the other Letters that are known, namely, the *Syriac*, *Arabic*, *Æthiopic*, *Armenian*, *Coptic*, *Illyric*, *Georgian*, *Gothic*, there is this cogent Argument to prove them to be of the same Original, because their *Alphabets* do generally observe the same order of Letters, which, being in it self exceedingly irrational, cannot probably have any other reason but imitation. Except onely that of the *Arabs*, saith *Hermannus Hugo*, who, that they might not seem to have borrowed Letters

Animadv. in Eusebium, Anno 1617. *Nat. Hist.* lib. 7. cap. 56. *Histor.* lib. 1. *Annal.* 11.

De Origine Scribendi, cap. 5.

from others, did purposely disturb the order of the *Alphabet*; to which he might have added the *Æthiopic* and *Armenian*.

§. III. There are two general things to be observed concerning these derived Letters. 1. That they are not of so great *Antiquity*. 2. That they are not so *numerous* as Languages are.

Enquiries,
chap. 5.

1. They are not so *ancient*, many Nations remaining a long while before they grew so far civilized as to understand the use of Letters, which to this day are not known amongst many of the *American* Nations, nor the Inhabitants of *Lapland*: and after they have been known, and of some public use, it hath been yet a considerable space, before persons have written any Discourse in their own Language. 'Tis observed by *Tschudas* of the *German*, and by *Genebrard* of the *French* Tongue, (saith Mr. *Brerewood*) that 'tis not much above 400 years, since Books began to be written in those Languages.

2. And because the use of *Letters* in particular Countries is not so ancient as *Language*, therefore are they not of so *numerous* kinds; several Nations taking up the use of *Letters* from their neighbours, and adapting them to their own Tongue. Thus the *Spanish*, *French*, *Italian*, *German*, *British*, *English*, *Irish*, &c. do all of them use the same *Latine* Character, it being probable that they had none of their own, before they learnt this of the *Romans*. The *Coptic* or *Egyptian* Character, ever since *Egypt* came under the Dominion of *Macedon*, hath been the *Greek*, excepting only seven *Letters* proper to their Tongue, which the *Greek* Alphabet did not sufficiently express; The *Muscovites* likewise and the *Russians*, the *Georgians* and *Jacobins*, do use the *Greek* Character; the *Persians* and *Turks* use the *Arabick*: though the *Letters* of any Tongue do not always remain the same, but are subject to the like fate and mutability, to which Languages are exposed.

§. IV. Besides this common way of Writing by the ordinary *Letters*, the Ancients have sometimes used to communicate by other *Notes*, which were either for *Secrecy*, or *Brevity*.

Vid. Purchas
book 5. chap.
7. sect. 1.

1. For *Secrecy*: such were the *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*, (as they are commonly esteemed) being the representation of certain living Creatures, and other Bodies, whereby they were wont to conceal from the vulgar the Mysteries of their Religion. But there is reason to doubt whether there be any thing in these worth the enquiry, the discoveries that have been hitherto made out of them being but very few and insignificant. They seem to be but a slight, imperfect invention, suitable to those first and ruder Ages; much of the same nature with that *Mexican* way of writing by Picture, which was a mere shift they were put to for want of the knowledge of *Letters*. And it seems to me questionable, whether the *Egyptians* did not at first use their *Hieroglyphicks* upon the same account, namely, for the want of *Letters*.

Those waies of writing treated of by the Abbot *Tyrbemius*, were likewise for *occult* or *secret* communication: And though some Learned men have suspected and accused him to have thereby delivered the Art of *Magic*, or *Conjuring*; yet he is sufficiently cleared and vindicated from any such prejudice in that very learned and ingenious Discourse *de Cryptographia*, under the feigned name of *Gistavus Selenus*,
by

by which the noble Author, the Duke of Lunenburg, did disguise his true name of *Augustus Lunenburgicus*.

2. For *Brevity*: There were single *Letters* or *marks*, whereby the *Romans* were wont to exprefs whole words. *Ennius* is said to have invented 1100 of these; to which number *Tullius Tyro*, *Cicero's Libertus*, (Others say *Cicero* himself,) added divers others, to signifie the *particles* of speech; after whom *Philargyrus* the *Samian* and *Mecenas*, added yet more. After these *Annaeus Seneca* is said to have laboured in the regulating and digesting of those former notes; to which adding many of his own, he augmented the whole number to 5000, published by *Janus Gruterus*; though amongst his there are divers of a later invention, relating to Christian institutions, which have been added since (as 'tis said) by *S. Cyprian* the Martyr. The way of writing by these did require a vast memory and labour; yet it was far short of expressing all things and Notions, and besides, had no provision for Grammatical variations.

Trithemius de Polygraphia.

Of this nature is that *short-hand-writing* by Characters so frequent with us in *England*, and much wondered at by Foreigners; which hath a great advantage for speed and swiftness in writing; those who are expert in it being able this way to take any ordinary discourse *verbatim*.

Besides these, there have been some other proposals and attempts about a *Real universal Character*, that should not signifie *words*, but *things* and *notions*, and consequently might be legible by any Nation in their own Tongue; which is the principal design of this Treatise. That such a Real Character is possible, and hath been reckoned by Learned men amongst the *Desiderata*, were easie to make out by abundance of Testimonies. To this purpose is that which *Piso* mentions to be somewhere the wish of *Galen*, That some way might be found out to represent things by such peculiar *signs* and *names* as should exprefs their *natures*; *ut Sophistis eriperetur decertandi & calumniandi occasio*. There are several other passages to this purpose in the Learned *Verulam*, in *Vossius*, in *Hermannus Hugo*, &c. besides what is commonly reported of the men of *China*, who do now, and have for many Ages used such a general Character, by which the Inhabitants of that large Kingdom, many of them of different Tongues, do communicate with one another, every one understanding this common Character, and reading it in his own Language.

§. V.

Histor. Nat. India, lib. 4. c. 3.

De Augment. lib. 6. cap. 1. Orig. scribendi, cap. 4.

It cannot be denied, but that the *variety* of *Letters* is an appendix to the Curse of *Babel*, namely, the multitude and variety of *Languages*. And therefore, for any man to go about to add to their number, will be but like the inventing of a Disease, for which he can expect but little thanks from the world. But this Consideration ought to be no discouragement: For supposing such a thing as is here proposed, could be well established, it would be the surest remedy that could be against the Curse of the Confusion, by rendring all other *Languages* and *Characters* useles.

It doth not appear that any *Alphabet* now in being, was invented at once or by the *rules* of *Art*; but rather that all, except the *Hebrew*, were taken

§. VI.

taken

taken up by Imitation, and pass by degrees through several Changes; which is the reason that they are less complete, and liable to several exceptions. The *Hebrew* Character, as to the shape of it, though it appear solemn and grave, yet hath it not its *Letters* sufficiently distinguished from one another, and withall it appears somewhat harsh and rugged. The *Arabic* Character, though it shew beautiful, yet is it too elaborate, and takes up too much room, and cannot well be written small. The *Greek* and the *Latin* are both of them graceful and indifferent easie, though not without their several imperfections.

As for the *Æthiopic*, it hath no less than 202 *Letters* in its Alphabet; namely, 7 *Vowels*, which they apply to every one of their 26 *Consonants*, to which they add 20 other aspirated *Syllables*. All their Characters are exceedingly complicated and perplexed, and much more difficult than those proposed in this following Discourse for the expressing of things and notions.

*Martinii At-
las Simensis.*

This is said likewise of the *Tartarian*, that every Character with them is a *Syllable*, having each of the *Vowels* joyned to its *Consonant*, as *La*, *Le*, *Li*, &c. which must needs make a long and troublesome *Alphabet*.

But it is not my purpose to animadvert upon these *Tongues* that are less known, so much as those with which these parts of the world are better acquainted.

CHAP. IV.

I. *The Defects in the common Alphabets, as to their true Order.* II. *Just Number.* III. *Determinate Powers.* IV. *Fitting Names.* V. *Proper Figures of the Letters.* VI. *The Imperfections belonging to the Words of Language, as to their Equivocalness, variety of Synonymous words, uncertain Phraseologies, improper way of Writing.*

¶ I.

ONE special Circumstance which adds to the Curse of *Babel* is that *difficulty* which there is in all *Languages*, arising from the various *Imperfections* belonging to them, both in respect of 1. their first *Elements* or *Alphabets*, 2. their *Words*.

I. For *Alphabets*, they are all of them, in many respects, liable to just exception.

1. As to the *Order* of them, they are inartificial and *confused*, without any such methodical distribution as were requisite for their particular natures and differences; the *Vowels* and *Consonants* being promiscuously huddled together, without any distinction: Whereas in a regular *Alphabet*, the *Vowels* and *Consonants* should be reduced into *Classes*, according to their several kinds, with such an order of precedence and subsequence as their natures will bear; this being the proper end and design of that which we call *Method*, to separate the *Heterogeneous*, and put the *Homogeneous* together, according to some rule of precedency.

The *Hebrew* Alphabet, (the order of which is observed in several *Scriptures*, *Psal.* 119. and in the *Book of Lamentations*) from whence the others are derived, is not free from this Imperfection.

2. For

2. For their *Number*, they are in several respects both *Redundant*, and *Deficient*. §. II.

1. *Redundant* and superfluous; either 1. By allotting *several Letters* to the *same power* and sound. So in the Hebrew (ם & ש) and so perhaps (א & א) (מ & מ) (ו & ו) (ז & ז .) So in the ordinary *Latin*, (C & K) (F & Ph .) Or 2. by reckoning *double Letters* amongst the most simple elements of Speech: as in the *Hebrew* ז; in the *Greek* ξ and †; in the *Latin* (Q. Cu) (X. cs.) and † Consonant or Jod which is made up of (dzb) by assigning several Letters to represent one simple power, as *th, sh, &c.* So that none of these can regularly be reckoned amongst the simple elements of Speech.

2. *Deficient* in other respects, especially *in regard of Vowels*, of which there are 7 or 8 several kinds commonly used, (as I shall shew afterwards) though the *Latin Alphabet* take notice but of *five*, whereof two, namely (*i* and *u*.) according to our *English* pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but *Diphthongs*. And besides, that gradual difference amongst Vowels of *long* and *short* is not sufficiently provided for. The Ancients were wont to express a *long Vowel* by *doubling* the Character of it; as *Amaabam, Naata, Ree, Seedes, Sanctissimis, Mariinas*: though oftentimes the Vowel *I*, instead of being doubled, was onely *prolonged* in the figure of it; as *ÆDILIS, PISO, VIVUS*. For the ways used by us *English* for lengthning and abbreviating Vowels, *viz.* by adding *E* quiescent to the end of a word for *prolonging* a Syllable, and *doubling* the following Consonant for the *shortning* of a Vowel, as *Wane, Wann; Ware, Warr, &c.* or else by *inserting* some other Vowel, for the *lengthning* of it, as *Meat, Met; Read, Red, &c.* both these are upon this account *improper*, because the sign ought to be where the sound is. Nor would it be so fit to express this by a distinct *Character*, because it denotes onely an *accidental* or *gradual difference*, as by an *Accent*; the chief use of *Accents*, for which they are necessary in ordinary speech, being to signify *Quantities* and Elevations of voice. Vossius.

3. For their *Powers*, they are very *uncertain*, not alwaies fixed and determined to the same signification: which as to our *English* pronunciation may be made to appear by abundance of Instances both in the Vowels and Consonants. §. III.

1. As to the *Vowels*: It is generally acknowledged that each of them have several sounds. *Vocales omnes plurisonæ*, saith *Lipsius*. And the learned *Vossius* doth assure us, that the Ancients did use their Vowels in very different ways, *aliquando tenuius exiliusque, nunc crassius, nunc inter-medio sono*.

De Pronunc.
cap. 5.
Grammat.
lib. 1. cap. 12.
Jof. Scal. Diat.
De varia pron-
nunciat. one.

The power of the Vowel (*i*) treated of afterwards, is expressed in writing no less then six several waies; by

- e. He, me, she, ye.
- ee. Thee, free, wee.
- ie. Field, yield, shield, chief.
- ea. Near, dear, bear.
- eo. People.
- i. Privilege.

So is the *Power* of the Vowel (*a* ;) as in *All, anl, aw, fault, caught, brought.*

brought. These are all various waies of writing the same long Vowel ; besides which there are other distinct waies of expressing the same Vowel when it is used short, as in the words *of, for, &c.*

And for the Power of the Vowel (v) that is likewise written five several waies.

o. To, who, move.

oe. Doe.

oo. Shoo, moon, noon.

ou. Could, would.

uo. Two.

And as for the Power of the Vowel (q) this also is written five several waies ; namely, by the Letters

i. Sir, stir, firmament, &c.

o. Hony, mony, come, some, love, &c.

oo. Blood, flood.

u. Turn, burn, burthen.

ou. Country, couple.

2. As to the Consonants, these likewise are of very uncertain Powers : witness the different pronunciation of the letter (C) in the word *Circo*, and (G) in the word *Negligence*. I know 'tis said that the letter (C) before the Vowels *a, o, u*, must be pronounced like (K,) as in the words *cado, coram, cudo* ; and before the Vowels *e, i*, as *S*, as in the words *cedo, cilium*. But there is no reason why it should be so. Upon which account our learned Country man, Sir *Tho. Smith*, doth justly censure it as *non-strum litera, non litera ; ignorantie specimen, non artis ; modò serpens, modò cornix*.

De Linguz
Anglicanz
pronunciati-
one.

Cessio, Sessio,
Gratia.

The letters *C, S, T*, are often used alike, to denote the same Power, and that both in *English* and *French* ; and the letter (*S*) is most frequently used for (*Z*) which must needs be very improper. And, which is yet more irrational, some Letters of the same name and shape are used sometimes for Vowels, and sometimes for Consonants ; as *J, V, W, T* ; which yet differ from one another *sicut corpus & anima*, and ought by no means to be confounded.

Priscian.

To which may be added, that from this equivocal power of Letters, it so falls out, that

1. Some words are distinguished in writing, and not in pronunciation : as *Sessio, Cessio* ; *Sera, Cera* ; *Servus, Cervus* ; *Syrus, Cyrus* ; *Boar, Bore* ; *Come, Lat. Cum* ; *Done, Dun* ; *Dear, Deer* ; *Hear, Here* ; *Heart, Hart* ; *Meat, Mete* ; *Son, Sun* ; *Some, Lat. Sum* ; *Toes, Toxe* ; *Tec, Towe* ; *To, Too, Two*.

2. Some words are distinguished in pronunciation, but not in writing ; as the words *Give, i. Dare, Give, i. Vinculum* ; *Get, i. Acquirere, Get, i. Gages* ; *is* and *his* in *English*, and *is* and *his* in *Latin*. So the *Latin* word *Malè, i. evilly*, is a dissyllable ; whereas the *English* word *Male*, which signifies the masculine Sex, is but a monosyllable. All which are very great incongruities, and such as ought to be avoided in any regular establishment of Letters.

§. IV.

4. Their Names in most Alphabets, are very improperly expressed by words of several syllables ; as *Aleph, Beth, Gimel, &c. Alpha, Beta, Gamma, &c.* And thus it is in 15 several Alphabets mentioned by Her-

MANNUS

mannus Hugo. In which respect the *Roman Alphabet*, and our *English*, De Origine Scribendi c. 7. which follows it very near, are much more convenient than the rest, where each Letter is named simply by its Power. Though herein likewise there be some defects: for the letter *C* should not be named *See*, but *Kee*; and *G*, not, as usually we do, *Jee*, but *rn*: and so *R*, to conform it with the rest, should be called *er*, not *ar*; and *Z* should be styled *ez*, not *zad*.

5. Their *Figures* have not that *correspondency* to their Natures and Powers which were desirable in an artificially-invented Alphabet, wherein the *Vowels* ought to have something answerable in their *Character* unto the several kinds of *Apertion* which they have in their *sound*. And so for the *Consonants*, they should have some such affinity in their *Figures* as they have in their *Powers*. 'Tis so in some of them, whether purposely or casually, I know not; as *B P. b p. C G. S Z.* and perhaps *T D, t d*: but not in others. ϕ. V.

To this may be added, the *manner of writing* as to the *Oriental Tongues*, from the right hand to the left, which is as *unnatural* and inconvenient, as to write with the light on the wrong side. The *Jews* themselves write their particular strokes of Letters from the left to the right hand; and therefore it would be much more rational, that their words should be written so too. Scaliger de Caussis L. L. cap. 46.

Besides these Defects in the usual *Alphabets* or *Letters*, there are several others likewise in the *Words* of Language, and their *Accidents* and *Constructions*. ϕ. VI.

1. In regard of *Equivocals*, which are of several significations, and therefore must needs render speech doubtful and obscure; and that argues a *deficiency*, or want of a sufficient number of *words*. These are either *absolutely* so, or in their *figurative* construction, or by reason of *Phrasologies*.

Of the first kind there are great variety in *Latin*. So the word

LIBER. apud	}	<i>Literatos</i> <i>Politicos</i> <i>Oratores</i> <i>Rusticos</i>	}	significat	}	<i>Codicem.</i> <i>Libertate fruentem.</i> <i>Filium.</i> <i>Arboris corticem.</i>
-------------	---	--	---	------------	---	---

So the word *Malus* signifies both an *Apple-tree*, and *Evil*, and *the Mast of a ship*; and *Populus* signifies both a *Poplar-tree*, and the *People*, &c. Besides such *Equivocals* as are made by the *inflexion* of words: as *Lex, legis, legi*; *Lego, legis, legi*; *Sus, suis*; *Suo, suis*; *Suus, suis*: *Amarè* the Adverb; *Amo, amas, amavi, amare*; and *Amor, amaris vel amare*: with abundance of the like of each kind.

Nor is it better with the *English* Tongue in this respect, in which there is great variety of *Equivocals*. So the word *Bill* signifies both a *Weapon*, a *Bird's Beak*, and a written *Scroll*: The word *Grave* signifies both *sober*, and *Sepulcher*, and to *Carve*, &c.

As for the ambiguity of words by reason of *Metaphor* and *Phrasology*, this is in all instituted Languages so obvious and so various, that it is needless to give any instances of it; every Language having some peculiar phrases belonging to it, which, if they were to be translated *verbatim* into another Tongue, would seem wild and insignificant. In which our

D

English

English doth too much abound, witness those words of *Break, Bring, Cast, Clear, Come, Cut, Draw, Fall, Hand, Keep, Lay, make, Pass, Put, Run, Set, Stand, Take*, none of which have less than thirty or forty, and some of them about a hundred several senses, according to their use in Phrases, as may be seen in the Dictionary. And though the varieties of Phrases in Language may seem to contribute to the elegance and ornament of Speech; yet, like other affected ornaments, they prejudice the native simplicity of it, and contribute to the disguising of it with false appearances. Besides that, like other things of fashion, they are very changeable, every generation producing new ones; witness the present Age, especially the late times, wherein this grand imposture of Phrases hath almost categr out solid Knowledge in all professions; such men generally being of most esteem who are skilled in these Canting forms of speech, though in nothing else.

2. In respect of *Synonymous* words, which make Language tedious, and are generally *superfluities*, since the end and use of Speech is for humane utility and mutual converse; *magis igitur refert ut brevis, & rectus, & simplex sit, quam longus & varius*. And yet there is no particular Language but what is very obnoxious in this kind. 'Tis said that the *Arabic* hath above a thousand several names for a *Sword*, and 500 for a *Lion*, and 200 for a *Serpent*, and fourscore for *Hony*. And though perhaps no other Language do exceed at this rate, as to any particular; yet do they all of them abound more then enough in the general. The examples of this kind, for our *English*, may be seen in the following Tables. To this may be added, that there are in most Languages several words that are mere *Expletives*, not adding any thing to the Sense.

3. For the *Anomalisms* and Irregularities in Grammatical construction, which abound in every Language, and in some of them are so numerous, that Learned men have scrupled whether there be any such thing as *Analogy*.

4. For that *Difference* which there is in very many words betwixt the *writing* and *pronouncing* of them, mentioned before. *Scriptio est vocum pictura*: And it should seem very reasonable, that men should either speak as they write, or write as they speak. And yet Custom hath so rivetted this incongruity and imperfection in all Languages, that it were a hopeless attempt for any man to go about to repair and amend it. 'Tis needless to give instances of this, there being in divers Languages as many words whose sounds do disagree with their way of writing, as those are that agree. What is said of our *English* Tongue is proportionably true of most other Languages, That if ten Scribes (not acquainted with the particular Speech) should set themselves to write according to pronunciation, not any two of them would agree in the same way of spelling.

'Tis an observation of a Learned man concerning the *French* Tongue, that it is *ineptissime confusa, aliàs ad fastidium otiosis suffarcta literis; aliàs ad mendicitatem inops & jejuna; nunquam sibi constans, & raro rationi consona*. 'Tis said that *Peter Ramus* did labour much in reducing it to a new *Orthography*, but met with much discouragement in this attempt from Learned men; besides the invincibleness of general Custom, against which (for the most part) men strive in vain. What better success those Learned ingenious persons of the *French Academy* may have, who

Scaliger de
Causis L. L.
cap. 188.

Ep. Walton
Prolegomena
de Lingua
Arabica, sect.
6.

Sir Tho. Smith
de recta
Descriptione.

who have been for several years engaged in this Work, I cannot conjecture: This relates to *Chilperich King of France*, that he did, for the compendiousness of writing, add to the *French Alphabet* these five Letters, *H, X, Y, Z*, joining by a strict and solemn Edict the reception and use of them through his Dominions; and that in all Schools Youths should be instructed in the use of them. And yet, notwithstanding his Authority in imposing of them, they were presently after his death laid aside and disused.

Gregorius In-
rogatus.

As to our own Language, several persons have taken much pains about the Orthography of it. That learned Knight *Sir Thomas Smith*, Secretary to *Queen Elizabeth*, and sometime her Ambassador into *France*, hath published an elegant Discourse in *Latin*, *De rebus Grammaticis Linguae Anglicanae scripturis*. After him, this Subject was in another Discourse professed by one of the *Horcks*, who calls himself *Cheston*, who was followed by one *Wade*, that writ to the same purpose. After these, *Bubaker* endeavoured to add to, and alter divers things in those others that preceded him; who was succeeded in the same attempt by *Alexander Gill*, in his *English Grammar*. And yet so invincible is Custom, that still we retain the same errors and incongruities in writing which our Forefathers taught us.

CHAP. V.

- I. That neither Letters nor Languages have been regularly established by the rules of Art.
- II. The natural Ground or Principle of the several ways of Communication amongst men.
- III. The first thing to be provided for in the establishing of a Philosophical Character or Language, is a just enumeration of all such things and notions to which names are to be assigned.

FROM what hath been already said it may appear, that there are no Letters or Languages that have been at once invented and established according to the Rules of Art; but that all, except the first, (of which we know nothing so certain as, that it was not made by human Art upon Experience) have been either taken up from that first, and derived by way of *Imitation*; or else, in a long tract of time, have, upon several emergencies, admitted various and casual alterations; by which means they must needs be liable to manifold defects and imperfections, that in a Language at once invented and according to the rules of Art might be easily avoided. Nor could this otherwise be, because that very Art by which Language should be regulated, viz. *Grammar*, is of much later invention than Languages themselves, being adapted to what was already in being, rather than the Rule of making it so.

p. 1.

Though the *Hebrew Tongue* be the most ancient, yet *Rabbi Judah Ching of Fez in Afric*, who lived *A. D. 1040*. was the first that reduced it to the Art of *Grammar*. And though there were both *Greek* and *Latin* Grammarians much more ancient; yet were there none in either, till a long time after those Languages flourished: which is the true reason of

Vossius de Ar-
te Grammat.
lib. 1. cap. 4.

Vossius *ibid.*
cap. 3.
Polydor. Virgil.
lib. 1. cap. 7.

all those *Anomalists* in Grammar; because the *Art* was suted to *Language*, and not *Language* to the *Art*. *Plato* is said to be the first that considered *Grammar*: *Aristotle* the first that by *writing* did reduce it into an *Art*: and *Epicurus* the first that publicly taught it amongst the *Grecians*.

And for the *Latin*, *Crates Mallotes*, Embassador to the *Roman* Senate from King *Attalus*, betwixt the second and third *Punic* War, presently after the death of *Ennius*, U. C. 583. was the first that brought in the *Art* of Grammar amongst the *Romans*, saith *Suetonius*.

These being some of the Defects or Imperfections in those Letters or Languages, which are already known, may afford direction, what is to be avoided by those who propose to themselves the Invention of a new *Character* or *Language*, which being the principal end of this Discourse, I shall in the next place proceed to lay down the first Foundations of it.

§. II.

As men do generally agree in the same Principle of Reason, so do they likewise agree in the same *Internal Notion* or *Apprehension* of things.

The *External Expression* of these Mental notions, whereby men communicate their thoughts to one another, is either to the *Ear*, or to the *Eye*.

To the *Ear* by *Sounds*, and more particularly by *Articulate Voice* and *Words*.

To the *Eye* by any thing that is *visible*, Motion, Light, Colour, Figure; and more particularly by *Writing*.

That *conceit* which men have in their minds concerning a Horse or Tree, is the *Notion* or *mental Image* of that Beast, or natural thing, of such a nature, shape and use. The *Names* given to these in several Languages, are such arbitrary *sounds* or *words*, as Nations of men have agreed upon, either casually or designedly, to express their Mental notions of them. The *Written word* is the figure or picture of that Sound.

So that if men should generally consent upon the same way or manner of *Expression*, as they do agree in the same *Notion*, we should then be freed from that Curse in the Confusion of Tongues, with all the unhappy consequences of it.

Now this can onely be done, either by *enjoyning* some one Language and Character to be universally learnt and practised, (which is not to be expected, till some person attain to the *Universal Monarchy*; and perhaps would not be done then :) or else by *proposing* some such way as, by its facility and usefulness, (without the imposition of Authority) might *invite* and ingage men to the learning of it; which is the thing here attempted.

§. III.

In order to this, The first thing to be considered and enquired into is, Concerning a just *Enumeration* and description of such things or notions as are to have *Marks* or *Names* assigned to them.

The chief Difficulty and Labour will be so to contrive the Enumeration of things and notions, as that they may be full and *adequate*, without any *Redundancy* or *Deficiency* as to the Number of them, and *regular* as to their Place and Order.

If

If to every thing and notion there were assigned a distinct *Mark*, together with some *provision* to express Grammatical *Derivations* and *Inflexions*; this might suffice as to one great end of a *Real Character*, namely, the expression of our Conceptions by *Marks* which should signify *things*, and not *words*. And so likewise if several distinct *words* were assigned for the *names* of such things, with certain invariable *Rules* for all such Grammatical *Derivations* and *Inflexions*, and such onely, as are natural and necessary; this would make a much more easie and convenient Language then is yet in being.

But now if these *Marks* or *Notes* could be so contrived, as to have such a *dependance* upon, and relation to, one another, as might be suitable to the nature of the things and notions which they represented; and so likewise, if the *Names* of things could be so ordered, as to contain such a kind of *affinity* or *opposition* in their letters and sounds, as might be some way answerable to the nature of the things which they signified; This would yet be a farther advantage superadded: by which, besides the best way of helping the *Memory* by natural Method, the *Understanding* likewise would be highly improved; and we should, by learning the *Character* and the *Names* of things, be instructed likewise in their *Natures*, the knowledg of both which ought to be conjoyned.

For the accurate effecting of this, it would be necessary, that the *Theory* it self, upon which such a design were to be founded, should be exactly *suted to the nature of things*. But, upon supposal that this *Theory* is *defective*, either as to the *Fulness* or the *Order* of it, this must needs add much *perplexity* to any such Attempt, and render it *imperfect*. And that this is the case with that common *Theory* already received, need not much be doubted; which may afford some excuse as to several of those things which may seem to be less conveniently disposed of in the following Tables, or Schemes proposed in the next part.

The End of the First Part.

The



The Second Part,

Containing a regular enumeration and description of all those things and notions to which names are to be assigned.

CHAP. I

I. *The Scheme of Genus's.* II. *Concerning the more general notions of things, the difficulty of establishing these aright.* III. *Of Transcendentals general.* IV. *Of Transcendental relations mixed.* V. *Of Transcendental relations of Action.* VI. *Of the several notions belonging to Grammar or Logic.*

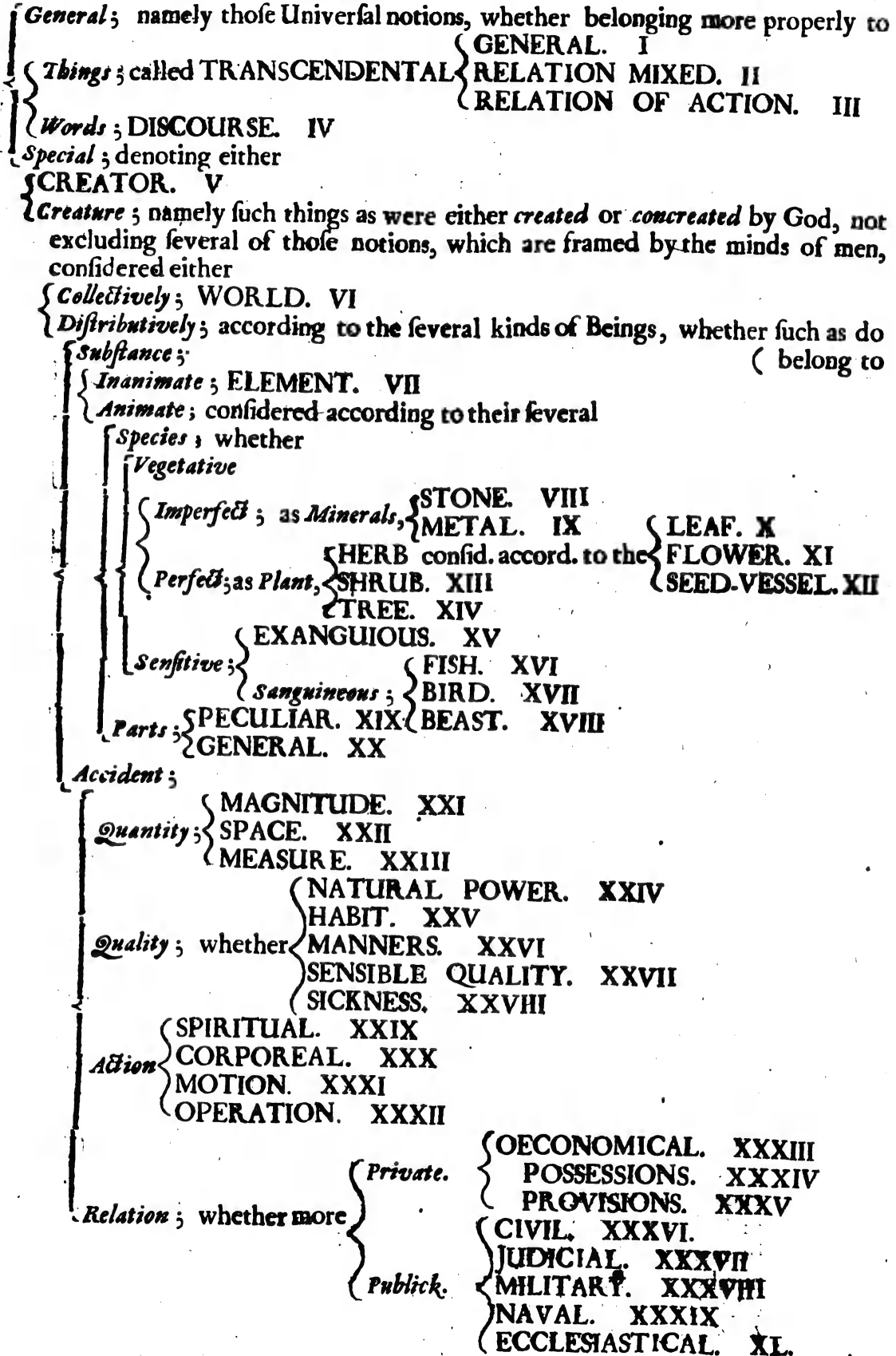


HAVING dispatched the *Prolegomena* in the former part, I proceed (according to the method proposed) to that more difficult attempt of enumerating and describing all such things and notions as fall under discourse.

In treating concerning this, I shall first lay down a Scheme or *Analysis* of all the *Genus's* or more common heads of things belonging to this design; And then shew how each of these may be subdivided by its peculiar *Differences*; which for the better convenience of this institution, I take leave to determine (for the most part) to the number of six. Unless it be in those numerous tribes, of *Herbs, Trees, Exanguious Animals, Fishes* and *Birds*; which are of too great variety to be comprehended in so narrow a compass. After which I shall proceed to enumerate the several *Species* belonging to each of these *Differences*, according to such an order and dependance amongst them, as may contribute to the *defining* of them, and determining their primary significations. These *Species* are commonly joyned together by *pairs*, for the better helping of the Memory, (and so likewise are some of the *Genus's* and *Differences*.) Those things which naturally have *Opposites*, are joyned with them, according to such Opposition, whether *Single* or *Double*. Those things that have no *Opposites*, are paired together with respect to some *Affinity* which they have one to another. Tho' it must be acknowledged that these *Affinities* are sometimes less proper and more remote, there being several things shifted into these places, because I knew not how to provide for them better.

All

All kinds of things and notions, to which names are to be assigned, may be distributed into such as are either more



In

In this precedent Scheme, all the several things or notions, to which names are to be assigned, are reduced to forty *Genus's*. The first six of which do comprehend such matters, as by reason of their Generalness, or in some other respect, are above all those common heads of things called *Predicaments*; The rest belonging to the several *Predicaments*, of which I reckon only five. Amongst these, *Substance* doth take in fourteen *Genus's*, *Quantity* three, *Quality* five, *Action* four, and *Relation* eight.

This being supposed to be a sufficient general Scheme of things, that which is next to be enquired after, is how each of those *Genus's* may be subdivided into its proper differences and species. In order to which I shall offer that which follows.

In the enumeration of all such things and notions as fall under discourse, those are first to be considered which are more general or comprehensive, belonging either to *Metaphysic*, or to *Grammar* and *Logic*.

The *particulars* are first in the order of *Being*, yet *Generals* are first in the order of *Knowing*, because by these, such things and notions as are less general, are to be distinguished and defined.

Now the proper end and design of *Metaphysic* should be to enumerate and explain those more general terms, which by reason of their *Universality* and *Comprehensiveness*, are either *above* all those Heads of things stiled *Predicaments*, or else *common to several of them*. And if this Science had been so ordered, as to have contained a plain regular enumeration and description of these general terms, without the mixture of nice and subtle disputes about them; It might have been proper enough for learners to have begun with. But men having purposely strained their Wits to frame and discuss so many intricate questions, as are commonly treated of in it: 'Tis no wonder that it should hereby be rendred, not onely less fit for young beginners, but liable also to the prejudice and neglect of those of riper judgments. That which I aim at in treating concerning these things, is to offer some brief and plain description of them, as being conscious that such matters as are *primò nota*, and most obvious, are most hard to be defined. And the multiplying of words, about things that are plain enough of themselves, doth but contribute to the making of them more obscure.

The right ordering of these *Transcendentals* is a business of no small difficulty; because there is so little assistance or help to be had for it in the *Common Systems*, according to which this part of Philosophy (as it seems to me) is rendred the most rude and imperfect in the whole body of *Sciences*; as if the compilers of it had taken no other care for those *General notions*, which did not fall within the ordinary series of things, and were not explicable in other particular *Sciences*, but only to tumble them together in several confused heaps, which they stiled the *Science of Metaphysic*. And this is one reason why the usual enumeration of such *Terms* is very short and deficient in respect of what it ought to be, many of those things being left out, which do properly belong to this number; which defects are here intended to be in some measure supplied. Tho it must be granted, that by reason of the exceeding *comprehensiveness* of some notions, and the extreme *subtilty* of others, as likewise because of the streightness of that method which I am bound up to
by

by these Tables it will so fall out, that several things cannot be disposed of so accurately as they ought to be.

The several things belonging to Metaphysical or Transcendental notions may be comprehended under these three Heads, namely such as are either more

- { *Absolute*; containing the *Kinds, Causes, Differences* and *Modes* of things, which I take the liberty to call **TRANSCENDENTAL GENERAL.**
- { *Relative*; whether
- { *Mixed*; and common both to *Quantity, Quality, Whole and Part*, stiled **TRANSCENDENTAL MIXED.**
- { *Simple*; and proper to *Action*, viz. **TRANSCENDENTAL** relation of **ACTION.**

The most Universal conceptions of Things are usually stiled **TRANSCENDENTAL**, *Metaphysic-all.*

To which may be annexed by way of affinity, that general name which denotes those highest and most common heads, under which the several kinds of things may be reduced in an orderly series: viz. **PREDICAMENT**, *Category.*

Transcendentals general may be distributed into such as do concern the nature of things according to their

- { **KINDS. I.**
- { **CAUSES. II.**
- { *Differences*; more
- { **ABSOLUTE** and **Common. III.**
- { *Relative to Action*; considering
- { **THE END. IV.**
- { **THE MEANS. V.**
- { **MODES. VI.**

E

I. That

I. KIND. I. That common Essence *wherein things of different natures do agree*, is called GENUS, *general, common Kind.*

That common nature which is communicable to several *Individuals*, is called SPECIES, *Sort or special kind, specific, specifical. Breed.*

These common kinds may be distinguished into such as are either more properly *Transcendental*; namely, those most universal and comprehensive Terms which fall under Discourse; relating to

The first and most general Conception, of which the Understanding takes notice, as most known.

1. { BEING, *Entity, Essence, Existence, subsist, am, is, extant.*

2. { NOTHING, *Nought, null, none, annul, disannul, annihilate, abrogate, abolish, void, undoe, cancel, evacuate, Cypre.*

Those Beings which || are truly such, or those which our Senses mistake for Beings.

2. { THING, *Affair, Matter, Business, Case, real-ly, indeed.*

3. { APPARENCE, *Apparition, Phantasm, Shew, Vision, Elusion and vanish.*

Similitudes of Beings; formed in our Minds either || by apprehension of things that are, or imagination of things that are not.

3. { NOTION, *Conception.*

4. { FICTION, *Figment, make, feign, frame, devise, counterfet, forge, coin, mint, Fable, Apologue, Romance, Tale, Legend, Mythology, Fairy, Nymph, Centaur, Griffin, Bugbear, Goblin, Chymera, Atlantis, Utopia.*

The words assigned for the signifying of several Things and Notions: to which that common name for the signifying of particular rational Beings may be annexed, though less properly.

4. { NAME, *Style, Title, Titular, Compellation, Appellation, nominate, denominate, Surname, Inscription, Nomenclator, anonymous, call, Noun, Term.*

4. { PERSON, *Age, Party, No-body, Wight.*

Predicamental; those chief Heads, under which other Terms may be reduced; denoting either

Such things as || subsist by themselves, or which (according to the old Logical definition) require a subject of inhesion: Though they are indeed nothing but the modes of Substance.

5. { SUBSTANCE, *subsist.*

5. { ACCIDENT, *all.*

That habitude of things whereby they may be said to have parts distinct and capable of division, or the general disposition of things either to Action or Passion.

6. { QUANTITY, *Much, Deale, Mathematick.*

6. { QUALITY, *Disposition, Endowment, indue, parts, qualification, manner, condition, estate.*

The application of the Agent to the Patient, or the reception of the force of the Agent.

7. { ACTION, *doe, perform, commit, practise, proceeding, function, exercise, atchieve, dealing, Act, Fact, Deed, Feat, Exploit, Passage, Prank, Trick, play the Part.*

7. { PASSION, *abide, ail, bear, endure, suffer, undergo, sustain, feel, capable.*

Such things as || cannot be, or cannot be known, without a respect to something else; or which may be, or may be understood of themselves, without any such reference.

8. { RELATION, *refer, Regard, Respect, Habitude, correlative.*

8. { ABSOLUTENESS, *irrespective, peremptory, flat, positive.*

II. That

II. That which any way contributes to the producing of an effect, is styled **CAUSE**, *Reason, Ground, Principle, proceed from, procure, produce, make, constitute, Influence, raise, put, set, bring to pass.*

That which proceeds from, or depends upon the Cause, is styled **EFFECT**, *Event, Issue, Fruit, accrue, Success, spring from, become, grow, come of it, impression, Product.*

External, such as are without the Effect.

By which things are done; whether

More immediate and absolute; either || more principal, of which the first Action is, or less principal, and subservient to the chief Agent.

1. **EFFICIENT**, *Author, Maker, Efficacy, effectual, Energy, Virtue, Validity, Force, Vigour, Operation, Influence, frame, constitute, beget, effect, do, make, cause, work, render, create, bring to pass.*

INSTRUMENT, *Tool, Organ-ical, Implement.*

More remote and relative; being either in

The Agent; serving either to

Excite, or restrain it.

2. **IMPULSIVE**, *Incentive, Motive, Reason, Ground, Concitation, Instigation, Inducement, impell, stimulate, stir up, prick forward, spur on, rouse, quicken, irritate, provoke, excite, egging, incite, Instinct, Consideration, put on, set at or on, move, urge, draw in.*

COHIBITIVE, *restrain, check, curb, with-hold, keep short or back, inhibit, repress, hold in, bridling, stint, coerce, confine, limit, no ho, stay, staunch, moderate, master, controle.*

Direct and regulate its Action; either || by that Idea which the Agent hath in his mind of some like case, or by some Pattern before his eyes.

3. **EXEMPLAR**, *Example, Instance, Idea, Precedent, Cause.*

TYPE, *Pattern, Platform, Model, Last, Mold, Prototype, Antitype, Extract, Original, Copy, Counterpart, Draught, Sampler, Proof, Duplicate, exemplifie, prefigure.*

The Patient; relating to || some peculiar capacity in the thing, or some fitness in respect of time.

4. **CONDITION**, *Proviso, Salvo, in case, Term, Case, State, liking, Habit, Qualification.*

OCCASION-al, *Exigence, Emergence, Advantage, Opportunity, draw, provoke, scandal.*

Some third thing, by which the force of the Efficient is either || increased or

5. **ADJUVANT**, *Help, Aid, Assistance, Succour, Relief, Support, Advantage, auxiliary, subsidiary, avail, conduce, promote, farther, stand in stead, supply, accommodate, serve, Co-adjutor, abet, take ones part, stand by, stay to one, forward, minister, relief, back one.*

IMPEDIENT, *hinder, Obstacle, Remora, Clog, Bar, debar, obstruct, cumber, Rub, Check, Dam, Luggage, Lumber, Baggage, Prejudice, Disadvantage, foreslow, lett, stop, Disservice, stay, stand in the way, trigg, keep back, restrain, with-hold, interfere.*

For whose sake a thing is: to which may be annexed the general name of such things as have any tendency to the promoting of it. (Reason, final, tend.)

6. **END**, *Aim, Mark, Goal, Drift, Intent, Effect, Purpose, Design, Scope, sake, Reach,*

MEANS, *Way, Shift, Expedient, accommodate.*

Internal, such as are within the Effect as its chief constituent parts; || out of which a thing is made, and of which it consists; or by which a thing is constituted in its being, and distinguished from all other things.

7. **MATTER-ial**, *Stuff, Substance, Argument, Subject, Boot as fire-boot, &c.*

FORM-al, *Essence.* E 2 III. Those

Causes are commonly distributed into

III.
DIVER-
SITY.

III. Those general Names which may be styled Differences, are too numerous to be placed under one common Head according to the method designed in these Tables, and therefore are they here reduced unto three Heads: whereof the first contains such as do not immediately imply any relation to Action, and are therefore styled more *absolute* and *common*; namely, those more universal Affections of Entity whereby several things are differenced, so as to make them DIVERS from one another. (*another, several,undry, vary-ety, dissonant, to and fro, up and down, multiplicity, choice, different, others, Heterogeneous*;) to which the notion of IDENTITY, *Very, sameness, all one, unvaried*, may be properly opposed, importing an Unity or Agreement in the same Essence.

These are distinguishable into such Differences of things as imply a respect unto something without the things themselves. (prehensions of them.)

The Understanding; in regard of the || congruity, or incongruity of things to our apprehensions of them.

1. } TRUTH, true, Verity, verifie, very, Right, sooth, irrefragably, likely, probable.

1. } FALSHOOD, false-ise, Error, erroneous, untrue.

The Will; as to the || agreement, or disagreement of things with that Faculty, so as to be rendred desirable or avoidable.

2. } GOODNESS, Weal, Welfare, right, regular, well, rectifie, better, best.

2. } EVILNESS, ill, bad, naught, wrong, amiss, shrewd, scurvy, lewd, horrid horrible, corrupt, Pravity, deprave, Sin, Fault, Trespas, Transgress-ion, Peccadillo, worse.

The nature of things in themselves; as to ||

Their naked being, or not being.

3. } POSITIVENESS, Thesis.

3. } PRIVATIVENESS, Privation, bereave, deprive, depose, put out, or forth, take away, strip, devest, disseise, dispossess, disjurnish.

Their being, or not being what they are pretended to be.

4. } GENUINENESS, right, arrant, rank, very, native, legitimate, true, currant.

4. } SPURIOUSNESS, mongrel, bastard, false, illegitimate, improper, adulterine, base, misbegot, sophisticated.

Their degrees of being; whether || present, or future and in possibility.

5. } ACTUALNESS, Existence, extant.

5. } POTENTIALNESS, Reversion, may, can.

Their Extension; being || circumscrib'd by bounds, or not so circumscrib'd, (ded.

6. } FINITENESS, definite, determin'd, limited, bounded, Term, Confine, Stint, conclu-

6. } INFINITENESS, endless, indefinite, unbounded, immense, indeterminate, unlimited, immeasurable, inexhaustible.

Their Causes.

(feriour Agent.

Efficient; whether || the order of common Providence, or the skill of some in-

7. } NATURALNESS, right, native, wild, carnal, preternatural, supernatural.

7. } FACTITIOUSNESS, artificial, technical, made.

Material; being either || without all parts and composition, or being such, to the framing of which several parts and ingredients do concurr.

8. } SIMPLICITY, mere, sheer, clear, fine, plain, right, pure, unmixed, Ingredient, single, uncompounded.

8. } MIXEDNESS, mingle, compound, blend, shuffle, Medly, Miscellany, promiscuous, temper, Commixtion, complex, complicate, confound, intermingle, Hodg-podge, Gallimaufry, Rhapsody, Centon, dash, brew.

Formal; || being in such a state to which nothing is wanting, or else wanting something of what they may and should have.

9. } PERFECTION, absolute, intire, full, accurate, exact, exquisite, punctual, precise, complete, consummate, accomplish, strict, plenary, throughly, mature, up, at the top.

9. } IMPERFECTION, incomplete, lame.

IV. That

IV. That kind of Difference betwixt things, which relates to Actions considering the End, may be stiled **DISAGREABLENESS**, *unsuitable, discrepant.*

IV. DIFFERENCE relating to the END of Action.

To which may be opposed the Notion of **CONVENIENCY**, *agreeable, suitable, serving, commodious.*

These may be distinguished into such as are

More Simple; denoting their

Fitness to promote, or hinder our well-being.

1. { **PROFITABLENESS**, *Advantage, Benefit, Emolument, Interest, Concern, Boot, Fruit, Utility, Commodious, Edifice, stand. insted, good for, avail.*

{ **HURTFULNESS**, *Harm, Prejudice, Disadvantage, Damage, Disprofit, Nuisance, Mischief, discommodious, nocent, shrewd turn, pernicious, noxious, noisom, damnifie, endamage, impair, annoy, displeasure, naught for, vermin, weed.*

Suitableness or unsuitableness to our appetites.

2. { **PLEASANTNESS**, *Delight, Complacence, injoyment, satisfaction, sweet, taking, delicious, Paradise.*

{ **UNPLEASANTNESS**, *Regret, displeasing, offensive, trouble, grievous, unease, painful.*

Agreeableness or Disagreeableness of things to Right reason.

3. { **DUENESS**, *Duty, ought, should, Honest, owe, part, incumbent on:*

{ **UNDUENESS**, *ought not, dishonest.*

More mixed implying a respect to the nature of the end, as to its

Capacity or Incapacity of existing.

4. { **POSSIBILITY**, *Feasible, may, can.*

{ **IMPOSSIBILITY**, *cannot be.*

Degrees of goodness; whether such as are like to answer the desires, by proving very great and considerable or such as are like to disappoint the desires, by proving to be very little or none.

5. { **IMPORTANCE**, *of Moment, Consequence, Strength, Force, Weight, material, considerable, pithy, pregnant, essential, it mattereth.*

{ **VANITY**, *Trifle, trivial, frivolous, Foppery, Gewgaw, Knack, Toy, sleeveless, slight, light, fruitless, fiddling, void, Trumpery, Bauble, Quiblet, Quirk, Gambol, to no boot, to no purpose,*

Esteem amongst good men; whether such as they are like to think well of, as deserving praise and reward, or to think ill of, as deserving shame and punishment.

6. { **WORTHINESS**, *Merit, Desert, Value, demerit, cheap, dear, price, precious, depreciate.*

{ **UNWORTHINESS**, *Vile, Mean, Poor, undeserving, indign.*

V. DIFFE-

V. DIFFERENCE relating to the MEANS.

V. DIFFERENCES of things relating to the MEANS, may be distributed into such as are

More *Simple*, denoting the being of things

{ Good; as good is determined by

{ Law; whether according to Law, or not against it.

1. { **LAWFULNESS**, *legitimate, right, legal, canonical, orderly.*
 { **INDIFFERENCE**, *adiaphorous.*

{ Custom or opinion; whether such as the generality of men do think well of and practise, or dislike and avoid.

2. { **DECENCY**, *Decorum, meet, fit, seemly, handsome, becoming, comely, goodly.*

{ **INDECENCY**, *Indecorum, unmeet, unfit, unseemly, unhandsome, uncomely, misbecoming, ugly.*

Free from evil; whether of

{ Hurt;

3. { **SAFETY**, *Security, sure, tutelary, innocuous, save, protect, insure, indemnify, warrant, Sanctuary, Shelter, Refuge.*

{ **DANGER**, *Hazard, Peril, Jeopardy, unsafe, risk, venture, adventure, endanger, expose, incur.*

{ Labor and Pain; in the

{ Agent; the Doing of things with little or much labor.

4. { **EASINESS**, *Facility, itate, clear, gentle, light, streight, Perplexity, rub, knot, graveling, hard put to it.*
 { **DIFFICULTY**, *Hard, uneasie, crabbed, intricate, laborious, streight, Perplexity, rub, knot, graveling, hard put to it.*

{ Patient; The suffering of things with little or no labor, or with much.

5. { **GENTLENESS**, *Easiness, softness, still, tenderly, gingerly.*

{ **VIOLENCE**, *boisterous, rough, harsh, blustering, impetuous, force, ravish.*

Comparative; of the

{ Nature of the means to one another; whether mutually agreeing as having the same kind of affections, or disagreeing as having such kind of affections as are apt to exclude one another out of the same subject.

6. { **CONGRUITY**, *Sutableness, Agreeableness, Sympathy, consonant, compatible, right, apposite, fit, meet, apt, adapt, consistent, accord, conform, accommodate, comply.*

{ **CONTRARIETY**, *Repugnance, withstand, against, unsuitable, Antiperistasis, counter, cross, incongruous, inconsistent, incompatible, interfere.*

Usefulness or Unusefulness of means to an end, whether in

{ Lower degrees; when there is a fair probability that a means may either promote or hinder the end.

7. { **EXPEDIENCE**, *Convenience, behoovful, meet, fit, perquisite, requisite.*

{ **INCONVENIENCE**, *Inexpedience, unmeet, unfit, incommodious.*

{ Higher degree; when there is a certain dependance betwixt the means and the end.

To which may be opposed that kind of *nexus* betwixt means and end, which is altogether uncertain and doubtful.

8. { **NECESSITY**, *needful, requisite, essential, should, must, streight, exigent, force, perquisite, pressing.*

{ **CONTINGENCE**, *Venture, adventure, may, Accident, peradventure, adventitious, fortuitous, incident, happen, perhaps.*

6. Those

VI. Those more general respects and habitudes which several things or notions have to one another, are stiled by the name of **MODE**, *manner, way, sort, fashion, guise, wise, garb, course, form-ality, kind.*

These may be distinguished into such as are

Internal; denoting that

In which another thing exists, or the thing so existing in another

1. { **SUBJECT**, *liable, obnoxious, exposed, matter, Text, Theme, under-*
goe, capable.

{ **ADJUNCT**, *Epithete, inherent.*

About which a thing is employed.

2. **OBJECT**, *mark, scope, butt, treat, handle, meddle with, have to do with.*

External;

With which things are accompanied or done; according to the

Kinds of them, either in General, or specially of such things, as are remarkable for Extraordinariness and Greatness.

{ **CIRCUMSTANCE**, *Rite, Ceremony.*

3. { **SOLEMNITY**, *Grandeur, state, Pomp, Port, celebrate, solemnize, Rite.*

Consequence of them; or that habitude resulting to any thing from the consideration of all its circumstances together.

4. **STATE**, *Estate, Condition, Case, Juncture, Liking, manner, pass, pickle, plight, point, in good repair.*

By which any thing is known.

5. **SIGN**, *Badge, Token, Mark, Note, Symptome, Symbol, Index, Indication, Cue, Print, Scarr, Track, Signature, signifie, Beacon, becken, Board, foretoken, presage, Prodigie, portentous, ominous, auspicious.*

According to which any thing is, or is done; relating either to the **Order** observed in the being or doing of things; whether by

One person or thing after another who hath left his place, or for another who is onely absent from his place.

6. { **ROOM**, as *Successor, Caliph, supply, place.*

{ **STEAD**, as *substitute, subditiions, serve for, succedaneous, Deputy, Surrogate, Vicar, Delegate, Vice-gerent, Attourney, Broaker, Factor, in lieu, Lieutenant, Proctor, Proxy.*

Two persons or things either one after another, or one with another.

7. { **TURN**, *Course, alternate, second, bout.*

{ **RECIPROCATION**, *mutual, interchangeable, intercourse, correspond.*

Measures of Being; whether the more **General name** for such measures, differenced according to more and less, or that **special kind** which denotes the *so-dain and short Being or Doing* of any thing according to a greater measure. *(and little.*

8. { **DEGREE**, *gradual, a spice, a strein, gradation, leasurely, by little*
IMPETUS, *Fit, Paroxysm, brunt, crash, effort, pang.*

Affections of Being; with reference either to some common agreement and mutual dependance, or to some inconsistency betwixt them.

{ **COGNATION**, *Affinity, Nearness.*

9. { **OPPOSITION**, *Disagreeableness, contrary, counter, repugnant, withstand, against, cross, thwart, other side, adverse, Antagonist, Antithesis, confront, impugn, oppugn.*

Tran-

TRANSCENDENTAL Relations MIXED, may be distributed into such as do belong either QUANTITY, as considered (to

- More GENERALLY. I
- More restrainedly, to
- CONTINUED QUANTITY. II
- DISCONTINUED QUANTITY. III
- QUALITY, as considered more
- LARGELY IV
- STRICTLY. V
- WHOLE and PART. VI

I. Transcend. Relations of QUANTITY MORE GENERAL.

I. TRANSCENDENTAL mixed Relations belonging to QUANTITY considered MORE GENERALLY, may be distributed into such as do concern the measure of things compared either with

Indefinitely; as to

Being or Substance, namely when the things compared are considered

Singly and intire, Being either of an ordinary size, or more or less than ordinary.

1. { INDIFFERENCE, Pretty big, passable, reasonable, so so.

{ GREATNESS, Magnitude, ample, large, vast, huge, immense, grand, monstrous, prodigious, sound, swinging, whisker, main, much, magnifie, aggravate, exaggerate, a filthy deal, a foul deal, Gyant.

{ LITTLENESSE, Smalness, Petty, Minute, Modicum, Scantling, diminutive, less, least, poor, abate, allay, extenuate, Elf, Dwarf, Shrimp, Tit, Dandiprat, Pigmy.

Conjunctly; as consisting of several individuals or parts, whereof there are together an ordinary number, or more or less than ordinary.

2. { MEDIOCRITY, a pretty deal, an indifferent quantity, mean, reasonable.

{ ABUNDANCE, a great deal, much, a world, affluence, plenty, store, copious, flush, satiate, flow, fluent, luxuriant, enough and to spare.

{ SCARCITY, Little, want, dearth, pinching, scant, bare, jejune, lack.

Use, with respect to the quantity of it, whether such as may by its just proportion promote the end, or such as may hinder it, by being too much, or too little.

3. { SUFFICIENCY, enough, big or much enough, competency, moderate, satisfy, serve, well, full.

{ EXCESS, Redundance, superfluity, needless, exuberance, too much, overmuch, overcharge, cloy, glut, surfeit, satiety, extreme, immoderate, luxuriant, rank, out of reason, wast, fly out, lash out.

{ DEFECT, Not enough, lack, need, penury, indigent, necessitous, destitute, want, fail, fall short of, slender, jejune, incompetent, insufficient.

Quality of it, denoting the being of a thing of an ordinary goodness, or more or less than ordinary.

4. { INDIFFERENCY, Pretty well, tolerable, not amiss.

{ EXCELLENCY, extraordinary good, eminence, preheminnence, egegrions, eximious, incomparable, superlative, sovereign, transcendent, singular, heroic, high, noble, gallant, choice, passing, rare, remarkable, notable, Paragon, Mirrour.

{ SORRINESS, mean, poor, vile, trivial, contemptible, despicable, frippery, Trash, Trumpery, Raff, Scum, Drugg, silly, slight, pauletry, scurvey, poor, course, flat, pedling, cheap, worthless, Fellow, Sirrah, Companion, Rascal, Varlet, Wretch, Scoundril, Skip-jack, Scrub, Urchin, Flirt, Gill, Fade.

Definitely; as to

Being; either of the same degree, or more or less.

5. { EQUALITY, Evenness, parity, peer, match, fellow, adequate, equipollent, adjust,

{ INEQUALITY, unequal, odds.

{ SUPERIORITY, above, upper, advantage, odds, preheminnence, surmount, overpass, surpass, exceed, go beyond, out-go, get the start, top, excell, prevail, predominant.

{ INFERIORITY, under-ling, disadvantage, allay, come short of, low.

Use; as means to an end, when one thing hath the same degrees of fitness for an end as another, or more or less.

6. { EQUIVALENCE, countervail.

{ BETTERNESS.

{ WORSENESS.

Themselves; in respect of their

Being or substance, either continued the same, or changed to more or less.

7. { AT A STAND.

(prove, rise, grow, gain, come forward, crescent.

{ INCREASE, Augmentation, progress, increment, enlarge, magnifie, amplify, aggravate, im-

{ DIMINUTION, Abate, Bate, swage, asswage, decrease, extenuate, mince, mitigate, allay, retrench, rebate, shrink.

QUALITY in general, either continuing in an ordinary degree, or being changed to more or less.

8. { JUST TEMPER.

{ INTENTION, heighten, strein, raise, aggravate, exaggerate, exasperate, enhance, acute, cutting, keen, sore, piercing, vehement, urgent, eager, earnest, deep sleep, amain, greatly, much.

{ REMISSION, Abate, allay, flake, slacken, swage, asswage, diminish, mitigate, slight, cold, slender, weak, dead, dilute, dull, faint, gentle, light.

Use; when things either continue as they were, or else become more or less good.

9. { KEEPING AT A STAY. (Improve, Edifie, bosch, cobble, clout, patch, Progress, advance.

{ MENDING, emendation, bettering, Reparation, Reformation, Restauration, correct, redress,

{ MARRING, Spoiling, Deprave, Impair, spill, taint, alloy, wear, corrupt, vitiate, wast,

II. Tran-

II. Transcend. Relations of CONTINUED QUANTITY.

III. Transcend. Relations of CONTINUED QUANTITY.

IV. Transcend. Relations of CONTINUED QUANTITY.

QUANTITY, may be distinguished into those various measures of distance according to the difference of *more* or *less*, with respect either to

Line; from END to END.

1. { LENGTH, *-en*, Longitude, prolong, protract, ecke out, extend, tedious, prolixness.
- { SHORTNESS, Brevity, Conciseness, abbreviate, curtal, abridge, restrain, compendious, succinct.

Superficies; from side to side.

2. { BREDTH, Wideness, Latitude, Largeness, Ampleness, spacious, dilate, enlarge, extend.
- { NARROWNESS, Straightness, Scantness, close, compressed, pin-eyed, restrain.

Body; reckoning from

Top to Bottom.

3. { DEEPNESS, profound, Abyss, farr into, high.
- { SHALLOWNESS, Ford, Scour, Depression, low, flat.

Bottom to Top.

4. { HIGHNESS, Altitude, exalt, elevate, Soar, sublime, tall, lofty, proper, towering, advance, raise, aloft.
- { LOWNESS, abase, bring down, depress, demiss, nether

Any Superficies to the opposite.

5. { THICKNESS, Crassitude, gross, deep, incrassate, round.
- { THINNESS, slender, fine, slim, lank, slank, slight, tenuity, gaunt, rare, subtle, attenuate.

III. Transcen-
Relations of
DISCON-
TINUED
QUANTI-
TY.

III. *Transcendental Relations* of DISCONTINUED QUANTITY or Number, may be distributed into such as are either

1. *Comparative*; denoting either a greater or lesser number then ordinary.

{ MULTITUDE, many, numerous, a world of, multiply, increase, propagate, store, swarm, thick, press, crowd, throng, rout.
2. { FEWNESS, Paucity, decrease, small number, thin, diminishing.

2. *Positive*; concerning the

Number of things, whether

{ One, or more then one.

{ SINGULARITY, Individual, numerical, single.

2. { PLURALITY, more

Some or All.

{ PARTICULARITY, special, peculiar.

3. { UNIVERSALITY, Generality, Catholick, Oecumenical, utmost.

Kinds of things, whether One kind, or All kinds.

{ SPECIALNESS, peculiar, particular.

4. { GENERALNESS, All.

Parts of which number consists, whether Equal or Unequal Units.

{ EVENNESS, Parity.

5. { ODDNESS; Imparity, uneven.

Position of things numbred, denoting their

Being in a state of separation from others, or in a state of conjunction with several others.

6. { SEGREGATENESS, sever, set apart or aside, Analysis, Anatomy, piece-meal, by retail, dispence, distribute, one by one, Parcels, by pole.

{ AGGREGATENESS, Train, Troop, Company, Party, Scull, Swarm, Team, Flock, Heard, Pack, Covy, Sheaf, Bale, Bundle, Fardle, Bunch, Cluster, Gross, by the great.

Order, belonging either to Things, or to Words.

7. { SERIES, Rank, Row, Class, successive, Chain, Course, Race, collateral, Concatenation, Alphabet.

{ CATALOGUE, Index, Table, List, Role, Bill, Scrole, Terrier, a particular, Cargo, Inventory, Muster, impanel, Genealogy, Pedigree, Vocabulary, Dictionary, Lexicon, Nomenclator, Almanack, Calendar.

Parts of an aggregate being all together.

8. SUIT, Pack, Set, Mess, a Ring.

IV. Tran-

IV. *Transcendental Relations* belonging to **QUALITY**, as considered **MORE LARGELY**, may be distributed into such kind of Relations as are either

IV. *Transcendental Relations of QUALITY at large.*

- Single; containing a respect to the
 - Cause of a thing, whether *none* or *any*, The being of a thing, the first of its kind, or not.
 - 1. { PRIMITIVENESS, *Root, original, simple, underived.*
 - 1. { DERIVATIVENESS, *conjugate, Notation, Etymology, transmission.*
 - Distance of a thing, whether *without* or *with* any other between.
 - 2. { IMMEDIATENESS, *Next.*
 - 2. { MEDIATENESS.
 - Manner of being, whether *intirely of it self*, or by virtue of something else.
 - 3. { ABSOLUTENESS, *Independent, Freehold.*
 - 3. { DEPENDENCY, *Under.*
 - Degrees of Being or Causality, whether *superior* and before all others, or *inferior*, and after some others.
 - 4. { PRINCIPALNESS, *Chief, Special, Ring-leader, sovereign, supreme, paramount, first, main, arch, prime, primary, capital, cardinal fundamental, Top, Head, Master.*
 - 4. { ACCESSORINESS, *Abet, adherent, second, Companion, Party, Copartner, Complice, Appendage. Label, Appurtenance, adventitious, collateral, conscious, privy, side with, back, partake, participate, by the way, by the by.*
- Mutual; whether more
 - Positive; signifying one thing either to have or not to have Relation to some other.
 - 5. { PERTINENCY, *belong, appertain, apposite, to the purpose, touching, concern, material, relate to, serve for, incumbent on.*
 - 5. { IMPERTINENCY, *not to the purpose, extravagant, sleeveless, wide from the matter, wild, idle, improper.*
 - Comparative, denoting such relation to belong onely to *one* or *few*, or to *many*.
 - 6. { PROPERNESS, *incommunicable, owner, peculiar, concern.*
 - 6. { COMMONNESS, *usual, vulgar, currant, general, prostitute.*

V. Transcend.
Relations
more strictly.

V. Transcendental Relations of QUALITY considered MORE STRICTLY, may be distributed into such as do concern either their

Being; The same or divers.

1. { LIKENESS, *Similitude, similar, assimilate, resemble, representation*
Species, *Idea, Image, Effigies, Portraiture.*
{ UNLIKENESS, *Dissimilitude, dissimilar, degenerous.*

Circumstances; whether

{ Special, relating to their

{ Place, either the being of things in their due positions, or out of their due places.

2. { ORDER, *Regular, Method, array, imbattle, marshal, rally, in frame, dispose, digest, range.*

{ CONFUSION, *Disorder, Rhapsody, Chaos, Gallimaufry, tumult, rout, coyl, disheveled, disfranked, out of frame or order, promiscuous, Preposterous, Ruffle, Shuffle, scramble, clutter, blunder, jumble, hurry, hurly burly, pell mell.*

{ Time, either the being of things as usually they are, or their being otherwise then commonly they use to be.

3. { ORDINARINESS, *common, usual, trivial, currant.*

{ EXTRAORDINARINESS, *strange, uncouth, unusual, unwanted, of note, notable, notorious, Odness, Paradox.*

{ General, The being of things according to certain rules or not so.

4. { REGULARNESS, *right, rectise, rule.*

{ EXORBITANCY, *Irregularness, Enormity, Disorder, extravagant, licentious, wild, faulty, wrong, loose, immoderate, unruly, unbridled, out of square, lash out, Heterochyte, Anomalous.*

Being known; either to many or few.

5. { PUBLICKNESS, *Notorious, famous, common, extant, open, being out, or abroad, Declaration, Manifesto, Remonstrance, Edition, Promulgation, set forth or out, shew, spread, blazon, publish, proclaim, divulge, denounce, produce, post up, come to light, high way.*

{ PRIVATENESS, *underhand, clancular, clandestine, retire, between themselves.*

Mixture with or addition of other things; when they are

Better for such mixture, or Worse for being without it

6. { ORNATENESS, *adorn, set out, Deck, beautifie, embellish, trimm, trick, tire, garnish, flourish, dress, prank, Ornament, Grace, florid, neat, smug, spruce, elegant, quaint, fine, polite, gay, gaudy, gorgeous, glaring, garish, flaunting, Gallant, Spark, Bracelet, Plume, Garland, Ouch, &c.*

{ HOMELINESS, *simple, rough, rude, untrimmed, plain, bald.*

Better for being without such mixture, or worse for it.

7. { PURITY, *Cleanness, undefiled, defecate, fine, refine, try, furbush, scoure, purge, purifie, clarifie, depuration, neat, abstersive.*

{ DEFILEMENT, *Filthiness, Impurity, unclean, fowl, squalid, bedawb, besmear, bewray, contaminate, slabber, slubber, smear, soil, sully, pollute, daggles, slurry, smutch, smutt, stain, alloy, embase, dash.*

VI. That

VI. That thing which is made up of several lesser things united together is called by the name of **WHOLE**, *Total, Integral, Intire, Summ, All, Utterly, Quite and clean, full, plenary.*

VI. Transcen.
Relations of
WHOLE and
PART.

Those lesser things, by the union of which another greater thing is made up, are stiled by the common name of **PARTS**. *Particle, Parcel, partial, Divide, share, distribute, driblet, portion, piece, pittance.*

The transcendental relations of *whole* and *part* are such as denote a respect to *Quantity*

Continued; in regard of the

Quality; of *Goodness* or *Badness* of such parts.

1. **BEST PART**, *Quintessence, Cream, Flower, the heart, Top.*

1. **WORST PART**, *Refuse, Scumm, Dreggs, Raff, draft, dross, rubbish, rare, bran, chaff, recrement, trash, garbage, offal.*

Time; either that which is *first taken*, whereby the goodness of the whole is to be measured, or that which is *superadded* after the

2. **SSAY**, *taste, touch, scantling.* (whole.)

2. **VANTAGE**, *surplus, overplus, to boot, over and above, over-weight, corollary, supplement, vails.*

Place; specially in *liquids*, either that part which in separation doth rise to the top, or that which falls to the bottom.

3. **SSCUM**, *Sandever, Mother.* (defecate.)

3. **SEDIMENT**, *setling, caput mort, grounds, lees, dregs, feculent, rack,*

Figure; specially in *solids*; whether

(*Roundish*; in greater parts, or in lesser parts.

4. **LUMP**, *Bole, Morfel, Bit, Cantle, Luncheon, Gobbet, Mammock,*

4. *Stub, stump, grumons, clotted, clod, turfe, sod.*

4. **POWDER**, *Mote, Dust, Corn, Grain, Crum, Grate, moulder.*

(*Oblong*; made || either by *Cutting*, or by *Breaking*,

5. **SCHIP**, *Lamin, Scale, Flake, Flaw, Flitter, shive, shiver, splinter.*

5. **FRAGMENT**, *Piece, Scrap, Sheard, tatter, Flitter, rag, sbread, snip, shive, slice, collop, cut.*

Discontinued; denoting the respect of

A Part put to another, or the *whole* as being made up of such parts.

6. **SADDITUM**, *item, put to, insert, eke out.*

6. **SSUAM**, *lay or couch together, cast up, count, draw to a head, come to, amount, result, total, in the whole.*

A Part taken out from others, or the *whole* remaining after such taking out.

7. **ABLATUM**, *abate, defalk, retrench, deduct, subduct, subtract, take away.*

7. **RESIDUE**, *overplus, surplussage, arrear, remainer, remnant, left behind, the other, the rest, relicks, orts, scraps, reverfions, gloaning, offal, odd-ends, stubs, stumps, stubble.*

A Part repeated a certain number of times, so as to equal the whole, or the whole considered as it is so made up.

8. **SMULTIPLIER**, *Side.*

8. **SPRODUCT**, *rectangle.*

A Part taken out such a certain number of times as leaves nothing of the whole, or that number of times which is the correspondent

9. **SDIVISOR**. (part.)

9. **QUOTIENT**.

TRAN-

TRANSCENDENTAL RELATIONS OF ACTION, may be distributed into such as are more

{ General. ————— } SIMPLE. I
 { Special; denoting either } COMPARE. II
 { Kinds of Action. (BUSINESS. III.
 { Solitary; wherein more then one person is not necessarily supposed.
 { Social; wherein more then one person is necessarily supposed.
 { EVENTS. V (COMMERCE. IV
 { ITION. VI (things, are such as do concern

I. TRANS.
RELAT. of
ACT ON
SIMPLE.

1. Transcendental respects of ACTION SIMPLE or relating to single
The General condition of a thing denoting the making of it || to be so, or

{ PUTTING, Set, Lay, Make. (to be otherwise.

1. { ALTERING, Charge, Vary, Mutation, Shift, Revolution, Vicissitude,
Ones right in a thing; whether (Catastrophe, Metamorphosis.

{ Making it || to be his, or not to be his.

{ APPROPRIATING, own, set apart, engross, monopolize.

2. { ALIENATING, transferr. estrange, pass away ones right.

{ Declaring it to be his, or not to be his.

3. { CLAIMING, Owning, Challenging, Demand, arrogate, assume, profess,
attribute, ascribe, take upon him, declare for.

{ ABDICATING, disclaim, disown, renounce, relinquish, refuse, reject,
repudiate, desert, forsake, disavow, disherit, execrate, forswear, de-
stitute, cast off, lay aside, put away.

Ones Possession; with respect to the

{ Causing of a thing to be in ones Possession or not.

4. { TAKING, Seising, Apprehending, resume, surprize, assume, intercept.

{ LEAVING, Relinquish, Residue, forsake, spare.

Being of a thing in ones possession, or the not being of such a thing in ones
possession as he ought to have.

{ HAVING, in hand, hold, possess.

5. { WANTING, indigent, lack, miss, necessity, need, penury.

Continuing a thing in ones Possession or not.

6. { HOLDING, Detain, Retain, Keep.

{ LETTING GO, Dismiss, surrender, give up, Shed, Cast, mew, resign.

The Knowledge of things, with respect to the

{ Endeavour of knowing, or the good success of such endeavour.

7. { SEEKING, search, feel for, grope, ransack, rummage, Quest.

{ FINDING, retrieve, sift out, smell out, Foundling.

Causing a thing to be known, or hindring it from being known.

8. { SHEWING, disclose, detect, betray, reveal, discover, declare, de-
monstrate, remonstrate, render.

{ CONCEALING, Hide, Shelter, Suppress, Skulk, lurk, Secret, Private,
Latent, occult, underhand, close, clancular, clandestine in a corner,
in higger mugger, receß, retire, slink, mich, sneak, slip, or steal away,
cloke, veil, hoodwink, mask, muffle.

Causing others to be perfectly known, or to be thought so.

9. { MANIFESTING, Apparent, Evident, plain, flat, open, conspicuous,
perspicuous, obvious, certain, clear, palpable, shew, declare, certifie
set forth, come to light.

{ SEEMING, Semblance, Shew, Pretence, Pretext, Umbrage, Colour,
a shew, a blind, Formal, Appear, palliate, fain, bear in hand, make
as if, make shew of, specious, disguise, Ey-service. II. Tran-

II. *Transcendental Relations of Action COMPARE*, are such as do concern.

Divers things at the same time; whether such kind of Actions as from the nature of the Agents or Patients, may be called

Corporeal; denoting the

Causing of things to be together or asunder.

1. { JOINING, *annex, Connexion, couple, link, copulation, concatenation, conjunction, Coalition, coherent, copulative, conglutinate, combine, compact, set or put together.*

{ SEPARATING, *Segregate, sunder, sever, dissever, divide, disjoin, disunite, dissect, dissolve, part, take in pieces, disjunctive.*

Continuing them together or asunder.

2. { ADHEARING, *Cleave, stick to, cling to, hang together, coherent, inseparable.*

{ ABANDONING, *Forsake, Desert, Relinquish, Leave, Forgo, Flinch, Quit, Dereliction, forlorn, destitute, shake or cast off, start back, give over.*

Mental; *Putting of things together or asunder*

3. { APPLYING, *lay or put to.*

{ ABSTRACTING.

Both Corporeal and Mental; with respect to the

Taking in of several things, or the leaving out of some.

4. { COMPREHENDING, *Contain, Comprize, Imply, Involve, Inclose, Include, inclusive, hold, Complication.*

{ EXEMPTING, *Except, restrain, seclude, exclude, save, salvo, set aside.*

Putting of things together, the better to judge of their likeness or unlikeness, or examining of them for the distinguishing of that which is right and true.

5. { COMPARING, *Conferr, Collation, resemble.*

{ TRY, *Prove, Search, Temptation, Experiment, test, touch, examin, gage, poise, pose, probe.*

The same things at divers times, whether the same as to

Substance; signifying either the *doing of the same thing several times*, or the *making of a thing to be different at one time from what it was before.*

6. { REPEATING, *Iterate, reiterate, recite, render, rehearse, redouble, reduplicate, inculcate, ingeminate, recapitulate, renew, afresh, again, Tautology, the burden.*

{ CHANGING, *Mutation, Vary, Alter, Shift.*

Quantity; *The giving back of the very same thing, or of something else equal to it.*

7. { RESTORING, *Give back, Restitution, refund, return, Restauration.*

{ COMPENSATING, *Recompense, award, make amends, remunerate, quit, requite, retaliate, retribute, reparation, paying, fit, being even with, meet with, make good, cry quittance, like for like, one for another.*

Quality; *endeavouring to shew how another thing is, or to do the like.*

8. { REPRESENTING, *declare, shew, exhibit, present.*

{ IMITATING, *Mimick, personate, take forth, follow.*

Use; as means to an end, *The making of a thing more fit or less fit for its end.*

9. { REPAIRING, *Mending, Bettering, Improving, correct, rectifie, renew, reedifie, Emendation, Instauration, Redress, set to right, make good, make up, patch up, piece up.*

{ SPOILING, *Marring, corrupting, deprave, impaire, raze, scrape or cross out, sleight works.*

III. Those

III. Those kind of Actions about which men bestow their time and labour, are called by the general name of **BUSINESS**, *Affair, Task, Chare, Transaction, Matter, Fa-
ctor, Agent, negotiate, occupie, stickle, meddle, intermeddle, dealing, imployment, adive.*

To which may be opposed the Negation or being free from such Actions stiled **LEASURE**, *Vacation vacant, idle or spare time, unoccupied, respite.*

Transcendental relations of BUSINESS, may be distributed into such as are

Previous to it.

Mental or Verbal.

1. } **DESIGNING**, *alot, appoint, plot, preordain, project.*

1. } **UNDERTAKING**, *enterprize, take in hand, set upon, task.* (Site materials.

Real; either more general or more special, with respect to the providing of requi-

2. } **PREPARING**, *Parade, previous, ready, make way, fitting, Tuning, Harbinger.*

2. } **FURNISHING**, *Equipage, fitting, ready.*

Parts of it; whether

Initial; with respect to the

First entrance upon a business; either Real or Seeming.

3. } **BEGINNING**, *Inchoate, initiate, commence, Inceptor, Spring, Rise, Orig-
nal, first, set about, set forth, set a foot, go in hand with, enter upon.*

3. } **OFFERING**, *Propose, profer, tender, bid, propound, overture.* (be done.

Application of the labor, either to the doing of any thing, or to know whether it can

4. } **ENDEAVOURING**, *Devoir, bestir, adoo, coyl, stickle, strein, strive, struggle,
effort, make a stir, do ones best, reach after, lay out for.*

4. } **ESSAYING**, *Trying, say, attempt, prove, tempt-ation, Test, Experience, enter-
prize, venture, sound, tast, touch, run the risk or adventure.* (longer time.

Medial; with respect to the time bestow'd in the doing of it, whether shorter or

5. } **DISPATCHING**, *Hasten, quick, high, forward, hurry, precipitate, speed, Cele-
rity, Expedition, sodain, apace, out of hand, cut short.*

5. } **PROTRACTING**, *Delay, desert, retard, slacken, respite, tarry, foreflow, linger,
prolong, lengthen, prorogue, procrastinate, dally, lagg, stand about, whiling
about, shift off, put off, post off, spin out time.*

Final; with respect to the

*End of the Action; || either the effecting of what we undertake and profess, or
our failing in it.*

6. } **PERFORMING**, *Accomplishing, Atchieve, fulfil, verifie, discharge, execute,
keep, observe, exploit, make good, bring to pass.*

6. } **VIOLATING**, *infringe, break, trespass, transgress.*

Action it self; whether Perfect or Imperfect.

7. } **FINISHING**, *Concluding, ending, accomplishing, fulfil, performing, cease, give
over, Period, Term, ultimate, last, consummate, determine, dispatched, done,*

7. } *Catastrophe, clap up, shut up, wind up, close up, draw to an issue, go through
MISCARRYING, Failing.* (with, run his course.

Hinderances of it; either not rightly using the means, or not using some of them.

8. } **ERRING**, *Swerve, slip, stray, astray, mistake, oversight, deviate, falter, fallible.
heterodox, Fallacy, wrong, amiss, awry, being out, beside the mark.*

8. } **OMITTING**, *Pretermit, Wave, decline, default, escape, lapse, leave, miss, forbear,
balk, superseede, overlook, overpass, preterition, overslip, overskip, let pass, pass
by or over, lay aside, hold ones hand.*

*Helps of it; denoting either avoiding mistakes at the beginning, or rectifying mi-
stakes afterwards.*

9. } **PREVENTING**, *Anticipate, Previous, aforehand, forestal, Foregame.*

9. } **REMEDYING**, *Redress, Shift, Aftergame, Help.*

IV. Tran-

IV. Transcendental relations of Action concerning such things as are alienated from one Person to another, are usually called by the General Name of **COMMERCE**, *Entercourse, Traffick, Prattick, have to do with.* IV. Transcendental Relations of **COMMERCE**.

These may be distributed into such as are

Free; and not upon consideration

Passive; Not hindring one to take or to do.

1. **YIELDING**, *Suffering, permitting, give way, give place.*
- SUBMITTING** to.

Active;

Imperfect; denoting a willingness to part with, or a desire to have a thing.

2. **OFFERING**, *Proffer, tender, exhibit, present, recommend, Oblation.*
- DEMANDING**, *Require, Challenge.*

Perfect; with respect to the

Possession of a thing; the Parting with it, or Taking of it.

2. **DELIVERING**, *Surrender, transferr, resign.*
- RECEIVING**, *Take, entertain, capable, reception, receptacle.*

Right of a thing; the Parting with it, or Taking of it.

4. **GIVING**, *Bestow, confer, render, grant, contribute, endow, consign, Gift, Boon, Largeß, Collation, Donation, Donative, Gratis.*
- ACCEPTING**, *Receiving, administer, dispense, distribute, Token, Fairing, take in good part.*

Conditional; and upon consideration, whether such as concern the

Causing of Relations by Actions that are

Real; The Parting with something of ones own for the use and in the stead of another, or the restoring what another hath so parted with.

5. **DISBURSING**, *Bestow, defray, extend, lay out, Bursar, Principal.*
- REFUNDING**, *Repay, return, reimburse.*

Verbal; the Comparing and measuring of particulars, or reducing them to an equality.

6. **RECKONING**, *Compute-ation, count, account, cast account, Calculate, Audit, Score, Tally.*
- BALLANCING**, *Evening of Accounts, Quitting scores, Adjust.*

Relations themselves ensuing upon such Actions, whether as having somewhat of ones own in anothers possession, or something of anothers in ones own possession.

7. **BEING CREDITOR**, *Lending, Loan.*
- BEING DEBTOR**, *Owing, Debt, upon score, in ones books, behind hand, Arrear.*

Ceasing or dissolution of such relations by some Act of the

Debtor; either by restoring what is due, or by being rendred unable for it.

8. **PAYING**, *Defray, discharge, satisfie, reimburse, Annuity, Poudage, Shot, responsible.*
- FAILING**, *Break, Bankrout.*

Creditor; Acknowledging restitution, or Giving away his right to it.

9. **ACQUITTING**, *Discharge, Quittance, Receipt, clear accounts.*
- FORGIVING**, *Remitting, pardoning, put up,*

V. EVENT. V. The General name for that which follows upon Actions, especially as it relates to the end for which Actions are done, is **EVENT**, *Upshot, issue, result, emergence, accrue, occur, come to pass, fall out, befall, betide, ensue, prove, redound, happen, light, succede, Luck, Fortune, End, Sequel, Success, incident, coincident, intervene, supervene, take effect, how fares, goes, speeds it, come of it, come to good or to naught.*

Transcendental relations of Action belonging to *Event*, may be distributed into such as do concern the

Existing or not existing of the End designed.

1. { **OBTAINING**, *Acquire, get, procure, attain, reach, gain, compass, recover, take, win, catch, come by, pick up.*
 { **FRUSTRATING**, *Fail, disappoint, miss, defeat, deceive, elude, cross, come short of, shift off, put by, of no effect, to no purpose, vain, void, nullity.*

Good or Evil accruing to us by it, with respect to the

Increasing or Diminishing of our Possessions.

2. { **GAINING**, *Lucre, Advantage, Profit, Emolument, Stock, the proceed, acquire, get, win, recover, extort.*
 { **LOSING**, *Dammage, decrement, detriment, disadvantage, disprofit, wrack, spoil, hurt, hinderance, out of ones way.*

Diminishing or Increasing of our Want.

3. { **SAVING**, *Sparing, take up.* (sumptuary, run out.
 { **SPENDING**, *Lay out, bestow, expend, dispend, expence, charges, cost,*
Continuing, or not Continuing of a thing in our Possession.

Imperfect; denoting the Endeavour and care we use about it, whether any or none. (pository.

4. { **SLAYING UP**, *Treasuring, Preserving, Stow, Hoord, Store, Re-*
 { **SQUANDRING**, *Lavish, profuse, careless, misspend, embezel, wast, unthrifty, ill husbandry, spendthrift, flying out.*

Perfect; Consisting in the Good or Ill success of such Endeavour.

5. { **KEEPING**, *Preserve, retain, Custody, holding, promptuary, Cellar.*
 { **LOSING**, *Perdition, loss, wrack, shed, spil.*

Applying of a thing; whether more

Simply; denoting the applying of a thing to its proper end, or the not applying of it so.

6. { **USING**, *Imploy, improve, exercise, occupy, manage, treat, handle, entertain, useful, serviceable, stand in good stead.* (hand.
 { **ABSTEINING**, *Forbear, refrain, spare, withdraw, wear, hold ones*

Relatively; as to that satisfaction or dissatisfaction of mind which we have in the use of a thing.

7. { **SINJOYING**, *Fruition.*
 { **BEING SICK OF**, *Nauseate, loath, tedious, surset, weary of.*

Result of such application, in the diminishing or increasing of our Pain.

8. { **REFRESHING**, *Recreate, relieve, recruit, relaxation, refection, Bait.*
 { **WEARYING**, *Lassitude, tiring, tedious, faint, fatigue.*

Hinderances.

9. { **QUIETING**, *Tranquillity, rest, compose, sedate, serene, still, calm, set or be at rest.*
 { **TROUBLING**, *Molest, disturb, annoy, disquiet, incumber, infest, interrupt, pester, cumber, turbulent, stirs, coil, broil, turmoil, garboil, perturbation.*

VI. The

VI. The General name denoting Transcendental Motion or rest, is **VI. ITION.**
ITION, *Going, Passing, Remove, betake, repair, transmission, Penetrate,*
Fiitt.

STATING, *Abide, remain, tarry, continue, reside, rest, stop, stick, damm,*
detain, hold at a bay, Mansson, Stage, Remora.

The Relations belonging to this motion, may be distinguished into such as are

Solitary, supposing but one Person or Thing, with respect to its

Moving towards or from the Speaker.

1. { **COMING,** *Arrive, Access, Resort, repair to, frequent, recourse,*
concourse, confluence, return.

{ **GOING,** *Depart, recede, return, regress, ingress, egress, be packing,*
be jogging, retire, retrograde, withdraw, dislodge, avant, void,
slip away, sink or sneak away, sling away, fall off, get gone, set
forth, rub along.

Continuing of Motion; whether

Simply; Towards the same term, or changing of the Term.

2. { **PROCEEDING,** *Persist, prosecute, persevere, progress, pass, ad-*
vance, hold or go on, set forward or on.

{ **TURNING,** *Winding, Veare, Double, tack, about, face about,*
wheel about.

With Design; either to some certain place, or to no certain place.

3. { **TRAVAILING,** *Expedition, Voyage, Journey, Progress, Peregrinati-*
on, Itinerant, Passenger, Wayfaring, March, set out, Palmer, Pilgrim,
Pass, Passport.

{ **WANDRING,** *Stray, astray, range, rove, straggle, err-ant, Vagrant,*
Vagabond, random, ramble, rome, prole, gad, Gypsie, Rogue, Land-
loper, Labyrinth, Ambages.

Social; supposing several persons or things.

Causing another

To go or to come,

4. { **SENDING,** *Mission, missive, Token, convey, dismiss, Remit,*
dispatch, Messenger, Ambassador, Legat, Envoy, Lieger, Emissa-
ry, Currier, Arrant.

{ **FETCHING,** *Bring, reduce, forth-coming.*

To come after, or to go before.

5. { **LEADING,** *Guide, Conduct, bring, convey, draw, Manudu-*
tion.

{ **DRIVING,** *Chase, drift, expel, repel, repulse, goad, beat back,*
Ferret out.

Coming after another thing in motion, or coming up equal to it.

6. { **FOLLOWING,** *Ensnue, come after, pursue, dogging, trace.*

{ **OVERTAKING,** *Reach, Top, Catch, fetch up.*

Coming of things together from several terms, or the Preterition of something in our way.

7. { **MEETING,** *Obviate, obvions, encounter, occur, Rendezvous.*

{ **AVOIDING,** *Decline, Fly, shun, eschew, Wave, beware, escape,*
evade, shift off, out of the way.

OF DISCOURSE;

Or the several notions belonging to
Grammar or *Logick*.

§. VI.

THE most general name for those external expressions, whereby men do make known their thoughts to one another, is DISCOURSE, *Commune, Communication, Parly, Talk, Colloquie, Treat, Treatise, handle, Stile.*

To which may be annexed that particular way of discourse, most in use, namely by articulate voice and words, called LANGUAGE, *Tongue, Speech, Linguist, dialect.*

The several things and notions belonging to discourse, may be distributed into such as do concern either the

Parts of it; or those primary ingredients of which it consists, whether

- { *More Simple*; stiled ELEMENTS. I
- { *Less Simple*; WORDS. II

Kinds of it; or those secondary parts belonging to it, whether such as are

- { *Proper, to* GRAMMAR. III.
- { LOGIC. IV.
- { COMMON TO BOTH. V
- MODES of it. VI

I. The

I. The first and more simple ingredients required to the framing of **I. ELEMENTS.** Discourse or Language, are stiled **ELEMENTS.** *Abcdarian.*

These may be distinguished into such as do concern either the *sounds* made by the Organs of speech, according to the

General name; denoting either || that which is *spoken*, or the *picture* of it in writing.

1. **LETTER**, *literal.*

1. **CHARACTER**, *Figure, Note, Letter, Cyphre, Orthography.*

Particular kinds; relating to such as are

More primary and *simple*; whether || such *apert sounds* as are framed by a *free emission of the breath* through the organs of speech, or such *closed sounds* in the pronouncing of which the *breath is intercepted* by some collision or closure amongst the instruments of speech.

2. **VOWEL.**

2. **CONSONANT.**

Less primary and *mixed*; either that which (for the most part) doth consist of *several letters pronounced in one continued motion*, or of more *Vowels coalescing in one sound.*

3. **SYLLABLE.**

3. **DIPHTHONG.**

Time or pause to be observed in the pronouncing of several words or sentences, according to the

General name; denoting that mark which serves, either || for *separating such words as belong to several clauses or sentences*, or for *uniting those words which are to be pronounced as one.*

4. **INTERPUNCTION**, *Period, Point.*

4. **HYPHEN**, *Maccaph.*

Particular kinds;

(*Lesser*; according to the degrees of *Less* or *More*)

5. **COMMA.**

5. **SEMICOLON.**

(*Greater*; according to the degrees of *Less* or *More*.)

6. **COLON.**

6. **PERIOD**, *full point, stop, pause, rest.*

Manner of Pronouncing; with reference to

Distinction of such words or clauses as are

Less material; denoting that such a passage, either || is *not necessary to make the sense perfect*, or is *added by way of Explication* of something preceding.

7. **PARENTHESIS.**

7. **PARATHESIS**, *Exposition.*

More material; either that which serves to *distinguish such words, wherein the force of the sense doth more peculiarly consist*, or that which denotes the words to be intended to a *contrary sense*, to what they naturally signify.

8. **SEMPHASIS.**

8. **IRONY** -- *call.*

Prolongation of Vowels, or Elevation of voice in the pronouncing of any syllable.

9. **ACCENT.**

9. **ACCENT**, *elevate.*

II. Those

II. WORDS.

II. Those particular *sounds* or *Characters*, which are agreed upon to signify any one thing or notion, are called by the general name of **WORD**, *Verbal, verbatim, terms, endite.*

That which is intended by any such sound or Character, is called **MEANING**, *Sense, Signification, Purport, Acception, Import, tenor, denote, moral*
Words may be distinguished according to the

General name; given to the chief kinds of them, whether || the *more Principal* such as signify some intire thing or notion, or the *Less Principal*, such as signify and serve to circumstantiate other words with (which they are joyned).

1. { **INTEGRAL.**
 PARTICLE.

Particular kinds; whether of

Integrals; considered according to their *Natures*; being either more

{ *Absolute*; denoting either || the *naked Essence* of a thing, or the *Ens* (and thing it self.)
2. { **SABSTRACT, separate.**
 CONCRETE, complex.

Relative; to the

{ *Names of things*; whether such as signify more simply and of themselves, or such whose signification doth import their being ad- (joyned to something else.)
3. { **SSUBSTANTIVE.**
 ADJECTIVE.

{ *Actions or Passions of things*; (which is here taken notice of in compliance with Instituted Grammar, tho it be not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the *Predicate and Copula.*) To which may be annexed that which is commonly adjoyned unto this, to signify the *Quality* or affe- (ction of the *Action or Passion.*)
4. { **SVERBE.**
 ADVERBE DERIVED.

Place and *Order* in a proposition, whether that which according to natural construction doth precede the *Copula*, or that which doth (follow it.)
5. { **SSUBJECT.**
 PREDICATE, Attribute, ascribe, impute.

Particles; whether the

{ *Most necessary* and essential to every proposition.
6. **COPULA.**

{ *Less necessary*;

{ *Substitutive*; in the room either of some *Integral word*, or of some (sentence or complex part of it.)
7. { **SPRONOUN.**
 INTERJECTION.

{ *Connexive* or declarative; whether such as are more

{ *Proper to Substantives*; being usually prefixed before them, either || that whose office it is to join integral with integral on the same side of the *Copula*, or that which serves for the more full and (distinct expression of *Substantives.*)
8. { **SREPOSITION.**
 ARTICLE.

{ *Common to other words*; either that kind of particle which is usually adjoyned to Verbs, to signify some kind of *Mode* or *Circumstance* belonging to them, or that which serves chiefly for the joyning of clauses or sentences.

9. { **SADVERBE UNDERIVED.**
 CONJUNCTION.

III. COM-

III. COMPLEX GRAMMATICAL NOTIONS of Speech, may be distinguished into such as concern the Portions into which a discourse may be divided, whether more

III. COMPLEX GRAMMATICAL NOTIONS.

Imperfect;

Absolute; either that which denotes only some part of the sense, or that which signifies some complete sense.

1. *SCAUSE*, *Passage*.

2. *SENTENCE*, *Period*, *Text*, *Aphorism*, *Apophthegm*, *Axiom*, *Impress*, *Motto*, *Posse*, *Phrase*, *Stile*.

Relative; to the number and order of such parts, either the less, consisting of one or more sentences, or the Greater being an Aggregate of these.

3. *VERSE*, *Staffe*, *Stanza*.

4. *SECTION*, *Paragraff*, *Article*, *Scene*.

Perfect; containing either a *Principal part*, or an *Intire discourse*.

1. *CHAPTER*, *Act*.

2. *BOOK*, *Tract*, *Treatise*.

Kinds of such discourse; with respect to the

Matter or Words, according to the

General name; denoting either a more loose and free way of putting the words together, or that which is bound up to measure.

1. *PROSE*.

2. *VERSE*, *Lyrick*, *Pindarick*, *Ode*.

Particular kinds of Verse; either that which depends only upon some stated measure of words, or that which doth likewise suppose a similitude in the sound of the ending Syllables.

3. *MEETRE-ical*.

4. *RIME*.

Form or signification of words, whether

Natural and according to the first intention of them, or *Artificial* and borrowed, containing a reference to something else of near affinity and similitude.

1. *PROPER*.

2. *TRALATITIOUS*, *Metaphor*, *Trope*, *Parable*, *Simile*, *Homely*, or *Ornate*.

3. *SIMPLE*.

4. *FIGURATE*. *Allegory*, *Improper*, *Riddle*, *Ænigmatical*.

Full, or *Defective*; having something left out.

5. *EXPRESS*, *Plain*, *open*, *flat*, *explicite*, *Hint*, *Inkling*, *mention*, *set form*.

6. *UNDERSTOOD*, *Implied*, *implicite*, *tacit*, *intimated*.

Easie, or *Difficult* to be understood.

7. *PLAIN*, *Evident*, *Perspicuous*, *clear*, *express*, *obvious*, *easie*, *facil*, *explain*, *explicate*, *unfold*, *illustrate*, *open*, *make out*.

8. *OBSCURE*, *Dark*, *abstruse*, *riddle*, *ænigmatical*, *deep*, *profound*, *hard*, *difficult*, *mysterious*, *intrigue*.

IV. COM-

IV. COM-
PLEX LO-
GICAL NO-
TIONS.

IV. COMPLEX LOGICAL NOTIONS of discourse, may be distributed into such as are

Positive; concerning

Words; with respect to their

Ambiguity; shewing the different senses which they are capable of, or using them in a fallacious sense.

1. } **DISTINCTION**, discriminate.

1. } **ÆQUIVOCATION**, *Ambiguous, Amphibole.*

Universality; Restraining a word unto some more proper and peculiar sense, or enlarging of it as there may be occasion, to its full scope and comprehensiveness.

2. } **LIMITATION**, *Restriction, stint, bound, terminate, determine.*

2. } **AMPLIATION**, *Inlarge, dilate, expatiate.*

Things; declaring either their

Natures; more or less perfectly.

3. } **DEFINITION**.

3. } **DESCRIPTION**, *Character, delineate, pourtray, plot, platform, (model.*

Kinds; more or less perfectly.

4. } **DIVISION**, *Parting, Dichotomy.*

4. } **PARTITION**, *Distribution, parting.*

Affections; namely such common principles of knowledge whereby men are to be directed in their judging. To which may be opposed the excluding of such particulars as do not properly belong to those generals.

5. } **RULE**, *Maxim, Axiom, Principle, Theorem, Canon, Rubric, Aphorism, regulate.*

5. } **EXCEPTION**, *Exempt, reservation, restrain, exclude, seclude, salvo, save, set aside.*

Compare or disputative,

General; when from somethings already known and granted, we endeavour to prove some other thing, or the taking of that other thing as being so proved

6. } **ARGUMENTATION**, *Reason, argue, dispute, debate, discuss, dissertation, ratiocination, demonstration, sophistry, captious, cavil, polemic, mooting, Problem, chop Logic.*

6. } **INFERENCE**, *Inference, consequence, consuetary, deduction, sequel, Conclusion, Corollary, result, follow, imply.*

Special; as respecting the

Forms most Artificial, whether that which is most full, or that which is defective.

7. } **SYLLOGISM**.

7. } **ENTHYMEM**.

Matter;

Intrinsic from the nature of the things themselves, signifying the proving of a General, whether || from many or all the particulars, or from some one or few particulars.

8. } **INDUCTION**, *Particularize.*

8. } **EXAMPLE**, *Instance, exemplifie, specific, leading case.*

Extrinsic; from the Authority of some other person, or a resemblance to some other thing.

9. } **CITATION**, *Quotation, testimonies, alledge.*

9. } **ALLUSION**, *Glance.*

V. MIXED

V. MIXED NOTIONS OF DISCOURSE belonging both to Grammar and Logic may be distributed into such as are

V. MIXED
NOTIONS
OF DI-
SCOURSE.

1. *Less complex*; denoting such a *complete sentence*, wherein something is either affirmed or denied, To which may be adjoynd such kind of sentences, as by common use and long experience have obtained to be of authority amongst men.

1. { PROPOSITION, Thesis, Assertion, Point, Doctrine, Observation, Position, Problem.

{ ADAGE, Proverb, Old-say or saw, By word.

More complex; whether

Kinds of discourse;

Positive;

{ More general; denoting something to be spoken in presence, or written to be sent to others.

2. { ORATION, Speech, Harangue, Declamation, Oratory, Panegyric.
{ EPISTLE, Letter.

{ More special; relating to matters of Fact, || either the more usual name, or that which denotes what is commonly said by many.

3. { NARRATION, Relate, Story, History, Tale, tell, Tidings, Report, recite, recount, rehearse, impart, inform, Tradition, Annunciation, Commemoration, Diary, Diurnal, Gazet, Chronicle, Legend, bring word, give notice, or intelligence.

{ RUMOR, Brute, Hear-say, Report, common Fame, Noise, Vogue.

Explicative; according to the

General name;

4. { INTERPRETATION, Exposition, construction, explain, explicate, unfold, Trenchman.

Particular kinds; whereby the words are

{ Altered; by putting them into another language, or into other words of the same language.

5. { TRANSLATION, Construe, version, interpret, turn, render.
{ PARAPHRASE, Descant, Metaphrase, Circumlocution.

{ Enlarged; by adding several other words for further explication, or Contracted; into fewer words.

6. { COMMENTARY, Gloss, Note, Annotation, Stricture, Scholiast, Expositor.

{ EPITOME, Compendium, Brief, abbreviate, breviate, abridge, Breviary, succinct, concise, Abstract, Synopsis, System, couch, contract, Summary, extract, recapitulate.

Appendages of discourse, whether the

Extreme; either the Beginning or the End.

7. { PROLOGUE, Exordium, Preamble, Proem, Introduction, Preface, Prelude.

{ EPILOGUE, Conclusion.

Intermediate; either that which is more necessary, whereby one part is to be connected to another, or such additional part as is less necessary to the main scope of the discourse.

8. { TRANSITION, Pass-age.

{ DIGRESSION, On the by, by the way, Diversion, Excursion, Extravagant, glance.

VI. MODES
OF DI-
SCOURSE.

VI. MODES OF DISCOURSE may be distributed into such as concern the business of proving or perswading, either

Antecedently; denoting such forms of speech as imply*Doubling, or a desire of being informed by others, to which may be opposed the general name for those returns which others make to such forms of speech.*1. { QUESTION, *Ask, Interrogate, demand, examin, expostulate, Inquisition.*ANSWER, *Responsal, Reply, Rejoinder, Return.**Knowing or acknowledging, whether**Positive;* saying a thing to be so, or not to be so.2. { AFFIRMATION, *Assert, averr, avouch, profess, Affeuration, Position.*NEGATION, *Deny, renounce, refuse, Recusant, disavow, gainsay, repulse, say nay.**Conditional; allowing a thing to be so for the present, that we may thereby the better judge of the consequences from it, or owning the truth asserted by another.*3. { SUPPOSITION, *Admit, premise, presuppose, Condition, Proviso, Hypothesis, put case.*CONCESSION, *Grant, yield, allow, acknowledge, admit, agree.**Concomitantly*; as the Acts or parts of it.*More general;**Saying something against what another affirms, or saying what is most contrary to it.*4. { SOPPOSITION, *Gainsay, thwart.*

CONTRADICTION.

*Arguing against another, to which is opposed, The shewing an insufficiency in such arguments.*5. { OBJECTION, *Impugn, Cavil.*SOLUTION, *Solve, Answer, Resolve, Subterfuge, Evasion, Casuist.**More special; relating to**Our own arguments or opinions, by shewing the truth of them, or seconding such proof, by further evidence.*6. { PROBATION, *Prove, demonstrate, evince, Evidence, verifie, Reason, Presumption.*CONFIRMATION, *Stablish, establish, ratifie.**Our adversaries arguments, by shewing the weakness of them, or turning the force of them against himself.*7. { CONFUTATION, *Refell, refute, disprove, reason against.*RETORTION, *Invert, recriminate.**Subsequently;* whether*Reall; by rendering an adversary unable to defend his own opinion, or making him to submit to ours.*8. { SPOSING, *Puzzle, nonplus, baffle, confound, gravel, run down.*CONVICTION, *Satisfie, evince.**Verbal; acknowledging the truth of our opinion, or renouncing the error of his own.*9. { CONFESSION, *Acknowledge, own, yield, grant, profess, cry mercy.*RECONTANTATION, *Renounce, retract, recal, revoke, unsay, bite in.*

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

I. Concerning GOD. II. Of the several things and notions reducible under that collective Genus of WORLD.

Those more special kinds of beings to be treated of Antecedaneously to the Predicaments, because they are not (as Predicaments are) capable of any subordinate species, are GOD and WORLD. p. I.

That which the Heathen Philosophers stile the first Mover, the first and supreme cause of all things, and suppose to be a *Being of all possible perfections*, is GOD, *Lord, Jehovah, Deity, Divine-ity, Deisse.*

And because of that absolute Simplicity and Purity of the Divine nature, whereby 'tis distinguished from all other things, and therefore incapable of being divided by *Parts*, or by *Differences* and *Species* as the rest are; hereupon, under this Head there is onely provision to be made for that great Mystery of Christianity, the Sacred Persons of the Blessed

Trinity { FATHER.
SON, *Christ, Jesus.*
HOLY GHOST, *Holy Spirit.*

To the name of *God* that of *IDOL* may be opposed, by which is meant any *False God*; according to the Acception of the word in that Scripture, *All the Gods of the Heathen are Idols.*

To the *Second Person* the name *ANTICHRIST* may be adjoynd by way of *Opposition*; the true Notion and Importance of the word so requiring.

By *WORLD, Universe*, is meant the *Compages* or *Frame of the whole Creation*, with more especial reference to those *Principal* and more *General* p. II.

SPRITUAL and immaterial. I. (all parts of which it consists; whether

Corporeal, considered according to the

Parts into which it is divided, whether

CELESTIAL. II.

Terrestrial: either

{ Inanimate. ----- } LAND. III.

{ ANIMATE. V. } WATER. IV.

CIRCLES by which it is divided. VI.

I. By *SPIRIT* is meant *Immaterial Substance*: to which may be ad- I. SPIRIT.
joyned, as its proper Opposite, the word *BODY, Corporeal, Matter-ial, Car-*

A Created Spirit is either such as (cast, Corps, corpulent.

Doth not relate to a *Body*; and that considered according to its

{ General Name, as being a *ministring Spirit.*

{ 1. ANGEL-ical, *Dæmon.*

{ Special kinds, as *Good* or *Evil.*

{ 2. } GOOD ANGEL, *Cherub, Seraphim, Good Genius.*

{ DEVIL, *Satan, Fiend, Diabolical, Dæmon, Fury, Goblin, bad Genius.*

Doth relate to a *Body*; and that considered according to its

{ General Name, as being designed for the *enlivening and quickning of a*

{ 3. SOUL, *Animate, Spirit, Mind.* (Body.

{ Special kinds, as *rendering its Body capable of*

{ Nutrition and Growth;

{ 4. VEGETATIVE, *grow.*

{ Sense;

{ 5. SENSITIVE. (evil.

{ Discourse and Religion, together with a sense of moral good and

{ 6. RATIONAL, *reasonable.*

II. HEAVEN.

II. *Amongst Corporeal Substances, that which is esteemed most Simple and most Perfect*, whose general name is therefore frequently used to signify a place or a state of the greatest Perfection and Happiness, together with that which in both these respects is *opposite*, are commonly stiled

☉ HEAVEN, *Celestial, Firmament, Skie.*

☿ HELL, *Infernal, Stygian.*

Those parts of Heaven which fall under our Senses may be considered according to their.

☉ General Name; denoting such parts as are *more Solid and Luminous.*

1. STARR, *Stellate.*

☉ Particular kinds; either

Fixed, that is to say, *which do alwayes keep the same distance from one another.* And these, for the better distinction and remembrance of them, are usually distributed into divers parcels or little Aggregates, called *Constellations*: the received names of which are, according to their imaginary Resemblances, either the proper names of *Persons*, as *Perseus, Andromeda, Orion, &c.* or the names of brute *Animals*, as *Bear, Lion, Ram, &c.* or the names of *Inanimate* things, as *Balance, Arrow, &c.* which may each of them be sufficiently expressed, as the things themselves are to which they are resembled, without being particularly provided for in the Table. And because that *great Luminary which rules the Day*, with us in this System is, by the most received Hypothesis, thought to belong to this number; therefore may it be adjoyned, as the most considerable Particular be-

2. ☉ FIXED STARR, *Constellation.* (longing to this General.

☉ SUN, *solar.*

Wandering, viz. *which do not alwayes keep the same distance from one another*; to which may be adjoyned that other kind of *Luminous Body, which is now by sufficient observation and experiment discovered to be above the Atmosphere*; according to the

☉ General names.

3. ☉ PLANET, *Wandering starr.*

☉ COMET, *Blazing starr.*

☉ Particular kinds of Planets, being either

☉ *Primary;*

☉ *Seen by us at a distance, either more*

☉ *Frequently,*

☉ *Higher pair*

☉ SATURN-ine.

4. ☉ JUPITER, *Jovial.*

☉ *Lower pair,*

☉ MARS.

5. ☉ VENUS, *Morning star, Evening star, Day starr.*

☉ *Rarely, as being near the Sun,*

6. MERCURY-ial.

☉ *Inhabited by us,*

7. The GLOBE OF SEA AND LAND, *Earth, World, Occumenical, Terrestrial, Terrene, Universe, Geography.*

☉ *Secondary; whether moving || about the Earth, or about any other Planet,*

8. ☉ MOON, *Lunar.*

☉ SATELLES.

III. By

III. By EARTH, *Land, World*, is meant the *habitable parts of this* III. EARTH. *Globe*; to which may be adjoined the more general name of the *Greater parts of the Earth*, denoted by the word COUNTRY, *Region, Land, Tract, Quarter, Coast*.

The most considerable Notions belonging to Discourse, which refer to this, may be distinguished *with respect to its*

Figure, || whether *equal or unequal, Convex or Concave*.

1. { PLAIN, *Champion, Level, Flat, Even*.

{ MOUNTAIN, *Hill, Ascent, Rising, Upland, Downs, Knoll*.

{ VALLET, *Vale, Dale, Bottom*.

Boundaries, or adjacent Waters; which are either

On all sides, whether

{ Great, || *more great, or less great*.

2. { CONTINENT, *Firm-land, Main-land*.

{ ISLAND, *Isle, Insular*.

{ Less, || whether *roundish and high, or oblong*.

3. { ROCK, *Cragg*.

{ CLIFF.

On three sides, which, according to a higher or lower situation, as it is *conspicuous* || *more or less*, is called

4. { PROMONTORY, *Cape, Fore-land, Head-land, Point*,

{ PENE-ISLE.

On two sides, conspicuous, || *more or less*.

5. { ISTHMUS, *Streight, Neck of land*.

{ BANK, *Shelf, Flat, Ridge, Shallow, Shore*,

On one side, either according to the more general name, or that particular kind which is *sometimes covered with Sea*.

6. { SHORE, *Strand, Sea-coast, Bank-side*.

{ WASHES, *Sands*.

Motion or Rest.

7. { QUICKSANDS, *Drift, Syrtis*.

{ OAZ.

IV. To

IV. WATER.

IV To the word WATER, as it denotes the *watry part of this Terrestrial Globe*, may be adjoynd the word SEA, *Marine, Maritim*; which denotes the more general name of the *greater parts of Water*, as Country or Region does of Land. (as the other, *with respect to its*

The more considerable Notions under this Head may be distinguished

Figure, || whether equal or unequal, Convex or Concave.

1. { ÆQUIOR, *Calm Sea, Smooth Sea.*
 { WAVE, *Billow, Surge, Undulation, Rough.*
 { WHIRL-POOL, *Vorago, Gulf, Swallow*
 Boundaries, or adjacent Land; which is either

On all sides, whether

Great, || more great, or less great.

2. { OCEAN, *Main-sea.*
 { LAKE, *Meer, Pond, Pfaff.*

Less, || whether obround and deep, or oblong.

3. { SWELL, *Head.*
 { SPRING, *Fountain, Source, Rivulet.*

On three sides, || greater, or less.

4. { BAY, *Gulf, Creek, Arm of the Sea, Harbour, Port, Key.*
 { PENE-LAKE, *Haven, Harbour, Port, Key.*

On two sides, || greater, or less.

5. { FRETUM, *Streight, Narrow sea, Sound.*
 { CHANNEL.

On one side, either according to the more general name, or that particular kind which is sometimes higher, and sometimes lower upon the

6. { SHORE, *Margo aquea.* (Land.
 { TIDE, *Ebb, Flow, High-water, Low-water, Neap-tide, Spring-tide.*

Motion or Rest; whether constantly moving, or generally at rest

7. { STREAM, *River, Brook, Current, flow, pour, gush, Bourn, Rill,*
Rivulet, Eddy, Gullet, Flood, Deluge, Inundation, Torrent, Cata-
ract, Water-course, Running-water. (water.
 { STAGNUM, *Pool, Puddle, Pond, stagnate, standing-water, Dead-*

V. ANIMATE PARTS OF THE WORLD.

V. The ANIMATE PARTS of the World do comprehend such Bodies Vegetative, more (as are endowed with Life or Spirit; whether

Imperfect; such Bodies as grow in Veins of the Earth, which though they are not commonly owned and reckoned under this Rank, yet several Learned men have heretofore reduced them hither, as being a more imperfect kind of Vegetable; because when Mines have seemed to be totally exhausted of them, yet there hath remained behind some kind of Seminal or Spermatic parts, whereby they have in process of time been renewed again, and continued to propagate their

1. MINERAL. (kinds.

Perfect; whether according to the

General name;

2. PLANT, *Vegetable.*

Special kinds; denoting either, that tribe of Plants that are most small, tender and numerous; Or those kinds, amongst these, which are com-

3. { HERB, *Wort, Weed, Botanic.* (monly fed upon by beasts, &c.
 { GRASS, *Grass, Greensword.*

Sensitive,

4. ANIMAL, *Brute -ish.*

Rational,

5. MAN, *Woman, Human -ity, Folk.*

VI. Be-

VI. Besides those General parts *into which* the World may be divided, there is likewise consideration to be had of those Imaginary CIRCLES VI. IMAGINARY CIRCLES. by which men have agreed to divide both the Celestial and Terrestrial Globe, for the better explaining of the Distances and Motions of the Starrs, and the several Climates of the Earth; to which may be adjoynd for Affinity the Notion of ORBE, Sphere.

These Circles are either

Greater, dividing the Sphere into two equal parts;

Indeterminately; namely that which separates the upper and visible part of the Globe, from that which by reason of its being below us, we cannot see, terminating our vision.

1. HORIZON-tall.

Determinately; as to

Northern and Southern parts; whether

Directly; wherein the Sun makes every-where equal day and night :

2. ÆQUATOR, *Equinoctial, the Line.*

Obliquely, namely, that Line wherein the Sun is supposed constantly to move in its Annual course: to which may be adjoynd that Circular superficies, on each side of this, which terminates the motion of the Planets;

3. { SECLIPTIC.
ZODIAC.

Eastern and Western parts; wherein the Sun makes mid-day or mid-night: to which those other Circles correspond which pass through the Poles of the Horizon, as the former do through the Poles of the World;

{ MERIDIAN, Colure.

4. { AZIMUTH.

Lesser, dividing the Sphere into two unequal parts; whether

Polar described by the supposed motion of the Poles of the Ecliptic; || either Northern or Southern.

{ ARTIC.

5. { ANTARTIC.

Tropic, terminating the motion of the Sun in its greatest Declination; || Northern, or Southern.

6. { TROPIC of ☉ Summer Solstice.

{ TROPIC of ♄ Winter Solstice.

Parallels, relating || either to the Æquator, or to the Horizon.

{ PARALLEL.

7. { ALMACANTAR.

CHAP. III.

I. Of Elements and Meteors. II. Of Stones. III. Of Metals.

ø. I. **V**Hereas men do now begin to doubt, whether those that are called the Four ELEMENTS be really the *Primordia rerum*, First Principles, of which all mixed Bodies are compounded; therefore may they here be taken notice of and enumerated, without particular restriction to that Notion of them, as being onely the *great Masses of natural Bodies, which are of a more simple Fabric then the rest*: For which reason the word METEOR may be annexed to Element, for its affinity in this respect, signifying the several *kinds of Bodies which are of a more imperfect mixture*. These are, according to the common Theory, distinguishable into

{	More <i>simple</i> ; whether
	Real, such as do actually exist.
	{ <i>Lighter</i> ;
	{ FIRE. I.
	{ AIR. II.
	{ <i>Heavier</i> ;
{ WATER. III.	
{ EARTH. IV.	
{ APPARENT. V.	
More <i>mixed</i> ; denoting various modes of Air.	
WEATHER. VI.	

I. The

I. The *hottest and lightest* kind of those that are counted *Elements*, is called **FIRE**: *Burn, Scald, Singe, Kindle, Tind, Light.* I. FIRE.

The several Notions referring to the Parts or Kinds of it, are distinguishable by their Magnitude, Place, Duration, Shape, &c.

The *General* parts or *kinds of Fire*, are || either *greater*, which seem to be *enkindled Air*; or *less*, being a *small separated portion of Fire*.

I. { SFLAME, *Blaze, Coruscation, Flash, Leam, Light fire.*
 { SPARK, *Strike fire.*

The *Special* sorts of *Fiery Bodies*, to which custom hath given particular names, are such as are either

More considerable; in respect of their

{ *Lastingness*, continuing for *some time in the same place*; and then || *vanishing, or falling.*

2. { COMET, *Standing, Blazing starr.*
 { FALLING STARR.

{ *Suddenness*; being || either the *shining and flash of inflamed Exhalations*, or the *Sound made by such Inflammations*,

3. { SLIGHTNING, *Flash, Coruscation.*
 { THUNDER, *Fulminate.*

Less considerable;

More high in the Air;

{ *Of Coherent* parts, in the shape of || a *standing perpendicular Column*, or of a *Dart in motion.*

4. { BEAM, *Trabs.*
 { DART, *Jaculum.*

{ *Of Disjoyned* parts, of a shape || *bigger, or lesser.*

5. { SCAPRA SALTANS.
 { SCINTILLÆ VOLANTES.

More low in the Air, loose, wandering; || as that which appears often to *Mariners at Sea*: and if *single*, it is called *St. Hermo, Helena*, and is thought to portend *Storms*; if *double*, 'tis styled *Castor and Pollux*, signifying good weather: Or that which *adberes to, and encompasses several Animals*, without hurting them, being probably an *Inflammation of their Effluvia.*

6. { SIGNIS FATUUS, *Will with a Wisp, Jack with a Lanthorn.*
 { SIGNIS LAMBENS.

Within the Earth;

7. DAMP.

II. AIR.

II. The General name for that kind of *Body*, which, for its *Levity and Warmth*, is counted the next Element to that of *Fire*, is AER - ∞ , *Wind*, It is distinguishable by its

(*Breath*.
Purity; being || either more remote from the Earth and its Exhalations; or adjoining to the Terrestrial Globe, and impregnated by the Steams and Effluvia that proceed from it.

1. { AETHER, or *athereal Air*, Firmament, Skie, Welkin.
{ ATMOSPHERE.

Kinds of mixture, according to the more

(*General name*, or that particular kind which signifies a mixture of Watry
2. { EXHALATION, *Steam*, Reek, Effluvia, volatile. (parts.
{ VAPOR, *Evaporate*, Breathe.

(*Particular kinds in respect of its mixture with* || *Earthy*, or *Fiery parts*.

3. { FUME.
{ SMOKE, *Suffumigation*, bloting, fume.

Motion,

(*Above ground*; || *Direct*, or *Circular*.

4. { WIND, *Blow*, Gale, Breath, Blast, Puff, Gust, Flaw, Monsoon, Trade-wind, Bellows, Eolipile, Fan, Ventiduct.
{ WHIRLWIND, *Herricano*, Tornado.

(*Under ground*; || *Violent*, or *Gentle*.

5. { EARTHQUAKE.
{ DAMP.

III. WATER.

III. The third of those greater *Masses* of *Body*, considerable for its *Gravity and Moisture*, is styled WATER: *Aqueous*, *Dip*, *padle*, *Drein*.

The names belonging to this are such as concern either

The smaller Particles of it; || whether *Solid*, or *Hollow*.

1. { DROP, *Drip*, dribble, drizle, trickle, sprinkle, run, shed, instil.
{ BUBBLE, *Froth*, Spume, Fome, Mantle, Ebullition.

The Mixture of it with Air, || *Upper*, or *Lower*.

2. { CLOUD, *Overcast*, gloomy.
{ MIST, *Fogg*, nebulous.

The Condensation of it, || from a Cloud, or from a Mist.

3. { RAIN, *Drizle*.
{ DEW.

The Congelation of it, according to its more

(*General acception*, or according to that special kind of it relating to the smaller particles of a Cloud, styled

4. { FROST, *Freeze*, Ice, congele, Isicle.
{ SNOW.

(*Particular restriction to the Drops* || of *Rain*, or of *Dew*.

5. { HAIL.
{ RIME, *Hoar-frost*.

The Kinds of Dew:

{ More Concrete; of a sweet taste: to which may be adjoined that peculiar kind of physical Dew mixed with the Exudations of the Plant

6. { MANNA. (Ladanum.
{ LADANUM.

{ More Liquid; gathered from Plants by Bees: to which may be adjoined for its affinity, that other natural Body gathered likewise by

7. { SHONY. (Bees, and of a clammy consistence.
{ WAX.

IV. That

IV. That which is commonly described to be the *Coldest, Thickest, Heaviest, of any of those Bodies counted Elements,* is called **EARTH,** *Land, Mold.* IV. EARTH.

This is distinguishable by its

Smaller Particles;

{ Alone and without mixture.

1. DUST.

{ Mixed with Water.

2. DURT, *Mud, Mire, sludge, puddle.*

{ Separated by Fire, || descending, or ascending.

3. { ASHES, Embers, Cinders.

{ SMOOT, Fuliginous.

Bigger Masses of it, serviceable for building, and of a

{ Cold, clammy consistence, to which that common mixture which is made of this may be adjoynd for its affinity.

{ CLAY.

4. { MORTAR, Lome.

{ Hot and dry consistence, usually made of burnt Stone; to which, for the same reason, may be adjoynd that other common mixture made of this.

{ SLIME.

5. { PLASTER, Parget, Tarras, daube.

The placing of that Pair, *Flame, spark* under the first Difference; NOTE. and that other Pair, *Drop, Bubble,* under the third Difference; with those other Species under the fourth Difference, must be granted to be besides the common Theory; But there is this account to be given of it, That there seems to be the like kind of resemblance and affinity in these to their *Genus'es,* as there is in some of the other Species, which are commonly received.

V. APPEARING METEORS are such as onely seem to be, and have not any real existence.

V. APPEARING METEORS.

These are either of a

Determined Shape;

Part of a round.

1. RAINBOW, *Iris.*

Round wholly;

{ Encompassing any of the Planets or bigger Starrs.

2. HALO.

{ Representing || the Sun, or the Moon.

{ SPARELIUS.

3. { PARASELENE.

Straight.

4. VIRGÆ, *Streaks, Rays of Light.*

Undetermined Shape, being a seeming Hollowness or Opening in the

Heavens

5. CHASM, *Gaping.*

VI. WEATHER.

VI. By WEATHER is meant the state and *condition of the Air*; the several kinds of which, not sufficiently expressible by any words in the precedent Table, are considered either *as to*

The Air's || *Transparency, or Opacity.*

1. { CLEARNESS, *Open, serene.*
HAZINESS.

The various *Meteors wherewith* it may be affected; whether

Rain,

{ *simply* and by it self; either

{ *Drops, || little, or great.*

2. { MIZLING, *Drizzle.*

{ SHOWR.

Stream.

3. SPOUT.

Mixed, || with violent Winds, or with Snow.

{ STORM.

4. { SLEET.

Winds, considered according to its

{ *Quality*; whether *excessively cold*, or *mixed with noxious vapours.*

5. BLASTING.

Quantity; being either

{ *Little, or not sufficient to ruffle the waters.*

6. { GENTLE GALE, *Breez.*

{ CALM, *still, Halcyon.*

Much; whether *equal, or unequal.*

{ STIFF GALE, *High wind.*

7. { TEMPEST, *Storm, Flaw, blustering, boisterous.*

OF

OF STONES.

Such kind of *Minerals* as are *hard and friable* are called STONES, p. II.
Petrifac, Quarry: to which EARTHY CONCRETIONS may be annexed by way of affinity, being more *soft and brittle*, and of a middle nature *betwixt Stones and Metals*.

{ *Stones* may be distinguished into such as are

- { VULGAR, and of no price. I.
- { MIDDLE-prized. II.
- { PRECIOUS; either
 - { LESS TRANSPARENT. III.
 - { MORE TRANSPARENT. IV.

{ *Earthy Concretions* are either

- { DISSOLVIBLE. V.
- { NOT DISSOLVIBLE. VI.

I. VULGAR STONES, or such as are of little or no price, are distinguishable from their different Magnitudes, Uses, Consistences, into the I. VULGAR STONES.

{ *Greater Magnitudes* of Stone; *used either about*

{ *Buildings*; whether of

{ *Walls*; chiefly, being of a

{ *Softer consistence*; || whether *natural*, or *factitious*.

- 1. { FREE-STONE.
- { BRICK.

{ *Harder consistence*; not easily yielding to the Tool of the Work-

{ *Greater masses*; (man, growing || either in

- 2. RAGG.

{ *Lesser masses*; whether such as are for their figure

{ *More knobbed and unequal*; used for the striking of fire, || either the more common which is *less heavy*, or the less common which is *more heavy*, as having something in it of a metalline

- 3. { FLINT. (mixture.
- { MARCHASITE, *Fire-stone*.

{ *More round and even*;

- 4. PIBBLE, *Thunderbolt*.

{ *Roof or Pavement*; being of a *laminated figure*, || either *natural*, or *factitious*.

- 5. { SLATE.
- { TILE.

{ *Metals*, either for the

{ *Sharpening or trying* of them.

- 6. { WHET-STONE.
- { TOUCH-STONE.

{ *Polishing or cutting* of them; || being either of a more *spongy and soft*, or of a more *hard consistence*.

- 7. { PUMICE.
- { EMRY.

{ *Lesser Magnitudes*; || either *more*, or *less minute*.

- 8. { SAND, *Grit*.
- { GRAVEL.

II. MID-

II. MIDDLE-PRIZED STONES.

II. MIDDLE-PRIZED STONES are either of a *Shining Politure*, or capable of it; whether of a

Simple white colour, and more *soft consistence*.

1. ALABASTER.

Sometime white, sometime black or green, and *sometime variegated* with veins; growing in *greater*, or *lesser Masses*.

2. } SMARBLE, *Porphyrie*.
} AGAT.

Spotted; || with *Red* upon a *Greenish* colour, or with spots of *Gold-colour* upon *Blaw*.

3. } JASPIS, *Heliotrope*.
} LAZUL, *Azure-stone*.

Transparency: either

Brittle; || whether *natural*, or *factitious*.

4. } CRYSTAL - *inc*.
} GLASS, *Vitrific*.

Fissil, into *Flakes*, || either *greater*, or *lesser*.

5. } SELENITE, *Muscovia glass*, *Isingglass*, *Sparr*.
} TALC.

Relation to Metals; || *attracting* of *Iron*, or *making* of *Brass*.

6. } SLOAD-STONE, *Magnet-ical*, *Compass*.
} CADMIA, *Calaminaris*.

Incombustible nature.

7. AMIANTUS, *Asbestus*.

Strange Original; not being properly *Minerals*, though usually reckoned amongst them; but either a *sub-marine Plant*; or supposed to proceed from a *liquid Bitumen*.

8. } SCORAL - *inc*.
} AMBER.

There are several other kinds of Stony Consistences mentioned in the Authors who write *de Lapidibus*. Some that are found in the Bodies of Animals, their Stomachs, Guts, Bladders, Kidneys, &c. several of which are *denominated* from the *Animals* in which they are found; as *Alectorius*, *Chelidonium*, *Bezoar*, &c. Others have peculiar names from their *shapes*; as *Astroides*, *Glossopetra*, &c. Others made of *Animals* or parts of *Animals* petrified, which may be sufficiently expressed, without being particularly provided for in the Tables.

III. PRE-

III. PRECIOUS STONES, *Gemms, Jewels*, are such as, for their *rarity and beauty*, are every where more *esteemed*: amongst which some are LESS TRANSPARENT, which are distinguishable chiefly by their Colours: either

III. PRECIOUS STONES LESS TRANSPARENT.

{ Representing variety of Colours with dimness, || less, or more.

- 1. SOPAL.
- 2. CATS-EYES.

Of particular Colours.

Whitish and shining; though this be not properly a Mineral, but a part of a testaceous Fish.

- 2. PEARL.

Red.

- 3. SARDIUS, *Cornelian, Blood-stone.*

Pale Fleshy colour, like that of a man's nail.

- 4. ONYX.

Blewish.

- 5. TURCOIS.

Pale Purple.

- 6. CHALCEDONY.

As for that which is commonly styled a *Toadstone*; this is properly a *tooth* of the Fish called *Lupus marinus*, as hath been made evident to the Royal Society by that Learned and inquisitive person D^r Merit.

IV. MORE TRANSPARENT *Gemms*; may be distinguished into such as are either

IV. PRECIOUS STONES MORE TRANSPARENT.

{ Colourless: || either most hard and bright; or that which is very like to this in other respects, but onely less hard and bright.

- 1. DIAMOND, *Adamant.*
- 2. SAPHIRE WHITE.

{ Coloured; to be ranged according to the order of the colours in the Rainbow.

Red; of a lustre || greater, or less.

- 2. RUBY, *Carbuncle.*
- 3. GRANATE.

Yellow, whether paler, or deeper.

- 3. CHRYSOLITE.
- 4. TOPAZ.

Green; || either most bright and pleasant, or of a darker kind of Sea-green.

- 4. EMERALD, *Smaragd.*
- 5. BERYL.

Blewish.

- 5. SAPHIRE.

Purple or Violaceous; more inclining || to Blew, or to Yellow.

- 6. AMETHYST.
- 7. HYACINTH.

V. Such

V. EARTHY
CONCRETIONS
DISSOLVIBLE.

V. Such EARTHY CONCRETIONS as commonly grow in Mines, together with such other *fictitious Substances* as have some analogy to these, and are DISSOLVIBLE by Fire or Water, may be distinguished by their being

{ Not inflammable :

{ More simple ; being several kinds of Salt, || whether of the Sea-water, the most necessary *Condiment for Meat* ; or of the Air, used as a chief ingredient in the making of Gunpowder.

1. { SALT, Brine.
 { NITRE, Salt-peter.

{ Earth ; || of a *styptic* quality and absterfive, proper for the drying of Wounds, commonly boiled up into a consistence from a mineral water ; or that other kind of Earthy Salt dug up in great lumps.

2. { ALUME.
 { SAL GEMMÆ.

{ Metals of all kinds, sometimes called Sugars and Crystals ; but agreeing in the common nature with that which is styled

3. VITRIOL, Chalchanthus, Copperas.

{ Vegetables ; made || either by fermentation, or by burning.

4. { TARTAR.
 { AI CALL.

{ Animal Substances, made by Distillation, called

5. URINOUS SALT.

{ More mixed of other Salts ; || more volatile, or fixed.

6. { SAL AMMONIAC.
 { CHRYSOCOLLA, Borax.

{ Inflammable ; of a more

{ Dry consistence, and Yellowish colour.

7. SULPHUR, Brimstone.

{ Clammy and tenacious consistence

{ Not sweet-sented ; || more solid, or more liquid.

8. { BITUMEN -inons.
 { NAPHTHA.

{ Sweet-sented.

9. AMBERGRIS.

VI. EARTHY
CONCRETIONS
NOT DISSOLVIBLE.

VI. EARTHY CONCRETIONS NOT DISSOLVIBLE may be distinguished by their various Colours ; being either

{ White and soft according to degrees, || more, or less.

1. { CHALK.
 { MARLE.

{ Yellowish red, whether more yellow, or more red

2. { OKER, Yellow oker.
 { RED OKER, Ruddle.

{ Black ; of a finer or coarser grain.

3. { JETT.
 { PIT-COAL, Sea-coal.

{ Gold-colour, of a poisonous nature, || either as it is dug out of the Earth,

4. { ORPIMENT, Auripigmentum. (or as it is sublimed.)
 { ARSENIC, Rats-bane.

{ Reddish ; often found in the same Mines with Orpiment.

5. SANDARACH.

OF

OF METALS.

METAL is a *Mineral*, for the most part, of a *hard* consistence, close, *ductil*, and *fusil*: It is distinguishable into

- } *Perfect*.
 } NATURAL. I.
 } FACTITIOUS. II.
 } *Imperfect*, with reference to
 } METALLINE KINDS. III.
 } CREMENTITIOUS PARTS. IV.

I. By NATURAL METALS are meant *such as of themselves grow in the Earth*, without any kind of mixture, or other help by the Art of men. I. NATURAL METALS.

These are either

- { More rare and *precious*; of a
 { *Yellowish* colour, most *heavy*, not growing in any particular Mines,
 { where 'tis imbas'd with any drossy mixture: but found pure, either
 { in small sands, or rocky branches.
 { 1. GOLD, *Gilt, Or.*
 { *Whitish*, and next in value to Gold, not subject to rust, and of a *plea-*
 { *sant sound*.
 { 2. SILVER, *Argent.*
 { Of a *middle value*; of a
 { *Whitish* colour, and more *soft* consistence.
 { 3. TINN, *Stannery.*
 { *Reddish* colour, the first material of Money.
 { 4. COPPER.
 { Most *base* and *common*:
 { Of a *softer* consistence, and a *darkish* colour, not *sonorous*.
 { 5. LEAD, *Plummer.*
 { Of a *harder* consistence, being the common matter for Weapons and
 { Tools.
 { 6. IRON.

II. By FACTITIOUS METALS are meant *such as are made by the Art of men*. These may be distinguished into such as are *made of* II. FACTITIOUS METALS.

- { *Copper* and *Lapis calaminaris*.
 { 1. BRASS, *Brasier.*
 { *Tinn, Lead, and Tin-glass*.
 { 2. PEWTER-*er.*
 { *Iron* depurated by frequent heating, and beating, and boiling with
 { *Salts*.
 { 3. STEEL.

K

III. IMPER-

III. IMPERFECT kinds of METAL, are either

Fluid.

1. MERCURY, *Quick-silver.*

Solid and consistent; used for

Purging, and chiefly for Vomiting.

2. ANTIMONY -*al.*

Making of Pewter, being of shining brittle substance.

3. BISMUTE, *Tin-glass.*

Making of Soder, being like Tinn, but more hard and brittle.

4. SPELTER, *Zink, Spalt.*

Painting; || considered according to its natural state, being the Oar of Quick-silver, and of a Dark red: or else as it is prepared by grinding, which renders it of a Bright red.

5. SCINNABAR, *Ruddle.*

VERMILION.

Writing; not known to the Ancients, and therefore without any Latin or Greek name.

6. BLACK-LEAD.

IV. RECREMENTITIOUS PARTS OF METAL, are such as are

cast off; either in the

Preparation of them, by

Melting; being of parts

More large and united; a kind of scum arising from the separation of impurer mixtures in the fusion of Metals, chiefly in the purging of Silver from Lead.

1. LITHARGE.

More minute and separate; being a concretion of the lesser parts of Copper, which fly out when that Metal is in fusion; || either the heavier parts, which by their gravity descend to the floor: or the more light and volatile parts, which adhere to the roof or walls.

2. SPODIUM.

POMPHOLYX.

Beating or hammering.

3. SCORIA, *Scales.*

Corruption of them; according to the

General name.

4. RUST, *Canker.*

Particular kinds; proceeding either of Copper and Brass, or of Lead.

5. VERDIGREECE, *Ærugo.*

CERUSE, *White lead.*

CHAP. IV.

- I. Of Plants, *The difficulty of enumerating and describing these.* II. *The more general distribution of them.* III. *Of Herbs considered according to their Leaves.* IV. *Of Herbs considered according to their Flowers.* V. *Of Herbs considered according to their Seed-vessels.* VI. *Of Shrubs.* VII. *Of Trees.*

THe more perfect kind of *Vegetables* are called by the name of *Plants*, the several kinds of which are so exceeding numerous, as must needs render it a very difficult task for any man who is most versed in the study of them, either to *enumerate* them so fully or to *order* them so accurately, as will not be liable to many exceptions; especially considering the streining and force that must sometimes be used, to make things comply with the institution of these tables into which they are to be reduced.

ϕ. I.

Gaspar Bauhinus doth in his *Pinax* reckon up about six thousand several plants, the particular names of which do amount to almost twice the number of words here intended for the whole body of language. And there is reason enough to believe, that there are many more besides those he mentions, since we find by daily experience, in sowing the seeds of Flowers and of Trees, and the different ways of culture used about them, that new kinds of Flowers and of Fruits are continually produced, such as were not before described by any Author, and such as do afterwards propagate their kinds; insomuch that it may well be doubted whether there be any determinate number of these subordinate Species:

I design in these following tables to take notice only of the *chief families* of Plants, to which the others are to be reduced. In the descriptions of which, there will be no small difficulty, by reason of their great number, and the want of proper words to express the more minute differences betwixt them, in respect of shape, colour, taste, smell, &c. to which instituted languages have not assigned particular names. I mention this by way of Apology for the several defects, which I am sensible of in the following tables.

In the description of those Plants which are heads of *numerous families*, I take notice only of that *Communis ratio*, which belongs to all the subordinate varieties of them, unless it be when there is no such common agreement belonging to them all: or where several things are reduced under the same head, some for their agreement in one Accident, and others for their agreement in some other Accident; in which cases the descriptions here mentioned, are to be understood of the chief and most common Plants of that name.

As for the various *particulars contained under each family*, as suppose Tulips, Roses, Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. These need not be particularly provided for, both because the just number of them is not yet stated; every year producing new ones: And because they may as well be expressed Periphrastically here as in all other Languages; either by their

Seasons ; whether Early or Late, Vernal, Autumnal, Hyemal.

Lastingness ; being either Annual or Perennial.

Bigness or Littleness, *Talness or Lowness*.

Manner of growth ; whether Erect, Trailing, Creeping, Climbing, Twisting.

Place of growth ; either *Terrestrial*, Hilly, Sandy, Stony, Clay, &c. *Aquatic*, belonging either to Sea or Rivers, Marsh, Moorish, Fenny grounds.

Several parts ; whether in respect of the

Root ; being either *Fibrous*, of bigger or lesser strings, more or less numerous, spreading sidewise or tending more directly downwards : Or *Bulbous*, of one single bulb or several, whether Obround, Compressed, Oblong, Coated or Scaly : Or *Tuberous*, having its thicker parts contiguous, or hanging more at a distance by small strings.

Stem or stalk ; whether Solid or Hollow, Smooth or Rugged, Round or Angular, Knotted or Jointed more or less frequently, being free from leaves, or having leaves.

Leaves ; whether as to their

Superficies ; being Smooth, Unctuous, Shining, Rough, Prickly, Hairy, Woolly, &c.

Shape and figure ; Round Angular, Broad Narrow, Long Short, of smooth or of indented, jagged, waved, curled edges, being either sharp or round pointed.

Substance or Bulk ; Thick Succulent, or Thin Dry, being interspersed with nerves either direct or transverse.

Colour ; whether the same on both sides or different, clear or spotted, of a brighter or darker green.

Number ; One, Two, Three, &c.

Manner of growth ; whether singly, or in pairs opposite to each other : or having more then two encompassing the stalk, Winged, Fingered, &c.

Flowers ; as to their

Shapes ; consisting of one single undivided leaf, either divided at the edge or not : or having several leaves, three, four, five or more.

Colour ; whether simple, as Red, Yellow, Purple, &c. or Mixed, Striped, Speckled, Edged.

Number ; Bearing either One or Many, and these either single or double.

Manner of growth ; whether of single flowers, being Erect, Hanging, Reversed, &c. or of several flowers, Verticillate, Spicate, Umbelliferous.

Seed-vessels ; whether *Oblong*, Closed or Open, *Round*, Hollow, Solid, Smooth, Rugged, Prickly, Scaly, containing few or many seeds.

Seeds themselves ; Round, square, flat, oblong, downy, &c. smooth, Echinate, black, white, shining, &c.

Fruits ; Apples, Berries, &c.

Juice ; Waterish, Gummy, Milky, Yellow.

To

To all which may be added their different smells and tastes, and the several uses they are commonly applyed unto; by some of which Accidents all other Plants may be sufficiently described.

I had formerly distributed the kinds of Herbs, according to those several ends and purposes for which they are commonly used, into these three heads; 1. Such as are for *pleasure*, being usually cherished in Gardens, for their flowers, or beauty, or sweet sent. 2. Such as are *Alimentary*, being used by men for food, either in respect of their Roots, their Leaves or Stalks, their Fruit or their Seed. 3. Such as are *Medicinal*, being either Hot and biting, or Cold and Stupefying, Purgative, Alterative, Vulnerary. But upon further consideration I am satisfied, that though these heads may seem more facill and vulgar; yet are they not so truly Philosophical, but depend too much upon the Opinions and customs of several times and Countries.

As for the usual distinction betwixt *Shrubbs* and *Trees*, it doth not seem (at least so farr as these things have been hitherto described) to have any such distinct limits in nature, as were to be desired, and as is to be found betwixt other things, there being several under each head, which seem to be of a doubtful condition. Some that are reckoned for *Shrubbs*, which have a fair pretence to be placed amongst *Trees*: and others accounted *Trees*, which without any injury might be reduced to the Genus of *Shrubbs*. I do in the following tables comply with that opinion, which seems most common and probable.

The reason why the two last differences of *Trees*, is not from their *fruit* (as the others are) but from their *Woods* and *Rines*, or from their *Rosins* and *Gumms*, is because these are the only things that we yet know of them, their natures in other respects being not yet (for ought I know) described by any Authors.

As for any *new species* of Plants that shall hereafter be discovered, 'tis probable they may by analogie be reduced either to some of the *families*, here mentioned, or at least to some of the *Tribes*.

I have added to the several species of *Plants* and *Animals*, their Latin names in the Margin, because many of them are as well, if not better, known by such compellations; and because they are most frequently treated of by the Authors who write in that Language.

Plants may be distinguished into such as are more
(Minute and tender, called *Herbs*, to be considered according to their

{ Leaves.
{ Flowers.
{ Seed-vessels.

{ Large and hard being woody plants, whether the

{ Lesser, which commonly grow up from the root in several stems
called *shrubbs*.

{ Larger, which of themselves do grow up in one single stem, called
Trees.

ϕ. II.

Herbs

§. III, HERBS CONSIDERED ACCORDING TO THEIR LEAVES, may be distinguished into such as are

{ *Imperfect* ; which either do want, or seem to want some of the more essential parts of Plants, *viz.* either Root, Stalk or Seed. I.

{ *Perfect* ; having all the essential parts belonging to a Plant, to be distinguished by the

Fashion of the leaf ; whether

{ *Long* ; as all Gramineous herbs, having a long narrow leaf without any foot-stalk.

{ *Not flowering* ; (i.) not having any foliaceous flower.

{ FRUMENTACEOUS ; Such whose seed is used by men for food, either Bread, Pudding, Broth, or Drink. II.

{ NOT FRUMENTACEOUS ; III.

{ *Flowering* ; Being of

{ BULBOUS ROOTS ; Having no fibers from the side, but only from the Bottom or the Top ; whose leaves are more thick, undivided, smooth-edged, and generally deciduous. IV.

{ AFFINITY TO BULBOUS ROOTS ; V.

{ ROUND ; VI.

Texture of the Leaf ; being either

{ SNERVOUS ; having several prominent Fibers. VII.

{ SUCCULENT ; having thick juicie leaves, covered with a close membrane, through which the moisture cannot easily transpire, which makes them continue in dry places. VIII.

{ SUPERFICIES of the Leaf, or MANNER of Growing. IX.

I. IMPERFECT HERBS may be distinguished into

Terrestrial ; whether

{ *Most imperfect* ; which seem to be of a spontaneous generation.

{ *Having no leaf*,

{ *With a Stem* and Head ; the *Greater* or the *Less*. The later of which hath by Mr. Hook been first discovered to consist of small stems with little balls at the top, which flit out when

1. { MUSHROOM, Toadstool, Fungus, Touchwood, Spunke. (ripe.

1. { MOULD, Horineß, Vinnewd.

{ *Without a Stem*, of a roundish figure || growing either *in the ground*, being esculent, & counted a great delicate: or *on the ground*, being

2. { STRUBS, Truffle. (when dry) full of an unflavorful hurtful dust.

2. { FUZZBALL, Puckst.

{ *Having a leaf* ; being generally deeper then other plants and curled, growing in such barren places where no other plants will thrive, || either that which grows, both on the ground, and on walls and trees, of which there are great varieties : or that which grows

3. { MOSS. (only in moist grounds and shady places.

3. { LIVERWORT.

{ *Less Imperfect* ; being counted Infœcund, whose seed and flower (if there be any) is scarce discernable, commonly called *Capillary*

{ *Have several leaves* ;

{ (Plants, whether such as

{ *Divided* ;

{ *Doubly* ; or subdivided,

{ *Greater* ; of a brighter or a darker green, the later being less and (more finely cut.

{ FEARN, Brake.

+ { OAK-FEARN.

{ *Lesser* ; either that which grows commonly on walls and dry places,

I. IMPERFECT HERBS.

Fungus.
Mucor.

Tuber.
Fungus pulverulentus.

Moschus.
Lichen.

Filix.
Dryopteris.

- ces, somewhat resembling Rue both in the colour and figure of the leaf: or that which grows in moist shady places, having small slender black stalks.
5. } WHITE MAIDENHAIR, *Wall-rue, Tentwort* *Adiantum album.*
 } BLACK MAIDENHAIR. *Capillus Veneris.*
Singly; or not subdivided,
 { Greater; of a broader leaf, and purgative root: or of a narrower and longer leaf.
6. } POLYPODI.
 } ROUGH SPLEENWORT. *Polypodium.*
Lesser; either that which hath a black stalk and winged leaves like those of a Vetch: or that which hath a thicker shorter leaf, not divided to the middle ribb. *Lonchitis.*
7. } ENGLISH BLACK MAIDENHAIR. *Trichomanes.*
 } SPLEENWORT, *Miltwast.* *Asplenium.*
Undivided; either that whose leaves are somewhat broader towards the bottom, where they encompass the stalk like a half moon: Or
8. } SMILE FEARN. *Hemionitis.*
 } HARTSTONGUE. *Phyllitis.*
Have but one leaf; either that whose leaf is like the others of this tribe, with a tuft of very small flowers: or that which hath an undivided succulent leaf, with a small spike standing off from it.
9. } MOON WORT. *Lunaria.*
 } ADDERS TONGUE. *Ophioglossum.*
Aquatic; belonging to
Fresh water; either that which consists of small round leaves, floating on the top or immersed in the water, having little strings shooting down from them: Or that which consists of long small slimy filaments, resembling green raw silk.
10. } DUCKWEED. *Lens palustris.*
 } HAIRY RIVERWEED. *Conferva.*
Salt water; being either of a
softer consistence; having some resemblance to
Mushrooms; either the Greater, being more round and thick, with pores every way: or the Less, having long slender stalks with round leaves growing at the top of them.
11. } SPUNGE. *Spongia.*
 } SEA NAVELWORT. *Androsace.*
Moss, or ground Liverwort, having green curled leaves spreading
12. SEA-LETTICE. *LaBucca marina.*
(on the ground.
Mushrooms and Moss; either that which is flat and roundish, hard and tough, with several lines parallel to the circumference: or that whose leaves grow out of one another without any stemm.
13. } SEA-EAR. *Auris marina.*
 } ROUND LEAVED OYSTERWEED. *Opuntia marina.*
Capillary Plants; having a soft membranaceous tough leaf, growing commonly upon Stones and Rocks in the Sea.
14. WRACK. *Alga.*
Harder consistence; being tough, with many fibres or ribbs elegantly distributed somewhat like the Mashs of a Net, growing to a great bredth. *Corallina marina Reticulata.*
15. SEA FANN. H. GRA-

II. GRAMINEOUS
FRUMENTACEOUS
HERBS.

II. GRAMINEOUS FRUMENTACEOUS HERBS, may be distinguished into such, whose seeds are

Greater; being covered either with a

Thin membrane; without any husk adhering, of a figure.

Oblong; either that of a more *turgid* grain and *brighter* colour, every seed in the ear being covered with three loose husks: Or that which bears a more *black, lank, oblong seed*, having always a beard adhering to the husk of each grain in the growth.

Triticum.
Secale.

1. } WHEAT.
 } RY.

Roundish and somewhat *compressed*; being the biggest of this tribe, the ears growing out of the sides of the stalk, the top of it having a chaffy panicle without any seed.

Frumentum
Indicum.

2. MAIZE, *Indian-wheat.*

Husk; growing in a

Spike; either that whose grains in the growth of them are *bearded*, their husks adhering close to them, being the *lowest*: Or that whose grains are more *turgid and round*, growing at a *greater distance* in a kind of compounded ear, which seems to consist of several lesser spikes.

Hordeum.
Oriza.

3. } BARLY, *Malt.*
 } RICE.

Panicle; or dispersed tuft, at a *distance* from each other, upon *long weak stems*, not above two together, hanging down.

Avena.

4. OAT.

Lesser; growing either in a

Spike; or ear, having *short beards*, the grain being of a *yellowish colour*.

Panicum.

5. PANIC.

Panicle or tuft; having a *roundish shining seed*, || either that which is a more *tall large Plant*, whose panicle *stands upright*: or that which is a *less Plant*, whose panicle *hangs down*.

Sorghum.
Milium.

6. } INDIAN MILLET.
 } MILLET.

III. GRA-

III. GRAMINEOUS PLANTS NOT used by men FOR FOOD, may be distributed into such as are

More properly called Grasses; (i.) such as have a hollow jointed, and not branched stalk, and a staminate flower, whether such as are

Spicate; considerable for the Largeness of the seed; being nearest to those of the frumentaceous kind; either that of a short spike, squamous and shining seed: or that resembling Panic.

- 1. } CANARY-GRASS.
- } PANIC-GRASS.

Figure of the spike; whether

Full, compact and round; either that whose spike is more soft and downy, resembling a fox-tail: or that which is like this but more rough.

- 2. } FOX-TAIL.
- } CATS-TAIL.

Not full, but lank; resembling either

Wheat;

- 3. WHEAT-GRASS.

Rye; either the greater used for the making of frails: or the lesser.

- 4. } MATWEED.
- } WILD BARLY.

Not compact, but loose, in which the parts are not close set together; either that whose spike is more flat and long, the seeds growing only on two sides alternately, having an inebriating quality: or that whose spike hath some resemblance to wheat, the plant being apt to spread it self by the root.

- 5. } DARNELL, Tares.
- } DOGS-GRASS, Quitch, Couch.

Not round; but having the husks inclining one way, being divided into many parts, each whereof resembles the comb of a Cock.

- 6. CRESTED-GRASS.

Paniculate; considerable for the

Largeness of the Leaves; having jointed stalks; either that whose stalks is commonly bigger and taller than other Grasses: or that which bears a large perforate shining seed of an ash colour.

- 7. } REED.
- } JOB'S-TEARS.

Figure of the Panicle; comprehending such kind of plants as are

Less common; whether such as have

Some resemblance to the panicle of Oats, or to the claws of a bird.

- 8. } OAT-GRASS.
- } FINGER-GRASS.

Many squamous shining hollow heads hanging upon slender stalks: or having hairy leaves, with long woolly strings on the sides of them, the seed being contained in a close seed-vessel.

- 9. } PEARL-GRASS, Quaking-grass.
- } HAIRY-GRASS.

Most common; both in Pastures and Meadows, yielding the best food for Cattel, both when growing, and when made into hay.

- 10. MEADOW-GRASS,

Less properly called Grasses; considerable either for the

Scent of the plant being sweet; either that which grows in watery places, having a leaf like a flag, bearing a Julius hard and close: or that whose stalks have a spongy pith, bearing flowers like those of Reeds.

- 11. } SWEET SMELLING REED:
- } CAMELS HAY.

Stalk; being

Lesser; either that which is triangular: or that which is round, being full of a spongy pith

- 12. } GALINGALE.
- } RUSH.

Greater; of a woody substance, porous, used for walking staves.

- 13. CANE.

Head or spike; whether more

Loose; having a soft downy substance; either on each side of the spike, making it to resemble a feather: or intermixed with the panicle.

- 14. } FEATHER GRASS.
- } COTTON GRASS.

Close; whether

Greater; either that which hath a round cylindrical head, being a tall plant, whose spike is blackish and soft like velvet; or that which bears several spherical burrs.

- 15. } REED MACE.
- } BURR REED.

Lesser; having a naked stalk, bearing a small spike resembling the tail of a Mouse.

- 16. MOUSE-TAIL.

III GRAMINEOUS PLANTS NOT USED BY MEN FOR FOOD:

Phalaris.
Gr. Panicum.

Alopecurus.
Gr. Typhinum.

Gr. Triticum.

Spartum.
Gr. Hordeaceum.

Lolium.
Gr. Caninum.

Gr. Cristatum.

Arundo.
Lathyrus Job

Gr. Avenaceum.
Dactyloides.

Gr. tremulum.
Gr. hirsutum.

Gr. pratense
paniculatum.

Calamus Aromaticus,
Schoenanthus,

Cyperus.
Fucus.

Canna.

Gr. plumosum.
Gr. tomentosum.

Typha.
Spartanium.

Myosurus.

IV. GRAMINEOUS HERBS OF BULBOUS ROOTS.

IV. GRAMINEOUS HERBS of BULBOUS ROOTS, may be distinguished into such as are considerable for their

Flowers; which are generally made up of six leaves, or divided into six *laseina*: either these whose fibres grow from the

Bottom of the bulb; having the Roots

Scaly; divided into many squamous *lamina*.

The Greater; whose root hath a *strong sent* like that of a Fox, the flowers hanging down round the top of the stalk, with a tuft of green leaves above them.

1. CROWN IMPERIAL.

The Lesser; having the stalk set with leaves, || either that whose flower is more large and hollow: or that whose flowers are smaller, having the leaves reversed backwards.

2. LILLY.

MARTAGON, *Turky-cap*.

Coated; made up of several coats encompassing one another.

Bearing the flower upon a stem; to be further distinguished by the

Shape of the flower; whether

Large and Hollow; resembling a cup, | either that which doth generally bear but one flower upon a stalk, standing upright, having an *esculent* root: or that which doth sometimes bear two flowers upon a stalk, with checkered streaks, hanging down their heads, the root consisting of two lobes.

TULIP.

3. FRITILLARY.

Having a cap in the middle of the flower, which comes out of a *skinny husk*: or that which hath many small flowers together upon the same stalk.

DAFFODILL.

4. HYACINTH.

Colour of the flower; being generally white and marked with green, || either that with a *stair-like* flower, marked with a streak of green on the back of the leaf: or that which hath a hanging *pendulous* flower, whose leaves are tips with green.

STARR OF BETHLEHEM.

5. BULBOUS VIOLET, *Snow-drop*.

Figure of the leaf; resembling the blade of a sword, || either that which bears a *Fleur de luce*, having nine leaves, three of which stand up: or that whose flowers grow in a row under one another.

BULBOUS IRIS, *Flower de luce*.

6. CORNFLAGG.

Having naked flowers, without any stem; whether that of a larger flower and broader leaf: or that of a lesser flower and narrower leaf.

MEDOW SAFFRON, *Naked Lady*.

7. CROCUS, *Saffron*.

Top of the Bulb; whose root doth usually consist of two bulbs, the flowers growing in a kind of spike, of great variety of colours and shapes.

8. ORCHIS, *Satyrion*.

Strong sent; whether such whose leaves are more.

Long; their sent being

Less strong; the

Greater; whose roots grow single, || either that with hollow tubulous leaves, the stalk swelling out in the middle: or that of a broader leaf, rising higher in the stalk and continuing green all winter.

9. ONYON.

Lesser; whose roots grow commonly in clusters, || either that which bears no seed: or that which doth bear seed, having very small tubulous leaves.

10. SHALOT, *Echalote*.

CIVES.

More strong; either that whose root is divided into cloves: or that of an entire root, and in some esteem for the flower.

11. GARLICK.

MOLY.

Broad; having the root either

Oblong and small; either that which is lower with an Umbell of large flowers: or that which is taller, having a round head.

12. RAMSON.

MOUNTAIN RAMSON.

Round and great; growing upon the Sea coasts.

13. SQUILL, *Sea-onion*.

Corona Imp-
erialis

Lilium.
Martagon.

Tulipa.
Fritillaria.

Narcissus.
Hyacinthus.

Ornithogalum.
Viola bulbosa.

Iris bulbosa.
Gladiolus fe-
getum.

Colchicum.
Crocus.

Orchis.

Cepa.
Porrum.

Ascalonitè.
Porrum sectile.

Allium sati-
vum.
Moly.

Allium Ursi-
vum.
Vitorialis lon-
ga.

Scylla.

V. HERBS

V. HERBS OF AFFINITY TO BULBOUS PLANTS, upon account of their leaves or flowers, may be distinguished into such as are either Esteemed for their flowers; growing in

Dryer places; whether such Plants as are more properly

European; whose flowers are

Lesser; bearing

{ Many flowers; Starr-like, || either that of a Tuberous root, whose flowers grow in a spike: or that of a Fibrous root.

1. { SKINGS SPEAR.
I. { SPIDER WORT.

{ One single flower; hanging the head, having a tuberous root, bearing two long spotted leaves.

2. DOGSTOOTH.

Larger; of a tuberous root, || either that of a fading flower resembling a Lilly: or that whose leaf is like the blade of a sword.

3. { DAY-LILLY.
{ TUBEROUS FLOWER DE LUCE.

American; of a tuberous root, || whose flowers are either

Less sweet; either that of broad leaves, bearing a scarlet flower like that of Corn-flagg, with a geniculate stalk: or that which hath long thick dry leaves, sharp pointed, growing immediately from the root, bearing a stem of large flowers, hanging down their heads.

{ FLOWRING REED.

4. { JUCCA, Indian bread.

More sweet; growing in a spike, resembling the flowers of a Hyacinth.

5. INDIAN HYACINTH.

Watery places; the flowers coming forth in an Umbell, being of a purplish colour, having six leaves; the leaves of the Plant being long and triangular.

6. FLOWRING RUSH:

Not esteemed for their flowers; being distinguishable by their

Having no perfect leaves; but some little scaly substances resembling leaves, whether of

{ Fibrous roots; matted together, resembling a birds nest.

7. BIRDS NEST.

{ Scaly roots; with little protuberances somewhat resembling teeth, || either that whose root is more Round or more Branched.

8. { SBROOMRAPE.
{ TOOTHWORT.

Having a naked stile or pestle instead of a flower, whether the

Greater; of a Tuberous root, || either that which hath a spotted thick stalk like a Snake, with a jagged leaf: or that of a Triangular undivided leaf.

9. { DRAGON.
{ WAKE ROBIN, Cuckoo-pintle:

Lesser; having either Broad or Narrow leaves.

10. { BROAD LEAVED FRIARS COWLE.
{ NARROW LEAVED FRIARS-COWLE.

V. HERBS OF AFFINITY TO BULBOUS PLANTS.

Aphodelus.
Phalangium.

Dens caninus.

Lilia aphodelus.
Iris tuberosa.

Canna Indica.
Fucca.

Hyacinthus.
Indicus tuberosus.

Funcus floridus.

Nidus avis.

Orobanche.
Dentaria
aphylla.

Dracontium,
Arum.

Arisarum latifol.
Arisarum angustifol.

VI. ROUND
LEAVED
HERBS.VI. HERBS OF ROUND LEAVES, may be distinguished into
such whose leaves are

Larger ;

Terrestrial ;

Lying on the ground ; the flower coming up before the leaf and soon fading, || either that whose leaf is white underneath, of a yellow flower, growing one upon a stalk : or that which hath a spike of purplish flowers, being the larger plant.

Tussilago.
Petasitis.

1. } SCOLTSFOOT.
 } BUTTERBURR.

Standing from the ground ; bearing Burrs, the Greater or the Lesser.

*Bardana ma-
jor.*
*Bardana mi-
nor.*

2. } GREAT BURDOCK.
 } LITTLE BURDOCK.

Growing upon mountainous places ; having a purplish flower, and a pappus seed.

Cacalia.

3. HORSEFOOT, Mountain-Coltsfoot.

Aquatic ; of smooth shining leaves, || either that whose leaves are of a light green and not serrate : or of a dark green and serrate, bearing yellow flowers.

Nymphaea.
*Caltha palu-
stris.*

4. } WATER-LILLY.
 } MARSH-MARIGOLD.

Lesser ; whose flowers do stand either

Singly ; on long foot-stalks, growing in

Dryer places ; distinguishable by the

Flower ; having a bending head and a short beel, || either that of a bigger leaf and the flower of a more simple colour : or that of a lesser oblong leaf and the flower of several colours.

Viola.
*Herba Trinita-
tis.*

5. } VIOLET.
 } PANSY, Hearts-ease

Leaf ; being more thick, somewhat resembling Ivy, || either that whose leaves are of a strong purgative quality, the flowers small, of a dirty purple : or that which is esteemed for the flower, having a great tuberous root, the leaf for the most part spotted.

Asarum.
Cyclamen.

6. } ASARABACCA.
 } SOWBREAD.

Fenny and boggy places ; either that of pale yellowish leaves, which feel unctuously, the flower like a Violet : or that which hath a large white flower, the leaves being like those of a Violet, but less.

Pinguicula.
*Gramen Par-
nassii.*

7. } BUTTERWORT, York-shire Sanicle.
 } GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

Many together ;

Terrestrial ; distinguishable by

The flowers ; growing in a spike, being white, || either that which is bigger, having green leaves like those of a Pear-tree : or that which is less, with red hairs upon the leaves retaining the Dew, growing in moist places.

Pyrola.
Ros foliis.

8. } WINTERGREEN.
 } SUN-DEW.

The

The leaves;

Indented; and divided into several Angles, || either that which hath *smooth shining leaves* and *seeds like small burrs*: or that whose leaves are *somewhat hairy*, being of an elegant structure, bearing yellowish green flowers.

§ SANICLE.

Sanicula.
Alchymilla.

9. § LADIES MANTLE.

Scolloped about the edges; || either that which is *taller*, of a *white flower*, the root consisting of many small reddish kernels: or that which is *lower*, of a *yellow flower* and fibrous root, growing in moist places.

§ WHITE SAXIFRAGE.

Saxifraga alba.

10. § GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE.

Saxifraga aurea.

The manner of growing; whether

Creeping on the ground; either that with a *hairy leaf*, of an ill sent, bearing a *blew hooded flower*: or that of a *small leaf*, bearing a *yellow flower*.

§ GROUND IVY, *Alehoof*, *Tunnhoof*.

Hedera terrestris.

11. § MONYWORT, *Herb twopence*.

Nummularia.

Climbing; of a *hot biting taste*, and an *elegant flower* with a long heel.

12, INDIAN CRESS.

Rasturtium Indicum.

Marine; growing in salt places near the Sea, || either that of a *salt juicy leaf*, bearing a spike of small white flowers: or that which hath a *large bell flower*, the plant running upon the ground, being *Purgative*.

§ SCURVY-GRASS.

Cochlearia.

13. § SEA-BINDWEED.

Selandella.

VII. HERBS
OF NERVOUS
LEAVES.

VII. HERBS OF NERVOUS LEAVES, may be distributed into such as are

Terrestrial; growing in dryer places, which are distinguishable according to the

Fashion of their leaves; whether

More broad; to be further considered according to their

Manner of growth; having

Leavy stalks; viz. the leaves embracing the stalk, || either that which hath *pleited leaves*, whose *root* is a vehement *purgative*: or that other, having a *spike of flowers like those of Orchis*.

1. $\{$ WHITE HELLEBORE, *Neezwort*.

$\{$ HELLEBORINE, *Bastard white Hellebore*.

Naked stalks; and flowers in a *spike*, || either that whose *leaves* are *undivided*: or that whose *leaves* are so *divided into jaggs*, as to represent a *Staggs horn*.

2. $\{$ PLANTAIN.

$\{$ QUICKSHORN.

Colour of the leaves; whether that whose leaves are of a *dark green above* and *ash-coloured underneath*, bearing a *spike of flowers*: or that whose leaves are of a *paler green*, bearing the *flowers* in a kind of *Umbel*.

3. $\{$ SNAKEWEED, *Bistort*.

$\{$ SOPEWORT.

More narrow; either that whose *spike* is *round* and *more long*: or that whose *spike* is *more short*, containing seeds resembling *fleas*.

4. $\{$ SEA-PLANTAIN.

$\{$ FLEAWORT.

Number of their leaves; either that which hath only *one leaf*: or that which hath only *two leaves*.

5. $\{$ ONE-BLADE.

$\{$ TWAY-BLADE.

Flower; of one leaf, whether

(*Greater*; in the *fashion of a Bell*, the plant having a *bitter taste*, || either the *Taller and larger*: or the *Lower and smaller*.)

6. $\{$ GENTIAN, *Fellwort*.

$\{$ DWARF-GENTIAN.

(*Lesser*; having *small one leaved flowers*, *hanging down* their heads and *bearing berries*; || either the *Higher* or the *Lower*.)

7. $\{$ SOLOMONS-SEAL.

$\{$ LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

Aquatic; growing in the water, bearing *spikes of flowers* from the *joynts of the stalk*; || either that of *smooth edged leaves*: or that whose leaves are either *curled* or *waved about the edges*.

8. $\{$ SPONDWEED.

$\{$ WATER-CALTROPE.

Helleborus al-
bis.
Helleborine.

Plantago.
Coronopus.

Bistorta.
Saponaria.

Holostium.
Psyllium.

Monophyllum.
Bifolium.

Gentiana.
Gentianella.

Sigillum Salo-
monis.
Lilium convul-
lium.

Potamogeton.
Tribulus a-
quaticus.

VIII. SUC-

VIII. SUCCULENT HERBS may be distributed into such as are

VIII. SUCCULENT HERBS.

Biggest, either that whose leaf is more broad and not indented: or that whose leaf is long, sharp and indented.

Sedum majus.
Aloe.

1. } HOUSELEEK, *Sengreen.*
 } ALOE.

Lesser;

Terrestrial; considerable for having

Broad and commonly crenated leaves, a round stalk, the flowers growing in the fashion of an Umbell, || either that whose leaves are more blunt pointed: or that whose leaves are more sharp pointed, the root having a sent like that of Roses.

2. } SORPINE,
 } ROSEWORT.

Telephium.
Rhodia radix.

Round pointed leaves not indented, || either that which is greater, having reddish stalks, bearing yellowish flowers, being esculent: or that which is less, bearing small white flowers of five leaves.

3. } PURSLAIN.
 } GARDEN BROOKLIME.

Portulaca.
Cepaa.

White flowers, speckled with red, the leaves serrate, || either that which hath a more round leaf, and larger flower: or that whose leaf is more oblong and flower less.

4. } SPOTTED SANICLE.
 } INDENTED SENGREEN.

Sanicula guttata.
Sedum serratum.

Narrow leaves; growing in dry places: the Greater or the Lesser.

5. } STONE CROPP.
 } WALL PEPPER.

Sedum minus.
Illicetra.

Small round leaves; the stalk proceeding from the middle or Center of it, bearing a spike of small flowers.

6. NAVELWORT, *Wall-pennywort,*

Ombilicus Veneris.

Marine; growing in salt places, whose leaf is cylindrical, the ashes of it being used in making of Glass.

7. GLASSWORT.

Calli.

IX. HERBS

- IX. HERBS considered according to their SUPERFICIES, or MANNER OF GROWING.
- IX, HERBS considered according to the SUPERFICIES of their Leaves, or their MANNER OF GROWING, may be distinguished in- (to such as are
- Rough leaved; whether*
- More rough; having*
1. *Blew flowers; either || that whose leaves are broader, having black streaked seed: or that whose leaves are longer, the Segments of the*
 { SBURRAGE. (flower being not so sharp pointed as the other.
 { BUGLOSS.
- Long narrow leaves; either || that which hath a red root commonly used in Dying: or that which bears larger flowers, which before*
 2. { SALKANET. (they are explicated, do turn like a Scorpions tail.
 { VIPERS BUGLOSS.
- Less rough; distinguishable by their having*
- Spotted leaves; bearing one entire flower of different colours, viz. White and Purple on the same root: or that whose flower is a round tube, hanging downwards, the leaves embracing the stalk.*
3. { SAGE OF JERUSALEM, Ladies-glove.
 { HONYWORT.
- Broad leaves, sharp pointed, being large plants; either || that whose flower is long, hollow, and of one leaf, divided into five segments: or that which is of an offensive sent, the flower of a dirty red, the flower*
 4. { COMFREY. (succeeded by 4 seeds in the shape of little burrs.
 { DOGS-TONGUE, Hounds-tongue.
- Small leaves; either || that whose seed is of an ash colour, hard and shining, like a polished stone: or that the spike of whose flowers is*
 5. { GRUMMELL. (crooked and supposed to turn towards the Sun.
 { HELIOTROPE.
- Stellate; so stiled from the manner of the growth of their leaves, which encompasses the stalk at intervals, like the rays of a Starr; distinguishable by bearing.*
- Lesser flowers;*
- Erect; having slender long leaves; of*
- Solid stalks; either || the taller bearing red berries, the shoots of which are used for food: or the lower of an ill sent, bearing yellow flowers*
 6. { ASPARAGUS. (ers. used in some places to coagulate Milk.
 { LADIES-BEDSTRAW, Cheeserunning.
- Hollow stalks; jointed without any leavy flowers, either || that whose leaves are like bristles: or that whose leaves are branched like*
 7. { HORSE-TAIL. (the horns of a Stag.
 { HORNED WATER-MILFOIL.
- Ramping; of*
- Broader leaves; either || that which hath a red root used for Dying: or that whose leaf is more hairy, having four leaves opposite to one*
 8. { MADDER. (another at a joint, bearing yellow flowers.
 { CROSSWORT.
- Narrower leaves; either || that which is like Madder: or that common weed, whose stalks and little burrs are apt to stick to a man's clothes.*
 9. { BASTARD MADDER.
 { GOOSE-GRASS, Cleavers.
- Larger flowers; growing on the top of the branches; either || that of broader leaves, growing commonly in woods, having a tuft of white four-leaved flowers of a sweet sent: or that of narrower leaves, the*
 10. { WOODROF. (flower consisting of five leaves.
 { SPURRY. Of
- Borago.*
Buglossum.
- Aucubus.*
Echium.
- Pulmonaria.*
Cerinth.
- Symphytum.*
Cynoglossum.
- Lithospermum.*
Heliotropium.
- Asparagum.*
Gallium.
- Equisetum.*
Millefolium.
cornutum.
aquaticum.
- Rubia tinctorum.*
Cruciata.
- Mollugo.*
Aparine.
- Asperula.*
Spergula.

Of Herbs considered according to their Flowers.

Herbs considered according to their flower, having no seed-vessel besides the Cup which covers the flower, may be distinguished into §. IV.
STAMINEOUS; whose flower doth consist of threddy Filaments or Stamina, having no leaves besides the *Perianthium*: or those herbaceous leaves encompassing these Stamina, which do not wither or fall away before the seed is ripe. I.

Foliaceous; which besides the Stamina have leaves, being either of
Compound flowers; consisting of many leaves: or a circle of Leaves, and a Thrumm of short Stamina, close set together; whether

NOT PAPPUS. II.

PAPPUS, whose seeds do either ly in down: or have some downy parts. III.

Simple flowers; which besides a circle or border of leaves, have only some fewer longer Stamina more sparsedly set together, like threds or strings, to be distinguished by the manner of the growing of the

Flower; into

Umbelliferous; such as grow in the fashion of an Umbel on several little stalks, proceeding from the top of a bigger stalk, which all together represent the figure of an inverted Cone, the flowers being the Basis, which have generally two seeds growing together, and a compound leaf; whether of

BROADER LEAVES; under which are comprehended all such whose leaves are about the same breadth, or broader then Parsly. IV.

FINER LEAVES; under which are comprehended all such, whose leaves are divided into narrower segments then those of Parsly. V.

Verticillate; by which those kinds of Plants are meant, whose flowers grow in rundles or whirls about the stalk, being of the shape of a Hood or Helmet; as likewise those whose flowers are of the like shape, namely Galeated, having the like open seed-vessel, but their leaves growing by pairs, whether

FRUTICOSE; having stalks of a hard woody consistence. VI.

NOT FRUTICOSE. VII.

SPICATE. VIII.

SEED; growing **MANY TOGETHER IN A Cluster** or **BUTTON.** IX.

I. HERBS OF STAMINEOUS FLOWERS.

I. HERBS OF STAMINEOUS FLOWERS, and not of grassy leaves, may be distributed into such whose seeds are

Triangular; the plants to which they belong being either *Perennial*;

Bigger; having a *great leaf* not jagged about the edges; || either that whose *leaf is more large*, and the *root used for purging*: or that whose *leaf is more oblong*.

- 1. { RUBARB.
- { DOCK.

Lesser; having a *grateful acidity* in the taste of the leaf; || either that whose *leaf is oblong*: or *roundish*.

- 2. { SORREL.
- { FRENCH SORREL.

Annual; having leaves.

Triangular; and *black seed*; || either that which is *Erect*, whose seed is *Esculent*: or that which is *Climbing*.

- 3. { BUCK-WHEAT, *Brank*.
- { BLACK BINDWEED.

Not Angular; being short and slender, upon *weak procumbent stalks*, full of *joynts*.

- 4. KNOT-GRASS.

Round;

Distinguishable by Sex; of *male and female*; because from the same seed some plants are produced, which bear flowers and no seeds, and others which bear seeds and no flowers.

The *bigger*; having a *divided leaf*; || either that which hath a *large hollow stalk*, and a *compound or fingered leaf*, of the *rime* of which *Linnen is made*: or that which is a *climbing Plant* twisting about such things as are next to it, from the right hand towards the left, contrary to the manner of other twining Plants, of a *rough roundish leaf*, divided into many segments, with a *head of scaly tufts* growing in a cluster or bunch, commonly used to preserve drink from sowing.

- 5. { HEMP, *Tow*, *Canvas*.
- { HOPP.

The *Lesser*; whose leaves are

Shorter; either that which hath *smooth leaves* and is *annual*: or that which hath *hoary leaves* being *perennial*.

- 6. { MERCURY.
- { CHILDRING MERCURY.

Longer; of *ferrate edges*, the root being *perennial*.

- 7. DOGS MERCURY.

Not distinguishable by Sex; but either by their

Leaf; being

Triangular; considerable for

Being of an *unctuous touch*, and used for *Sallets*: || either that which hath a *bigger and echinate seed*: or that which hath a *less and smooth seed*.

- 7. { SPINAGE.
- { ENGLISH MERCURY.

Rhabarbarum.
Lapathum.

Acetosa.
Acetosa Romana.

Tragopyrum.
Convulvulus niger.

Polygonum.

Cannabis.
Lupulus.

Mercurialis.
Phyllon.

Cynocrambe.

Spinacia.
Rome Henri-
cun.

Having

Having a seed vessel made up of two leaves closing together: or having the leaf *sinnate* about the edges.

9. } SORRAGE.
 } GOOS-FOOT.

Atriplex.
Pes Anserinus.

Broad; with smooth edges of a dull *insipid* taste, with a large long root, the seed-vessel being round, rugged and hard, containing two or three seeds.

10. BEET.

Beta.

Narrow and long, having a spicate head; || either that used by Dyers, having *undivided* leaves, and longer spikes: or that which hath *divided* leaves, and shorter spikes.

11. } DYERS-WEED.
 } BASE ROCKET.

Luteola.
Rafana.

Winged leaves; with a *stiffe* stalk, growing to a good stature, and bearing *Triangular* Cods.

12. MEADOW-RUE.

Thalictrum.

Sent or smell.

Pleasant; either that whose leaves resemble those of an Oak, with red veins: or that whose leaves resemble those of *Wormwood*, bearing the flowers in a long spike, and having a *rough* seed-vessel.

13. } SOAK OF HIERUSALEM.
 } SOAK OF CAPPADOCIA.

Botrys.
Ambrosia.

Unpleasant; having a *serrate* leaf with *stinging* prickles.

14. NETTLE.

Urtica urens.

Seed-vessel; bearing *chaffy* tufts, || either that which hath a *roundish* leaf: or that whose leaf is more *oblong* and pointed.

SBLITE.

14. } PRINCES FEATHER, *Amaranthus.*

Blitum.
Amaranthus.

Place of Growth; being usually upon walls, having red stalks, and a rough seed.

16. PELLITORY OF THE WALL.

Parietaria.

Littlest; being the least of this kind; || either that which hath weak stalks, leaning on the ground, with leaves like those of *Time* but smaller, bearing the seeds in clusters about the joints: or that which is of a *woody* stalk, bearing the flowers and seeds at the top of the branches.

SRUPTUREWORT.

17. } STINKING GROUND-PINE.

Herniaria.
Camphorata.

II. HERBS OF A COMPOUND FLOWER NOT PAPPOUS.

II. HERBS having a COMPOUND FLOWER NOT PAPPOUS, may be distinguished into such whose flowers are compounded either of

Short hollow *stamina* thick set together in a thrumm, with a circle of leaves: or without such a circle, commonly called *Corimbiferous*, being either of

Undivided leaves; having a

Radiate flower; whose limb is

Yellow; either the

Greater; and tallest, || either that which is the *biggest of flowers*: or that which hath a *tubercous esculent root*.

1. } SUN-FLOWER.

1. } JERUSALEM-HARTICHOKE.

Lesser; having a *crooked seed*.

2. } MARIGOLD.

White; either the greater and taller, having a *ramous leavy stalk*: or the lesser and lower, having a *naked stalk*.

3. } GREAT DAISY.

3. } DAISY.

Naked Flower; considerable for having

A strong pleasant smell; either that which is the *bigger plant*, of a broad leaf: or that which is the *lesser plant*, of more narrow leaves more deeply indented, whose flowers grow in an Umbell.

4. } SALECOST, *Costmary*.

4. } MAUDLIN TANSY.

Long hoary leaves; either that which is *Odorate*, having a *yellowish flower*, of a dry *strawy consistence*, preserving the colour for several years after its being gathered: or that which bears a *white flower*, the more common sort of which is not *Odorate*.

5. } GOLDEN STÆCHAS.

5. } CUDWEED, *Cottonweed*.

Divided leaves; having a

Radiate flower; whose limb is

Yellow; considerable for the leaves, being

More finely divided; either that which grows usually amongst Corn: or that which doth commonly grow in mountainous places, having leaves like those of Fennel.

6. } CORN MARIGOLD.

6. } OX-EY.

Winged leaves; like those of *Tansy*.

7. } AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

White; whose leaves are

More finely divided; either that of a *pleasant*: or that of an *unpleasant sent*.

8. } CAMOMIL.

8. } STINKING MAYWEED.

Less finely divided; being of a *strong sent*.

9. } FEAVERFEW.

Flos solis.
Flos solis Pyramidalis.

Caltha.

Bellis major.
Bellis minor.

Cosius hortorum.
Ageratum.

Stæchas citrima.
Gnaphalium.

Chrysanthemum segetum.
Euphyasium verum.

Flos Africanus.

Chamamelum.
Cerula fatida.

Matricaria.

Undivided;

Undivided; being long and narrow; || either that whose leaves are indented about the edges: or that whose leaves are smooth, being of a hot tast.

10. } SNEEZEWORT.
 } TARRAGON.

Ptarmica.
 Draco herba.

Naked flower; whose stalks are

More woody; either that whose leaves are more green: or that whose leaves are generally hoary and white.

11. } SOUTHERNWOOD.
 } LAVENDER COTTON.

Abrotanum.
 mas.
 Abrotanum
 femina.

Less woody; either that of a bitter tast, and more pleasant smell: or that whose sent is not so pleasant, whose leaves are green above and hoary underneath.

12. } WORMWOOD.
 } MUGWORT.

Abfusthium.
 Artemisia.

Bearing their flowers in the fashion of an Umbell, having winged leaves, || either that which is of a strong and not unpleasant sent: or that which is less odorate.

13. } STANSY.
 } MILFOIL.

Tanacetum.
 Millefolium.

Oblong tubulous leaves; the

Greater; bearing many flowers upon a stalk, || either that whose leaves upon breaking have several little hairy strings, the flower made up of tubulous leaves lasciniated at the top: or that of a more globular flower, the root seeming to have a piece bitten off.

14. } SCABIOUS
 } DIVELS BIT.

Scabiosa.
 Morsus Diaboli.

Lesser; bearing but one flower upon a stalk, like that of Scabious, || either that of a round blew flower, having a leaf like that of the lesser daisy: or that of grassy leaves and a naked stalk.

15. } BLEW DAISY.
 } THRIFT, Sea Gilly-flower.

Globularia.
 Caryophyllus
 marinus.

Oblong flat leaves; without any thrum in the middle; bearing blew flowers, || either that which is smaller and annual: or that which is larger and perennial.

16. } SENDIVE.
 } SUCCORY.

Endivia.
 Cichorium.

III. PAPPOUS HERBS.

III. PAPPOUS HERBS, may be distributed into such whose heads are either

Round and Squamous, considerable upon Account of their

Leaves; whether

{ Prickly; either that of a lesser: or that of a bigger head used for food.

Carduus.
Cinara.

1. { THISTLE.
 { ARTICHOKE.

Cyanus.
Ptarmica An-
Briaca.

< Hoary; either that whose flower is commonly blew, of tubulous jagged leaves: or that which bears a purple flower of flat leaves.

2. { BLEWBOTTLE.
 { AUSTRIAN SNEEZEWORD.

Serratula.
Cuscutarium
majus.

{ Serrate; commonly winged, || the Lesser: or the Greater used in Physick.

3. { SAW-WORT.
 { GREAT CENTURY.

Faca.
Staba.

Stalks; being dry and hard, bearing usually a purple flower; || either that of a more dark: or that of a lighter colour.

4. { KNAPWEED.
 { SILVER KNAPWEED.

Carthamus.
Chondrilla
crupina.

Seeds; being more large; either that of White: or that of Black seeds

5. { BASTARD SAFFRON.
 { BEARDED CREEPER.

Plain or flat; whose flower is either

Radiate, or naked.

Terrestrial; considerable upon account of their

{ Roots; being more large, bearing yellow flowers; || either that of a lesser leaf, the root of which is counted poisonous to beasts: or that of a larger and longer leaf, the root of which is odorate and bitter, and counted wholesome to men.

Doronicum.
Helinium.

6. { LEOPARDS-BANE.
 { ELECAMPANE.

< Leaves; being thick, fatty and jagged, bearing yellow flowers; || either that which bears a thrummy flower: or that which bears a radiate flower.

Senecio.
Jacobaa.

7. { GROUNDSIL.
 { RAGWORT.

Flowers; as to their

{ Manner of growth; in a kind of Umbel, or Tuft; || either that whose flowers are naked and purplish: or that whose flowers are radiate and yellow.

Empatorium
cannabinum
mas.
V. rga aurea.

8. { DUTCH AGRIMONY.
 { GOLDEN ROD.

< Colour; either that which bears flowers of different colours, the leaves whereof somewhat resemble the rays of a Starr: or that whose flowers are generally yellow, the leaves of the plant being odorate.

Aster.
Coniza.

9. { STARWORT.
 { FLEABANE.

Marine;

Marine; having long thick leaves; || either that the border of whose flower is Purple and the middle of it Yellow: or that of a Yellow flower and hard stalks, the leaves being narrow and cut in at the ends.

- IC. } SEA-STARWORT:
 } GOLDEN FLOWER'D SAMPHIRE.

Tripolium.
Cristmarum
chrysanthe-
mum.

Double; the plants having a milky juice, distinguishable by their Heads; being smaller; either that of a more rugged leaf used for Sallads: or that of a smoother leaf, said to sweat out a gumm at the joints.

- II. } SLETTICE.
 } GUMM SUCCORY.

Lactuca.
Chondrilla.

Leaves; whether

Jagged; either that of a solid stalk: or that of a hollow smooth stalk, the seed of which being ripe, doth with the down upon it, spread it self into a Sphærical figure.

12. } HAWKWEED.
 } DANDELION.

Heracium.
Dent Lemn.

Undivided; || either that whose leaves are long and grassy, the flower of which being closed, doth represent a goats beard, whose root is esculent: or that whose leaves are round pointed, and hairy.

13. } GOATS-BEARD.
 } MOUSE-EAR.

Tragopogon.
Pilosella.

Resembling thistles; but not prickly; either that which bears larger: or that which bears lesser flowers.

14. } SOWTHISTLE.
 } NIPPLEWORT.

Scorbus.
Lampson.

IV. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS OF BROADER LEAVES.

IV. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS whose LEAVES are MORE BROAD and less finely cut, may be distinguished into such as are,

Odorate; and of a strong sent; whether such as is

More pleasant; in such kind of plants as are

More properly belonging to this tribe; to be distinguished upon Account of

Leaves; as to their

shapes; whether such are are

Of *Different shapes* in the same plant, the *lower leaves* towards the bottom of the stalk being *rounder and broader*, and those upon the stalk *more finely cut* having *Aromatic seeds*; || either that of a *smaller seed*: or that of a *more large seed*, being round and hollow, the leaves of the plant being of less pleasant sent then the seed

1. } SANNIS.

1. } CORIANDER.

Winged leaves; resembling those of

Parsnip; having the like smell and tast.

2. } BASTARD STONE PARSLEY.

Fearn; either that which hath a *large black furrowed seed*: or that whose seed is *less, and more slender*, resembling an Oat.

3. } SWEET CICELY.

3. } WILD CICELY.

Not winged; resembling *Parsley*, but being much broader; either that which hath a *large black streaked seed*: or that which is a *taller plant*, having *less leaves* and a *stronger sent*.

4. } SALEXANDERS

4. } LOVAGE.

Colour; whether

Pale green; having large and broad leaves; || either that which hath a *yellow juice*, the *Umbel* of whose flowers is somewhat *spherical*, which dies after bearing seed: or that which is of very near affinity to this in shape and sent, but *not so large*, and *more perennial*.

5. } SANGELICA.

5. } MASTERWORT.

Dark green; being indented; either that whose *seed* is *broad*: or angular.

6. } SLASERWORT.

6. } HERB FRANKINCENSE OF THEOPHRASTUS.

Hairy tuft, encompassing the bottom of the stalk.

7. } SERMOUNTAIN.

Less properly belonging to this tribe; having *winged leaves*; || either that whose flowers are *tubulous*: or that which bears a great *tuft* of *white flowers* of a *sweet sent*.

8. } VALERIAN.

8. } MEADOW SWEET.

Anisum.
Coriandrum.

Sison.

Myrrhis.
Cicataria vul-
gari.

Hippocistium.
Levisticum.

Angelica.
Imperatoria-

Laserpitium.
Libanotis
Theophrasti.

Silermonta-
num.

Valeriana.
Ulmaria.

Less

Leſſ pleasant ;

Leſſer ; || either that of a weaker ſent, but eſculent and of a grateful taſt : or that of a ſtronger ſent, growing naturally in moiſt places.

9. } PARSELEY.
 } SMALLAGE.

Petroſelinum.
Apium paluſtre.

Larger ; of a rough ſtalk, and winged leaves.

10. HERCULES ALL-HEAL.

Panax Herculeum.

Not odorate ; diſtinguiſhable by their

Roots ; being eſculent ; || either that of a bigger root growing ſingle : or that of a leſſ root growing in cluſters.

11. } PARSNIP.
 } SKIRRET.

Pariſſinaca ſativa latifol.
Siſyram.

Leaves ; whether

Whole, and ſomewhat nervous ; || either that whoſe leaves are more round, the ſtalks growing through them : or that whoſe leaves are more long.

12. } THOROUGH WAX.
 } HARES-EAR.

Perfoliata.
Eupharum.

Winged, and indented ; || either that whoſe root is of a hot biting taſt : or that whoſe leaf is divided into three, five, or more ſegments, being long and narrow.

13. } BURNET SAXIFRAGE.
 } UMBELLIFEROUS ERINGO.

Pimpinella ſaxifraga.
Eringium umbelliferum.

Of different ſhapes in the ſame plant ; the lower leaves being divided like Parſley, the leaves upon the ſtalk being undivided, and encompassing it, bearing a great, black, round ſeed.

14. CANDY ALEXANDER.

Smyrniacum Creticum.

Place of growth ; being proper to wet grounds ; || either that whoſe leaves are hairy and of a deep green, bearing a white flower : or that whoſe leaves are not hairy.

15. } COW-PARSNIP.
 } WATER-PARSNIP.

Sphondilium.
Sium.

V. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS OF FINER LEAVES.

V. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS whose LEAVES are more FINELY CUT into narrow segments, may be distinguished into such as are

Odorate; having their leaves divided into *More long narrow segments*; considerable upon account of their

Leaves; being

{ *Of a dark green*; and small seeds; || either that which is *perennial*, of slender seeds: or that which is *annual*, of flat seeds

Feniculum.
Anethum.

1. { FENNEL.
DILL.

{ Commonly divided into three segments at the ends; || either that whose leaves are more *thin and dry*: or more *thick and succulent*, used for sallade.

Pucedanum.
Cithmarum.

2. { SHOGS FENNEL.
SAMPHIRE.

{ *Seed*; being either

{ *Large and broad*; || either that of a *tall stature*, the segments of whose leaves are somewhat *shorter than those of Fennel*: or that whose *root smells like Frankincense*.

Ferula.
Libanotis Galeni.

3. { GIANT FENNEL.
HERB FRANKINCENSE OF GALEN.

{ *Long and more slender*; whether the *Bigger* or the *Less*, of an Aromatick sent.

Meum.
Ammi.

4. { SPIGNET.
BISHOPSWEED.

{ *Stalk*; being *crooked, bending several wayes*,

Seseli Massiliense.

5. HARTWORT.

More short segments; having

{ *Rough seeds*; || either that whose *root is large and esculent*: or that of a *smaller root*, the Umbels when the flower is faded, resembling a *Birds nest* by closing or bending inwards towards the top.

Pastinaca sativa tenui fol.
Daucum.

6. { SCARRET.
WILD CARRET, *Birds-nest*.

{ *Long streaked seeds*; || either that which is the *taller plant*, bearing the *lesser seeds*: or that which is the *lower plant* bearing the *larger seeds*.

Carum.
Cuminum.

7. { SCARROWEY.
CUMMIN

{ *Broad large seeds*; or having a *leaf hairy* on the backside, and *reddish*.

Panax Asclepium.
Cherophyllum.

8. { ALLHEAL.
CHERVIL.

{ *Large hollow stalk*; || either that of an *offensive smell* and counted *poisonous*: or that which resembles this, growing in *watery places*.

Cicuta.
Cicutaria aquatica.

9. { HEMLOCK.
WATER HEMLOCK.

Not odorate; growing in

Dryer places; distinguishable by their

Roots; having

{ *Tuberous roots*; consisting of *one single tuber*, or of *several*.

Bu'bocasion.
Elipendula vulgaris.

10. { SEARTHNUT.
DROPWORT.

Roots

Roots of a hot biting tast ; || either that of a round dark coloured seed: or that of a broad flat seed, the root of which hath a yellow purgative juice.

11. } SPELLITORY OF SPAIN.
 } SCORCHING FENNEL.

*Pyrethrum.
Thapsia.*

Stalks of the Umbel, being strong and white, used for the picking of Teeth: to which may be adjoined that other plant, if this fail, whose seeds are prickly.

12. } SPANISH PICKTOOTH.
 } BASTARD-PARSLEY.

*Gingidium.
Caucalis.*

Watery places: of

Fibrous roots; || either that whose leaves have segments like Fennel, but somewhat broader: or that whose segments are like those of Carret, but smooth, and with a milky juice.

13. } WATER-MILFOIL.
 } MILKY-PARSLEY..

*Millefolium
aquaticum.
Thyselinanth.*

Tuberous root;

14. WATER DROPWORT.

Oenanthe.

VI. VERTIGILLATE FRUTICOSE HERBS, being all of them odorate, may be distinguished into such whose leaves are either

VI. VERTI-
CILLATE
FRUTI-
COSE
HERBS,

Larger; whether

Hoary and rough; of a pleasant tast and smell.

1. SAGE.

Salvia.

Smooth; and of a dark green; || either that whose leaves are cut in like those of an Oak, more long and narrow: or that whose leaves are only indented about the edges, being more short and broad.

2. } GERMANDER.
 } TREE GERMANDER.

*Chamadris.
Teucrium.*

Lesser; whose leaves are either

short and roundish; the sent being

More quick and pungent; either the larger, having a woolly head: or the lesser.

3. } MASTICK.
 } GOATS MARJORAM.

*Marrub.
Trigononum.*

More mild and gentle; having smaller leaves, which grow thicker on the stalk.

4. THYME.

Thymus.

Long and narrow; whether

Hoary; the

Greater; bearing spikes; || either that of longer spikes, being the larger plant: or that of shorter thicker spikes.

5. } LAVENDER.
 } CASSIDONY, French Lavender, Sticka dove.

*Lavandula
Stachas.*

Lesser; whose leaves are indented, being of a more dull sent, bearing small flowers.

6. POLIMOUNTAIN

*Polium mon-
tanum.*

Smooth; || either that whose leaves are softer and larger: or that whose leaves are harder and less.

7. } HYSOP.
 } WINTER-SAVORY.

*Hysopus.
Satureia.*

VII. VERTICILLATE NOT FRUTICOSE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are

VII. VERTICILLATE NOT FRUTICOSE HERBS.

Odorate; considerable for their sent, whether

Pleasant;

The greater kind; distinguishable by the Flowers; growing

More close and thick together; || either that which is apt to creep and spread under ground by the roots: or that whose leaf hath some resemblance to the leaf of a Nettle.

Mentha.
Nepeta.

- 1. { SMINT.
- 2. { CAT-MINT.

More dispersedly; at the setting on of the leaves, having shorter and broader leaves; || the former of a darker green, and stronger sent.

Melissa.
Calamintha.

- 3. { BALM.
- 2. { CALAMINT.

Seeds; growing in a large hollow Cup like an inverted Bell, having leaves like Balm.

Molacca.

- 3. ASSYRIAN BALM.

Scaly heads; the former a more grateful smell, and lesser leaves.

Majorana.
Origanum.

- + { SMARJORAM.
- + { WILD MARJORAM, Organy.

Leaves;

Not hoary; || either that whose leaves are, like those of Marjoram, indented, the flowers growing in looser spikes: or that whose leaves are like those of Thyme, but of a different sent.

Ocymum.
Acinos.

- 5. { BASIL.
- 5. { STONE-BASIL.

Hoary; having leaves

Broader; || either that which hath several scaly heads, being the lesser plant: or that which is the bigger plant, whose flowers grow in close rundels, of a stronger sent.

Dittamus.
Marrubium album.

- 6. { DITTANY.
- 6. { WHITE HOREHOUND.

Narrower; a low plant bearing a yellow flower.

Chamaepitys.

- 7. GROUND-PINE.

The least; a small creeping plant growing in watery places, being of a pungent sent.

Pulgium.

- 8. PENNYROYAL.

Not pleasant; distinguishable by the

Sent; being like that of Garlick; || either that whose leaves are like those of Germander, growing in watery places: or that whose leaves are like those of Sage, growing in woody places.

Scordium.
Scorodonia.

- 9. { WATER-GERMANDER.
- 9. { WOOD-SAGE.

Leaf; whether

Rough;

Broad leaf; the bigger or the Lesser.

Sclarea.
Horminum.

- 10. { SCLARY.
- 10. { WILD CLARY.

Resembling

Resembling those of Nettle; the one narrower: the other broader and rounder pointed.

11. { DEAD NETTLE, Archangel.
 { BLACK HOREHOUND.

Urtica iners.
Marrubium
nigrum.

Long; || either the taller larger plant: or the lesser plant having not so thick a down upon the leaves.

12. { BASE HOREHOUND.
 { IRONWORT.

Stachis.
Sideritis.

Smooth; with a round jagged leaf, of a dark green, having a stiffe stalk.

13. MOTHERWORT.

Cardiaca.

Not odorate; considerable for having

Long narrow leaves; the flowers coming out more dispersedly, growing in watery places; || either that whose leaves are more narrow, and green like those of Hyssop: or that whose leaves are less narrow, the flowers standing commonly two together at the joynts.

- { HEDGE HYSSOP.
 14. { HOODED LOOSE STRIFE.

Gratiola.
Lysimachia
galericalata.

Spicate flowers;

The greater; || either that of oblong green notched leaves and short spikes: or that which is the fatter plant, having longer spikes, growing in watery places, bearing sometimes three leaves at a joint.

- { BETONY.
 15. { PURPLE LOOSE STRIFE.

Betonica.
Lysimachia
purpurea.

The lesser; bearing generally blew flowers; || either that whose leaves resemble those of wild Marjoram: or that whose leaves are like those of the lesser Daisy, creeping by strings.

- { SELF-HEAL.
 16. { BUGLE.

Prunella.
Bugala.

No leaves; but only strings or wires, growing upon other plants, from whom (when it is arrived to any bigness) it receives its nourishment, the root in the ground dying.

17. DODDER.

Cuscuta.

VIII. SPICATE HERBS.

Dipsacus.

Eryngium.

Carduus globosus.

Virga Pastoris.

Agrimonia.

Circæa Lutea.

Pimpinella sanguifera.

Lagopus.

Trifolium.

Sebatum.

Percaria.

Potamogeton angustifolium.

VIII. SPICATE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are

Spinous; having prickly leaves, whether those whose head is*Oblong*; || either that whose leaves do so encompass the stalks as to hold the rain water: or that of a jagged leaf, whose roots are often Candied for sweet-meats.

1. STEASEL.

2. SERINGO.

Round; || either which hath a resemblance to Thistles: or to Teasels.

3. GLOBE THISTLE.

4. SHEPHERDS ROD.

Not spinous; distinguishable by their*Seeds*; being little burrs; || either that of a winged leaf and yellow flower: or that of an undivided leaf, bearing a white flower.

5. SAGRIMONY.

6. ENCHANTERS NIGHT-SHADE.

Winged leaf.

7. BURNET.

Trefoil; || either that which hath a woolly spike: or that whose seed-vessel doth in the top of it expend it self into five rays.

8. SHARES-FOOT.

9. STARR-HEADED TREFOIL.

Long leaves; growing in wet places; || either that of a hot biting tast: or that which hath a fairer spike of flowers, being of an acid tast.

10. SARSMART.

11. NARROW-LEAVED PONDWEED.

IX. HERBS

IX. HERBS bearing MANY SEEDS together IN A cluster or BUTTON, may be distinguished according to the

IX. HERBS BEARING MANY SEEDS IN A BUT-TON.

Leaf; into such as have

Winged leaves; || either that whose leaf is *underneath hoary* and of a silver colour: or that whose leaves are *broad at the end*, having little *pinnula* towards the bottom of them, bearing a burr.

1. { WILD TANSY.
 { AVENS.

Argentina.
Cariophyllata.

Fingered leaves; growing from the same point of the foot-stalk; || either *five*, having a flower consisting of *five leaves*: or *seven*, the flower consisting of *four leaves*.

2. { SCINQUEFOIL.
 { TORMENTIL.

Pentaphylon.
Tormentilla.

But one leaf upon the foot-stalk of the flower, and but *one flower*; || either that whose leaves and stalks are generally *more smooth*: or more *Hairy*, the head after the flower is faded, being covered with long woolly locks.

3. { ANEMONY, *Wind-flower*.
 { PASCH FLOWER.

Anemone.
Pulsatilla.

Flowers; whether most commonly

Yellow; shining as if varnished, bearing their seed in a rough head; || either that whose flower doth generally consist of *five round pointed leaves*: or that whose flower hath *eight or nine leaves blowing early*.

4. { SCROW-FOOT.
 { PILEWORT.

Ranunculus.
Chelidonium
minus.

Red; having leaves like those of *Camomil*.

5. ADONIS FLOWER.

Flor Adonis.

Seed; in a head of a round flat cheese-like figure; || either that which is

Of rounder leaves; the *Less* or the *Greater*.

6. { SMALLLOW.
 { HOLYHOK.

Malva.
Malva hor-
tensis major.

Of hoary soft leaves; || either the *less* growing in *Marshes*: or the *greater* by the *Sea*.

7. { MARSH MALLOWS.
 { TREE MALLOW.

Alyssa.
Malva arbo-
rea.

Of jagged leaves;

8. VERVAIN MALLOW.

Alea.

of

Of Herbs considered according to their Seed-vessel.

§. V. HERBS of Perfect flowers considered according to their Seed-vessels, may be distinguished into such as have
 { A divided Seed-vessel; into several distinct cases, which may be called
 CORNICULATE. I.
 { An entire Seed-vessel; whether
 { Siliquous; containing their seeds in long pods, distinguishable according to their flowers, into
 { Papilionaceous; the flower having some resemblance to a Butterfly, as the blooms of Pease or Beans, &c. whether
 { CLIMBERS; such as are generally furnished with Tendrils or Claspers. II.
 { NOT CLIMBERS; being without such Tendrils. III.
 { Not papilionaceous; such whose FLOWERS do generally CONSIST OF FOUR LEAVES. IV.
 { Capsulate; having shorter seed-vessels, distinguishable into
 { Pentapetala; such as bear FLOWERS OF FIVE LEAVES. V.
 { Tripetala, and Tetrapetala; such as bear FLOWERS OF THREE or FOUR LEAVES. VI.
 { Monopetala; such as bear a flower of one intire leaf, whether
 { Campanulate; such whose flowers have some resemblance to the figure of a Bell VII.
 { Not campanulate; the limbs of whose flowers are divided into several segments, representing so many distinct leaves. VIII.
 BACCIFEROUS; whose seeds are included in a juicy pulpe. IX.

I. HERBS OF CORNICULATE SEED-VESSELS.

Egonia.
Fraxinella.

Delphinium.
Aquilegia.

Aconitum.
Anthora.

Aconitum hyemale.
Staphis agria.

Geranium.
Scandix.

I. HERBS OF A CORNICULATE or Horned SEED-VESSEL, may be distinguished into such as are

{ More esteemed for the flower; having
 { Bigger seeds; || either that with a compound broad leaf, bearing the largest flower of any low herb: or that with a winged leaf like Ash, having black shining seeds, and a sent like Hops.
 1. { SPIONY.
 { FRAXINELLA, Bastard Dittany.
 { Lesser seeds; || either that of a divided slender leaf, the flower having a long heel: or that which hath a compound leaf, the flower bending downwards, consisting of tubulous parts.
 2. { LARKS-HEEL.
 { COLUMBINE.
 { Less esteemed for the flower; having
 { Hooded flowers; and roundish jagged leaves; || either that which is counted Poison: or that which is counted an Antidote.
 3. { SWOLVES BANE.
 { WHOLSOM WOLVES BANE.
 { Not hooded flower; || either that of a tuberous root, the flower coming out of the middle of the leaf, blowing in Winter: or that with a Triangular seed of a biting taste.
 4. { WINTER WOLF-BANE.
 { STAFES-ACRE.
 { Seed-vessel; like the long bill of a bird; || either that which bears larger flowers, more sparsely set: or that which bears lesser flowers
 5. { CRANES-BILL.
 { VENUS COMB, Shepherds needle. II. PA-

II. PAPILIONACEOUS CLIMBING HERBS, may be distributed into such as do climb; either by

II. PAPILIONACEOUS CLIMBERS.
Phascolus.

{ *Twisting*; having long flat cods, their leaves set by threes.

1. KIDNEY BEAN, *French bean, Ginny bean.*

{ *Tendrils*; or *Claspers*, to be further distinguished by their

Seed; whether

Round; and *esculent*; || either that whose *seed* is *black*, the *leaves* and *flowers* like those of the *common Bean*: or that whose *seed* is not *black*, the *leaves* of a *lighter green*.

{ BEAN OF THE ANTIENTS.

Faba veterum.
Pisum.

2. { PEASE.

Flat; and *esculent*, having *hairy winged leaves*; || the *Greater*: or the *Less*.

{ VETCH.

Vicia.
Lens.

3. { LENTIL.

Cods; being *knotted*, otherwise resembling a *Vetch*.

4. BITTER VETCH.

Orobus.

{ *Stalks*; being *Angular*; || either that which bears *one pair of smooth leaves upon a foot-stalk*: or that whose *leaf* is *undivided*, only towards the *top*, having *two or three segments*, bearing a *white flower*.

{ CHICKLING.

Lathyrus.
Ochrus.

5. { WINGED WILD PEASE.

Leaves; by *pairs* encompassing the *stalk*, being *more broad at bottom*, and *sharp pointed*, bearing a *yellow flower*, having *black shining seeds*.

6. YELLOW WILD VETCH.

Aphaca.

{ *Manner of bearing the esculent part under ground*; || either that which bears its *seed both under ground, and above ground*: or that of *small tuberous esculent roots*, bearing *bright purple flowers*, many together upon a *foot-stalk*.

{ UNDERGROUND CHICKLING.

7. { PEASE EARTH-NUTS.

Arachis.
Terra glandes.

III. PAPI-
LIONACE-
OUS. NOT
CLIMBING.

III. PAPILIONACEOUS HERBS NOT CLIMBING, may be distinguished into such as have; either

More leaves than three;

Esulent; whether the

Larger; of a flat seed; || either that of a great hollow stalk, broad leaves of a dark green, the cod lined with a woolly substance, the blossoms being black and white: or that which hath a fingered leaf, being from one foot-stalk divided into many segments, bearing a spike of flowers.

Faba.
Lupinus.

1. } BEAN.
 } LUPIN.

Cicer.

Lesser; of a round seed, having small winged leaves indented, the cods round and turgid.

2. CHICH PEASE.

Not esulent; to be further distinguished by their

Flowers; growing in thick spikes or tufts. The

Greater; || either that whose leaves grow like those of Vetch, smooth, and of a sweet taste, a short crooked cod furrowed on the outside, containing a double row of seeds: or that whose leaves are hairy.

Glaux vulga-
ris.
Astragalus,
sylvaticus

3. } WILD LICCORICE.
 } MILK VETCH.

Lesser; || either that whose flowers grow in a tuft, the utmost segment of the leaf being broader than any of the other: or that whose flowers grow in a spike, having a leaf divided like Rue.

Anthyllis legu-
minosa.
Fumaria.

4. } LADIES FINGER.
 } FUMITORY.

Seed vessel; whether

Rough; having winged leaves; || either that whose flowers grow in thicker spikes, of a shining red colour, with prickly seeds growing at the end of one another: or that whose flowers grow in more slender spikes from the sides of the stalk, having a long thick root.

Hedysarum
clypeatum.
Caput galli-
macinum.

5. } FRENCH HONNYSUCKLE.
 } COCKS-HEAD, Sanfoin.

Smooth; whether such as bear

Crooked cods; and yellow flowers, many together: or crooked seeds in the shape of a Horsshoe, the seed vessel being indented on one side.

Securidaca.
Ferrum Equi-
mum.

6. } HATHCET VETCH.
 } HORSSHOOE.

Streight; being long and slender, of grassy leaves, and a bright red flower.

Catanance.

7. CRIMSON GRASS VETCH.

Stalk; being hairy, stiff and erect, with leaves consisting of many pairs of Wings; || the latter of which will contract it self upon the touch, as if it had sense.

Galega.
Herba viva.

8. } GOATS RUE.
 } SENSITIVE PLANT.

Leaves;

Leaves; which are long and winged, being *small plants*; || either that whose *cods* grow together like the *claws of a bird*: or that with a *spinous seed-vessel*.

§ BIRDS FOOT.

9. § LAND CALTROPS.

Not more than three leaves, distinguishable by their

Flowers; growing in spikes.

Trefoil; || either that which bears *long spikes* of yellow flowers, to which succeed round seed-vessels, containing generally but one seed in each: or that of a *shorter spike*.

§ MELILOT.

10. § TREFOIL HONNYSUCKLE.

Not Trefoil; having a *grassy leaf*.

11. MILKWORT.

Seed-vessels;

Long;

Crooked; || either that whose *leaves have same resemblance to those of Purslain*, growing by threes, of more slender *cods*: or that which hath *long smooth undivided leaves*, the *seed-vessel* being like a *Caterpillar*.

§ SCORPION GRASS.

12. § CATERPILLER.

Streight; whether

More long and slender; || either that which hath *little wings or ears at the bottoms of the leaves*: or that which hath *long flat cods*.

§ SLOUIS.

13. § FOEN GREEK.

Less long and thicker; having *prickly stalks*, bearing a *large flower* in proportion to the plant.

14. CAMOCK, Rest-harrow.

Round; and *Spiral*; || either that which is *smooth*: or that which is *prickly*.

§ SNAIL TREFOIL.

15. § HEDGHOG TREFOIL.

Ornithopodium.
Tribulus terrestris.

Melilotus.
Trifolium pratense.

Polygala.

Thlaspium
Scorpioides.
Scorpioides
bapturifolia.

Lotus.
Foenum Graecum.

Rest-harrow.

Medica cochlearifolia.
Medica Echinosperma.



IV. SILI-
QUOUS
NOT PAPI-
LIONACE-
OUS
HERBS.

IV. SILIQUOUS HERBS NOT PAPILIONACEOUS, whose flowers consist generally of four leaves, may be distinguished by their

Being esteemed for the flower, having

Shrubby stalks; and being of a pleasant sent, of a round flat seed; || either that of hoary leaves: or that whose leaves are smooth, of a deep green.

1. STOCK GILLY-FLOWER.

2. WALL FLOWER.

Oblong seeds; || either that which hath a more broad jagged leaf: or that which hath a sharp indented leaf, compounded of several together upon one foot-stalk.

2. DAMES VIOLET, Double Rocket.

3. TOOTHWORT.

Seeds wrapt up in down; || either that whose flower grows out from the top of the cod, which makes it to be called *filius ante patrem*: or that which hath a broad nervous leaf with a milkie juice, bearing the flowers in a tuft, having a large cod filled with a silkie substance.

3. SCODDED WILLOW HERB, Codded loose strife.

4. UPRIGHT DOGS-BANE, Silk-grass.

Being used as Esculent; either their

Roots; whether such as are commonly eaten

Boyled; || either that whose leaves are more rough, the root commonly roundish: or that whose leaves are more smooth, the root oblong, and of a more firm substance.

4. STURNIP.

5. NAVEW.

Raw; of a biting tast, bearing purplish flowers, and long knotted cods.

5. RADISH.

Leaves; having

Succulent leaves; of a blewish grey; || either that of a jagged leaf, yellow flower: or that of an undivided leaf, bearing a white flower.

6. SCABBIDGE, Colewort, Colly-flower.

7. SCODDED THOROUGH WAX.

Jagged smooth leaves; || either that which bears larger flowers growing more sparsedly: or that which bears less flowers growing more close together.

7. ROCKET.

8. WINTER-CRESS.

The smell and tast of Garlick: or a hot biting tast, bearing large cods, which being ripe are of a red colour.

8. SAUCÉ ALONE, Jack by the Hedge.

9. GINNY PÉPPER.

Seeds; || either that of short square cods: or that of long round cods.

9. MUSTARD.

10. CHARLOCK.

Leaf;

Leucoium
Keiri.

Hesperis.
Dentaria.

Lysimachia
filiquosa
Spocynum vt-
Bum Syria-
cum.

Rapum.
Napum.

Raphanum.

Brassica.
Perfoliata fili-
quosa.

Eruca-
Barbarea.

Alliaria.
Capficum,

Sinapi.
Rapistrum.

Leaf; whether

Divided; or jagged.

Less finely; being of a whitish blew, and bearing commonly a yellow flower; || either that which is a maritim plant, having a larger flower, and longer cods: or that which hath a yellow juice.

10. { HORNED POPPY.
GREAT CELENDINE.

More finely; having slender cods.

11. FLIXWEED.

Undivided; whose leaves are

Smooth towards the top of the stalk, and rough towards the bottom, bearing white flowers; || either the greater, having many slender long cods growing thick together on the top of the branches: or the less, bearing the cods more dispersedly.

12. { TOWER MUSTARD.
CODDED MOUSE-EAR.

Long; bearing yellow flowers, being tall plants; || either that which hath narrow dark green leaves, not ferrate: or that whose leaves are more broad, of a pale green and ferrate.

13. { STREACLE WORMSEED.
YELLOW ARABIAN MUSTARD.

Seed wrapt up in down; having five leaves in the flower; || either that which is counted a Poison: or that which is counted an Antidote.

{ DOGS-BANE.

14. { SWALLOW-WORT.

Growing in watery places; having winged leaves; || either that which is esculent of a biting tast, a short thick cod: or that which is in some esteem for the flower, bearing more long and slender cods, and whitish flowers.

{ WATERCRESS.

15. { CUCKOE FLOWER, Lady-smock,

Papaver corniculatum.
Cbelidonium majus.

Sophia Chirurgorum.

Tarvisia.
Pileifella filiquosa.

Camelina myogram.
Draba lutea.

Apocynum.
Ajclepias.

Isflartium aquaticum.
Cardamin.

V. CAPSULATE HERBS of FIVE LEAVED FLOWERS.

V. CAPSULATE HERBS bearing FLOWERS OF FIVE LEAVES,

Undivided; (may be distinguished into such whose leaves are esteemed for the flower; whether such whose flowers grow

Sparfeldy; being either of
 { Sweet sent; and elegant structure, their flowers standing in small cups; || either that of a larger leaf and flower: or that whose leaf, (and flower is smaller.

Caryophyllus.
Caryophyllus
minor.

1. { GILLYFLOWER.
 { PINK.

Lycbuis.
Muscipala.

No considerable sent;
 { Growing in a cup; || either the larger, the leaves of whose flowers are more round pointed: or the lesser, having a clammy juice, (whereby little Flies are caught.

Speculum
Veneris.

2. { CAMPION.
 { CATCHFLY.
 3. VENUS LOOKING-GLASS.

Armeria.
Lycbuis
Chalcedonica.
Centauryum
minus.

In an Umbel or Tuft;
 { Perennial whether that w^{ch} bears flowers of various colours on the same tuft: or that whose flowers are commonly of a bright scarlet.

4. { LONDON TUFT, *Sweet John, Sweet William.*
 { BRISTOW NONSUCH.
 Annual; whose leaves are of a bitter tast.
 5. LESSER CENTAURY.

Not esteemed for the flower; considerable either for their

Manner of growth; whether

Vaccaria.
Pseudo-melanthium.

Erect; bearing
 { Red flowers; growing commonly amongst Corn; || either that which bears small flowers, of smooth leaves, round seed, an angular cup: or that which bears larger flowers, of a deep red, (hoary leaves, and angular seed.

Hypericum.
Ascirum.

6. { COW-BASIL.
 { COCKLE. (leaves are
 { Yellow flowers; of a red juice when bruised, whether such whose Lesser; || either that of a round stalk: or that of an angular (stalk.

Androsamum
vulgare.

7. { St. JOHNS-WORT.
 { St. PETERS-WORT.
 Larger; having a round seed-vessel, like a berry.
 8. TUTSAN, *Park-leaves.*

Gramen Leucanthemum.
Alfina myosotis.

Procumbent; bearing
 { White flowers; whose leaves are cut in about the middle; || either that which bears a more large flower: or that which bears a little (flower having hairy leaves.

Alfina.
Anagallis.

9. { STICHWORT.
 { COMMON CHICKWEED.
 Coloured flowers; the latter being spotted on the backside of
 10. { BASTARD CHICKWEED. (the leaves.
 { PIMPERNEL.

Tithymalus.

Milkie juice; bitter and caustick, of a triangular seed-vessel.
 11. SPURGE, *Tithymal.*

Linum.
Lysimachia
intea.

Large flowers; || either that w^{ch} is used for the making of fine linnen, having long narrow leaves, & a round seed vessel, containing oblong shining seeds: or that with a stiff stalk, having leaves like those of
 12. { FLAX, *Linsed.* (*Sallow*, sometimes 3 or 4 at one setting on.
 { YELLOW LOOSE STRIFE.

Ruta.
Nigella.

Divided leaves; || either that which hath a strong sent, a round seed-vessel, the leaves of a whitish blew colour: or that which bears a large flower of a pale blew, with a circle of leaves under it, having a large seed-vessel, horned at the top.
 13. { RUE, *Herb of grace.*
 { FENNEL FLOWER.

VI. CAPSU-

VI. CAPSULATE HERBS, whose flowers consist of three or four leaves, may be distinguished into such as are; either of

VI. CAPSULATE of three or four leaved flowers.

Three leaves; in the flower, being water plants; || either that which hath long leaves like *Aloes*, with sharp serrate edges: or that whose leaf doth in the figure of it resemble a barbed Arrow.

1. { FRESH WATER SOULDIER.
ARROW-HEAD.

Milium
Aizoides
Sagittaria.

Four leaves; in the flower, to be further distinguished by the Seed-vessel; whether

Compressed;

{ Larger; and more broad; || either that whose leaf is like the leaf of a *Nettle*, the seed-vessel shining like *Sattin*: or that of hoary stalks

2. { SBULBONACH, *Honesty*, *Sattin*. (and leaves, being the lesser.
MADWORT OF DIOSCORIDES.

Viola lunaris
Alysson *Dioscoridis*.

{ Lesser; the former of a biting tast.

3. { STHLASPI.
SHEPHEARDS PURSE.

Thlaspi
Bursa pastoris.

Round; of

{ Larger heads; and flowers being narcotic; || either that of a bitter white juice of which *Opium* is made, with a star-like covering on the top of the seed-vessel: or that whose leaf is more finely

4. { SPOPPY. (jagged; having a rough seed-vessel.
BASTARD POPPY.

Papaver
Argemone.

{ Lesser heads; and flowers, being of a hot biting tast; || either that which bears a white flower & reddish seed: or that which bears long narrow leaves upon the stalk, and others that are broader, and jagged

5. { GARDEN CRESS. (towards the bottom of the stalk.
SCIATICA CRESS.

Nasturtium
Iberis.

Leaf; as to the

{ Biting tast; || either that which is a large plant of a juicy serrate leaf, of a light blewish green: or that which is a low small plant, of jagged leaves, and rough seed-vessel, growing many together, each containing one seed.

6. { PEPPER-WORT.
SWINES CRESS.

Lepidium
Coronopus
Ruellii.

{ Shape; being like those of *Ivy*, the stalks being divided into three, and so subdivided, one side of the lower part of the leaf standing out more than the other.

7. BARRENWORT.

Epimedium.

Flower; in respect of the

{ Colour; being yellow, large plants; || either that whose leaves are of a blewish green, long and smooth, used in dying: or that whose leaves (are more narrow and indented.

8. { SWORD.
GOLD OF PLEASURE.

Glossum
Myagrum.

Manner of growth; in spikes.

{ Upon the top of the stalks; bearing small blew flowers; || either that of lesser leaves indented: or that of a naked stalk, growing by the sea side.

9. { VERVAIN.
SEA-LAVENDER.

Verbena
Limonium.

{ From the sides of the stalks; whether the

- { Larger; having a flat seed-vessel.
10. BROOKLIME.

Anagallis
aquatica.

{ Lesser; being small plants, having compressed seed-vessels like those of *Shepherds-purse*: the latter bearing the bigger

11. { SPEEDWELL. (flower of a bright blew.
WILD GERMANDER.

Veronica
Chamaedris
spuria.

VII. CAMPANULATE

VII. CAMPANULATE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are

Climbing;

Pomiferous ; bearing

Bigger esculent fruit ; (i her such as have

Softer skins or coats ; || either that which is the largest, of a waterish taste, having a large seed with a welt about the edges : or that which is of a more rich pleasant taste, with a plain seed not marked in the limb of it.

Pepo.
Melo

1. } SPOMPEON, *Quash.*
 } MELON, *Musk-melon.*

Shelly coats ; growing to such a hardness as renders them fit to make bottles, &c. || either that which bears commonly a white flower: (or that of a yellow flower.

Cucurbita.
Citrullus.

2. } GOURD.
 } CITRUL.

Lesser ;

Esculent ; of a whitish pulp, and waterish taste.

3. COWCUMBER.

Purgative ; || either that of a figure like a *Pear*, of a bitter juice : or that like a *Cowcumber*, but smaller and rough, the seeds spirting out upon breaking off the stalk.

Colocynthis.
Cucumis asi-
nicus.

4. } SCOLOQUINTIDA.
 } WILD COWCUMBER.

Neither esculent nor purgative ; having a leaf like that of a *Vine*, but less, the fruit oblong but very small.

Balsamina
mas.

5. MALE BALSOM.

Capsulate ; having a short round seed-vessel, and angular seeds, climbing by twining about other plants ; || either that which is not purgative : or that which hath a milky juice in the root. A violent pur-

Convolvulus.
Scammonia
Syriaca.

6. } BINDWEED.
 } SCAMMONY.

Erect ; considerable for the flower, being either

Greater ; || either that whose flower is bigger at the bottom : or that (which is less at the bottom.

Viole Maria-
na.
Trachelium.

7. } COVENTRY BELLS.
 } THROATWORT.

Exotic ; || either that which hath flowers of several colours, leaves like those of *Nightshade*, growing by pairs, the branches *alternatim*: or that whose leaves are jagged, having a large thorny seed-

Mirabile Pe-
ruvianum.
Stramonium.

8. } MERVAIL OF PERU.
 } THORN APPLE.

Lesser , || either that which hath

An Esculent root ; a long leaf, a blew flower, the edge divided into five points : or that whose root is not esculent.

Rapunculus.
Campanula.

9. } RAMPTION.
 } BELL-FLOWER.

A hollow flower ; somewhat like the finger of a *Glove* : the second (being of a purgative quality.

Digitalis.
Sesamum.

10. } FOXGLOVE.
 } OYLY PURGING PULSE

A Narcotic quality ; || either that which hath large smooth unctuous leaves, but very small seed : or that which hath soft woolly leaves jagged.

Nicotiana.
Hyosciamus.

- 11 } TOBACCO.
 } HENBANE.

VIII. CAPSU-

VIII. CAPSULATE HERBS NOT CAMPANULATE, having their leaves divided into several segments, may be distinguished into such as have

VIII. CAPSULATE HERBS NOT CAMPANULATE

Naked stalks;

Of a rough nervous leaf; || either that which bears one flower upon a stalk which is bigger, being divided into five lacinia: or that which bears a less flower, many together at the top of the stalk.

1. PRIMROSE.

2. PAIGLE, Cowslip.

Primula veris.
Paralyfis.

Of a thicker smoother leaf; the flowers growing many together, standing in a shorter cup; || either that which bears the bigger: or the smaller flower, the leaves being hoary underneath.

3. BEARS EAR.

4. BIRDS EY.

Auricula Ursi.
Paralyfis montana.

Of a round indented leaf;

5. BEARS EAR SANICLE.

Cortusa.

Leavy stalks; whether

Taller plants; considerable for

Bearing their flowers in spikes; the limb of the flower being divided into five segments, with very little hose; || either that whose leaves and stalks are hoary: or that which hath less leaves, being green.

6. MULLEIN.

7. MOTH MULLEIN.

Verbascum.
Blattaria.

Having small duskie flowers; || either that of a roundish leaf, and weak stalk, the flower being a kind of Tube, with a lip on one side: or having a stiff stalk, a leaf like a Nettle, a small purplish flower, and a round seed-vessel.

8. BIRTHWORT.

9. FIGWORT.

Aristolochia.
Scrophularia.

Lesser plants; whether such as are

Deciduous; to be further distinguished by their different flowers.

Resembling a head with a gaping mouth; having long narrow leaves, the second having a beel.

10. SNAPDRAGON.

11. TOAD-FLAX:

Antirrhinum.
Linaris.

Resembling a helmet or hood; (or that with smaller husks. Having creased indented leaves; || either that with turgid husks:

12. COCKSCOMB.

13. EYBRIGHT.

Crista galli.
Euphrasia.

Having broad jagged leaves; with a spike of gaping flowers, being a larger plant: or having long leaves jagged about the setting on, with large seed.

14. BRANK URSIN, Bears-breech.

15. COW WHEAT.

Bronca Ursina.
Blatampyrion.

With beels; || either that whose seed when ripe will spirt out of the cod, bearing yellow flowers: or that of a pale downy leaf, weak stalks, trailing on the ground.

16. CODDED ARSMART.

17. FEMALE FLUELLIN, Female Speedwell.

Noli me tangere.
Elatine.

Ever green; having weak stalks creeping on the ground.

18. PERIWINKLE.

Vinca peruviana.

P

IX. BAC-

IX. BACCIFEROUS HERBS.

IX. BACCIFEROUS HERBS, may be distinguished according to their

- Qualities*; into such as are
- Esulent*; either in respect of the *Fruit*; being
- Most pleasant*; a *Trefoil* propagating by strings or wires.
1. STRAWBERRY.
- Less pleasant*; || either that of a *leaf like Agrimony*, bearing round fruit of a bright red: or that of a *broad hairy rough leaf*, bearing a large fruit almost as big as a *Cowcumber*.
2. { APPLE OF LOVE.
MAD APPLE.
- Root*; bearing *winged leaves*, and a *bell flower*.
3. POTATO OF VIRGINIA.
- Malignant*; whether such whose leaves are more
- Simple* and undivided; || either that which hath a *broad leaf*, bearing *black berries*: or that which hath a *more long, broad, dark coloured leaf*, a *great root*, bearing great berries on single stalks.
4. { NIGHTSHADE.
MANDRAKE.
- Compound*; or made up of many segments; || either that which bears *light green berries in a cluster*: or that which bears *but one leaf* divided into four or five parts, and but *one black berry*.
5. { HERB CHRISTOPHER, *Berry bearing Wolves-bane*.
HERB TRUE LOVE, *One Berry*.
- Manner of growth*; of the
- Plants themselves*; being *Climbers*, whether such as are considerable for
- Purgativeness*; bearing red berries; || either that of a *great white root*, having leaves like a *Vine*, but more rough: or that of a *great black root*, with leaves like those of *Ivy*.
6. { WHITE BRIONY.
BLACK BRIONY, *Wild Vine, Ladies-seal*
- Being full of crooked prickles*; having a *long triangular leaf*.
7. PRICKLY BINDWEED.
- Berries*; whether in a
- Bladder*; || either that which is a *low plant*, which bears a *red berry* in a *large bladder*: or that whose leaves are like *Chickweed*, *ramping* upon other plants.
8. { WINTER CHERRY.
BERRY BEARING CHICKWEED.
- Umbel*; having *winged leaves*, like *Elder*, both for shape and sent.
9. DANEWORT.

Fragaria.

Pomum amarum.
Malum insensibile.

Batatas.

Solanum.
Mandraca.Aconitum racemosum.
Herba Paris.Bryonia alba.
Bryonia nigra.

Smilax aspera.

Alkacerigi.
Cacubalum.
Plinii.

Eubulus.

Of Shrubs.

SHRUBS may be distributed into such as are

§. VI.

Bacciferous ;

Deciduous ;

SPINOUS, or thorny. I.

NOT SPINOUS. II.

EVERGREEN. III.

SILIQUOUS ; such as bear their seeds in PODS. IV.

Graniferous ; bearing smaller seeds, whether such as are

DECIDUOUS. V.

EVERGREEN. VI.

I. BACCIFEROUS SPINOUS shrubs of DECIDUOUS leaves, may be distinguished into such as have either

Compound leaves ; whether such as may be called

Fingered ; viz. when several proceed from one point, bearing an esculent berry consisting of many little pulpy grains aggregated together in one head ; || either that whose *branches are erect*, bearing the more pleasant fruit: or that whose branches are *procumbent* and trail-

1. RASBERRY, *Raspis.*

(ing

Rubus Idans.

BRAMBLE, *Blackberry.*

Rubus vulgarius.

Winged ; viz. growing by pairs against one another upon a middle rib ; || either that which bears the *more beautiful and sweet flower* : or that whose flower is *less beautiful and sweet*.

2. ROSE.

Rosa.

BRIER.

Rosa canina.

Simple leaves ;

Divided into several segments ; || either that which bears a *more juicy esculent berry*, being the *lesser plant* : or that which bears a *drier red berry*, being the *taller plant*.

3. GOOSBERRY.

Groscularia.

WHITE THORN, *Haw-thorn.*

Oxyacantha.

Undivided ; whether

Roundish ; whose fruit is

Esculent ; || either that which produces a *fruit like a small Plum*, black, round, of an acid austere taste, the blossoms coming out before the leaves : or that which bears its *fruits in clusters*, being *long slender reddish*, of an acid taste.

4. SLOE-TREE, *Black-thorn.*

Prunus sive-

BARBERRY.

Berberis.

Not esculent ; whether

Purgative ; having leaves like those of a *Plum-tree*, bearing *black berries used in dying*.

5. PURGING THORN.

Rhamnus catharticus

Not purgative ; || either that which hath long, stiffe, slender, sharp thorns, bearing a *fruit resembling a hat* : or that whose berries contain a *long streaked seed*.

6. CHRIST'S THORN.

Palmarum.

BOXTHORN.

Lycium.

Long ; and somewhat *hoary*.

7. BUCKS THORN.

P 2

II. BAC- *Rhamnus.*

II. BACCIFEROUS DECIDUOUS NOT SPINOUS.

II. BACCIFEROUS Shrubs of DECIDUOUS leaves, NOT SPINOUS, may be distributed into such whose berries are; either

Esculent; bearing their fruit

In clusters; || either that of a rich juice, spongy wood, trailing branches: or that whose leaves are like those of *Goosberry*, but larger, and erect (branches.

Vitis.
Ribes.

1. *SVINE, Grape, Raisin.*
2. CURRAN.

Vitis Idea vulgaris.

Singly; being a *low plant*, of dark green leaves, hollow flowers, small (fruit.

2. *BILBERRY, Whortle-berry.*

Not esculent; to be further distinguished with respect to the Leaf.

Undivided;

Round; considerable for the

Manner of bearing their fruit; whether

In Umbels; whose leaves are

Hoary; underneath; || either that which bears *black berries*, containing one flat seed: or that which bears *red berries*.

Viburnum.
Aria.

3. *SWAYFARING TREE.*
4. WHITE BEAM TREE, Cumberland Hawthorn.

Cornus femina.

Green; having *red twigs*, and a *black fruit*, containing one ker- (nel.

4. *DOGBERRY TREE.*

Padaus Theophrasti.
Mabalab.

In clusters; having but one grain in a black berry; || either that

BIRDS CHERRY. (whose leaves are *larger*: or *lesser*.)

5. *WILD ROCK CHERRY OF AUSTRIA.* (leaves are

Chamaesytilus.
Diospyros.

sparsedly; having several grains in a berry; whether such whose *Hoary* underneath, and *less*; || either that of a thicker leaf, bearing a *red berry*, covered with a kind of down: or that other

6. *SDWARF MEDLER.* (bearing a *black berry*.)

7. *SWEET WHORT.*

Green and larger; like those of *Alder*, but smoother, bearing a *black berry*, the inward bark being a violent *purgative*.

7. *BERRY BEARING ALDER.*

Alnus nigra baccifera.

Flowers; being tubulous and odorate; || either that which is *climb-*

Periclymenum rectum.

8. *WOODBINE, Honyfuckle.* (*ing*: or that which is *erect*.)

8. *UPRIGHT WOODBINE.*

Piper.

Tast of the fruit; being *hot, biting, aromatic*, growing in clusters, each cluster coming out on the side of the stalk, opposite to a leaf on

9. *PEPPER.* (the other side, being a *Climber*.)

Long;

Purgative; bearing red berries; || either that which sends out its blossoms in winter before the leaves, being of a sweet sent: or that whose younger branches and berries are quadrangular.

Mezerion.
Enonymus.

10. *SMEZEREON.*
11. SPINDLE TREE.

Not purgative; having slender flexile twigs; || either that which bears *black berries in clusters*: or that which bears *red berries*

(*more sparsedly*.)

Ligustrum.
Cassia Postrum.

11. *SPRIVET.*

Jagged; || either that which bears a great round cluster of white flowers:

Sambucus Rosa.
Sambucus quatica.

12. *GELDER ROSE.* (or that which bears its flowers in an *Umbel*.)

12. *WATER ELDER.* (berries.

Polemonium.

Compound; bearing a flower like *Jessamine* with round black shining

13. *YELLOW JESSAMINE.* (stalks.

Tragus.

Having no leaf; the flowers and berries coming out at the joints of the

14. *SEA-GRAPE.*

III. BAC-

III. BACCIFEROUS SEMPERVIRENT SHRUBS, may be distribu-

III. BACCI-
FEROUS
SEMPERVI-
RENT
SHRUBS.

Compound; whether (ted into such whose leaves are; either
Winged; || either that which is of a *fragrant smell*, bearing *yellow seeds*
in black berries: or that which bears *small berries like Mulberries*.

Balsamum
Iudaicum.
Putorium.

- 1. } TRUE BALSOM, Balm.
- 2. } THORNY BURNET.

Fingered; having several leaves growing from one foot-stalk, bearing
 2. DWARF PALM. (the fruit in clusters.)

Palma humi-
lis.

Intire; whether of

Indented edges; bearing

Black berries; || either that whose leaves grow *against one another*:
 or that whose leaves grow *alternately*.

- 3. } SPHYLLYRÆA, Mock-privet.
- 3. } EVERGREEN PRIVET.

Phillyrea.
Alaternus.

Red berries; || either that of *oblong shining serrate leaves*, bearing
 fruit like *Strawberries*, but bigger: or that which bears berries of a
 4. } STRAWBERRY TREE. (more pale yellowish red.)

Arbutus.
Pyrocantha.

- 4. } EVERGREEN THORN.

Smooth edges; to be further distinguished by the (leaves are

Tast; hot and biting, being violent purgers; whether such whose

Broader; of a tough stalk, the leaves towards the bottom being
 more long then those of *Bays*, bearing greenish flowers, and black
 5. SPURGE LAUREL. (berries, of a very hot tast.

Laureola.

Narrower; || either that which bears *long pale leaves* and red ber-
 ries: or that which bears *dark green leaves*, the berries growing
 6. } SPURGE OLIVE. (by threes.)

Thymalea.
Chamaela-
tricoccus.

- 6. } WIDOW WAIL. (either

Flower; as to the manner of its growth, as likewise of the berries;

In the midst of the leaf; whether having

Larger leaves; *not spinous*: the latter of which hath a small leaf
 growing out of the middle of another leaf, betwixt which two,
 the blossoms and berries do grow.

- 7. } LAUREL OF ALEXANDRIA.
- 7. } HORSE-TONGUE.

Laurus Alex-
andria.
Hypoglossum.

Lesser leaves; *spinous*, bearing large red berries.
 8. BUTCHERS BROOM.

Ruscus.

In an Umbel; having a *thick, broad, dark coloured leaf*, bearing
early flowers, and said to blossom twice in one year.

- 9. WILD BAY.

Laurus tinus.

Leaf; whether

Small, slender, and prickly at the ends, being odorate; || either that
 whole leaves and wood, are of a more *pleasant sent*, producing
blewish berries: or that whose sent is *less pleasant*, bearing *black*

- 10. } JUNIPER.
- 10. } SAVIN. (berries.

Juniperus.
Sabina.

Roundish and broad; || either that which is *odorate*: or that whose
flowers grow in clusters, bearing *pentagonal fruit* about the big-
 11. } SMYRTLE (ness of a Pease.

Myrtus.
Rhas myrti-
fol.

- 11. } MYRTLE SYMACH.

Manner of growing; upon other plants; || either that which hath weak
 branches, angular shining leaves, *black berries in clusters*, growing
 commonly upon other trees or walls: or that which *never grows on*

- 12. } SIVY. (the ground, of a paler colour and transparent berries.
- 12. } MISSELTO.

Hedera.
Vicus.

IV. SI-

IV. SILIQUOUS SHRUBS.

IV. SILIQUOUS SHRUBS, may be distinguished into such as are *Deciduous*; whether having

Intire leaves; the

Greater; being a tall plant, approaching nearer to the magnitude of a Tree, bearing beautiful spikes of blew flowers.

1. LILACH, *Pipe-tree.*

Lesser; || either that of a *round leaf*, being a *low plant*, the bud of whole flower, when pickled, is an esculent sauce, bearing large *white flowers*: or that which is *taller*, bearing *yellow flowers*.

2. SCAPAR.

3. THORNY BROOM.

Compound leaves;

Trefoils; bearing yellow flowers; the *Greater*, or the *lesser*.

3. BEAN TREFOIL.

4. SHRUB TREFOIL.

Winged leaves;

European; considerable for having

A purgative quality; || either that which hath no od leaf at the end: or that which bears its seeds in hollow pods or bladders.

4. SENNA.

5. BASTARD SENNA.

An esculent root; of a sweet juice.

5. LICCORICE.

Exotic;

The *Greater*; being thorny, bearing yellow flowers; || either that whose *leaves* are *smaller*, the flowers growing in a *sphærical cluster*, being *odorate*: or that whose *leaves* are much *larger*.

6. BINDING BEAN TREE.

7. LOCUST TREE.

The *Lesser*; considerable for the falling down of the branches, and closing of the leaves upon a touch, as if the plant had sense.

7. HUMBLE PLANT

Sempervirent; having

Green twigs; bearing yellow flowers; || either that which hath long slender, square, flexile twigs, and long thin cods: or that whose twigs are more short, and stiffe, and prickly, bearing shorter cods more full and thick.

8. BROOM.

9. FURRS.

Hoary leaves; || either that which hath *long thorns*, standing thick, bearing white flowers shaped like those of *Broom*, having *winged leaves*: or that which is a *Cinquefoil*.

9. GOATS THORN.

10. DORYCNIUM.

Syringa caruleo flore.

Capparis Aspalathus.

Laburnum. Cytisus.

Senna. Colutea.

Glycyrrhiza.

Acacia. Acacia Americana.

Planta hami- lia.

Genista. Genista spinosa.

Tragacantha. Dorycnium.

V. GRA-

V. GRANIFEROUS DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, may be distinguished into such as are

Erect; to be considered according to their

Flowers; whether such as have

Smaller flowers; in spikes; bearing

Round fruit; like berries; || either that which bears *five leaves* upon a foot-stalk: or whose *seed-vessels are pentagonal*, containing small yellow seed.

- 1. { SCHAST TREE.
- { SPIKED WILLOW OF THEOPHRASTUS.

Seed wrapt up in Down; having very small leaves like those of *Cypress*, and an odorate wood.

- 2. TAMARISK.

Larger flowers; whether

Odorate; || either that which hath *weak branches*, whose flowers are of a more *pleasant smell*: or that whose flowers are of a *strong and less pleasant smell*.

- 3. { JESSAMINE.
- { WHITE PIPE TREE.

Not odorate; having *leaves like those of Marsh mallow*, being *soft and hoary*.

- 4. SHRUB MALLOW.

Odorateneß of the leaves; || either that which grows in *fenny places*, bearing *long leaves*, and small *squamous Catkins*: or that which is a *lower plant*, having *roundish nervous leaves*, upon long foot-stalks, bearing *woolly tufts*, and *seeds like Lentils*.

- 5. { GALLS.
- { RED SUMACH.

Milkiness of the juice; being a *violent purger*; having *long leaves of a pale green colour*.

- 6. TREE SPURGE.

Climbers; either by

Twisting; || either that which is a *Trefoil*: or that which hath *winged leaves*, bearing the flowers in a cluster, having *feathery tufts*.

- 7. { CLEMATIS, *Virgins-bower*.
- { TRAVELLERS JOY.

Laying hold on walls or trees by small tendrils; like *clawes or fingers*.

- 8. VIRGINIAN CLIMBERS, *Virginian Ivy*.

V. GRANIFEROUS DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Agnus castus. Spiraea Theophrasti.

Tamariscus.

Jasminum. Syringa alba.

Alibon.

Elaeagnus cordi. Coccigrea.

Tithymallus arborefcens

Clematis. Viora vulgi.

Hedera quinquefol. Conadensis.

VI. GRA.

VI. GRANIFEROUS EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

- Cistac.*
- Nerium.*

- Sana munda.*
- Tartan rair.*

- Alpium mon-*
- splicensiam.*

- Rosmarianus.*
- Salvia fruti-*
- cosa.*

- Seseli Ethio-*
- picum.*
- Ledum Alpi-*
- num.*

- Halimus.*
- Fouis barba.*

- Erica.*

- Rosa Bari-*
- cantina.*

VI. GRANIFEROUS EVERGREEN SHRUBS, may be distinguish-
European; considerable for (ed into such as are

Bearing large flowers; whether that which hath *hoary leaves*, the flow-
 er consisting of *five leaves*: or that which bears *long stiffe leaves of a*
 SHOLY ROSE. (dark green.

1. } SOLEANDER, *Rose-bay.*
 Having a *purging quality*; whether such as have
 Hoary leaves; || either that which hath *small leaves, thick set* upon the
 stalk, being *hoary underneath*: or that whose leaves are *bigger, and*
hoary all over, bearing small flowers in tufts.

2. } SANA MUNDA.
 } GUTT WORT, *Trouble-belly.*

3. HERB TERRIBLE.
Smooth hard dry leaves; bearing a *blew flower like that of Scabious.*

Being *odorate*; whether such as have
 Hoary leaves; *verticillate*, having *hooded flowers*; || either that which
 hath *narrow long leaves hoary underneath*: or that which hath
broader leaves hoary all over, bearing *yellow gaping flowers.*

4. } ROSEMARY.
 } SAGE MULLEIN.

Green leaves; whether that which bears *small flowers in an Umbel*:
 or that which bears a *large flower like that of Oleander*, yellow and
 SHARTWORT. (spotted.

5. } SWEET MOUNTAIN ROSE.

The place of their growth; whether
 Near the Sea; being of a pale colour; || either that whose leaves are
smooth, bearing *mossy flowers*, and a *small compressed seed*: or that of
winged hoary shining leaves, bearing *yellow flowers in clusters.*

6. } SEA PURSLAIN.
 } SILVER BUSH.

In *barren places*; being a low plant, having *small hollow flowers*, and
 7. HEATH. (little leaver.

Exotic; a *low shrub*, the branches spreading and growing thick toge-
 ther, which *after being dried* and shrunk up, *will upon being put into*
warm water dilate and expend themselves.

8. ROSE OF JERICO.

Of Trees.

ϕ. VII. Trees may be distinguished according to their

- Fruit or Seed; being contained either in a
 - Fleshy pulp; whether
 - POMIFEROUS. I.
 - PRUNIFEROUS. II.
 - BACCIFEROUS. III.
 - Hard shell;
 - NUCIFEROUS. IV.
 - GLANDIFEROUS, or CONIFEROUS. V.
- SINGLE TEGUMENTS, or Coverings. VI.
- WOODS OR BARKS. VII.
- GUMMS OR ROSINS. VIII.

L. POMI-

I. POMIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

I. POMIFEROUS TREES.

More properly called Trees; whether

Deciduous; having

Visible Blossoms;

Esulent when ripe;

More round; the tree spreading more in breadth; both as to the branches and roots of it, the fruits having an outward cavity at each end, in the place of the blossom and the stalk, and five inward cavities lined with stiffe membranes, each of which doth

1. APPLE.

(commonly contain two kernels. *Malus.*)

Less round; that part of the fruit where the stalk grows, being more prominent; || either that which rises more in height: or that which spreads more in breadth, being a lower and more crooked tree, whose fruit is covered with a Down, being when raw, of an

2. SPEAR.

(unpleasant taste and sent.

Pirus. Malus cydonia.

3. QUINCE.

Not esulent, till rotten;

The greater; || either that smaller tree, having long leaves, dark green above and white beneath, the fruit having a wide aperture in the place of the blossom: or that thorny tree, whose leaf and fruit is like a Hawthorn, but the fruit bigger, and of a pleasant acidity.

3. SMEDLAR.

3. LAZAROLE.

Malus siliqua. Malus siliqua. Aronia.

The lesser; being tall trees; || either that of winged serrate leaves, bearing a fruit like a small Pear: or that of jagged leaves, bearing a lesser fruit in clusters upon long foot-stalks.

4. STRUE SERVICE.

4. COMMON SERVICE.

Sorbus. Sorbus terminalis.

No visible blossoms; unless (as JOHN BAUHINUS observes) within the fruit, being a weak tree, of smooth bark, large leaves, divided commonly into five jags, whose fruit is of an oblong Pear-like figure, of a more soft consistence, full of little grains.

5. FIGG.

Ficus.

Sempervirent; or evergreen; whose fruit is either

Round; of a

Hard, crustaceous, brittle rine; a thorny tree, bearing large beautiful blossoms, the fruit full of grains in a red pulp, with a kind of Coronet on the top of the fruit, at the place of the blossom.

6. POMEGRANATE.

Malus Punica.

Soft rine; the fruit as to its colour being of a deep yellow; || either that which hath a quick juice of a grateful acidity: or that whose

7. SORANGE.

(juice is of a more dull and flat taste.

Aurantium.

7. ADAMS APPLE.

Pomum Adami.

Oblong; and oval; being of a pale yellow; || either the bigger, whose rine is more thick, and whose juice is less acid: or the less, whose rine

8. SCITRON.

(is more thick, and whose juice is more acid.

Malus medica.

8. LEMMON.

Limonia.

Less properly called Trees; bearing fruits of some resemblance to Figgs; || either that which grows to a great bigness, bearing a pleasant fruit, many in a cluster, being Annual: or that whose leaves grow out of one another, of which those in Northern Countries are commonly so

9. SPLANTAIN TREE.

(small as to be reckoned amongst Herbs. *Musa arbor.*

9. INDIAN FIGG.

Q.

II. PRU-

Ficus Indica.

II. PRUNIFEROUS TREES.

II. PRUNIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

Not Purgative ;

Deciduous ; whose fruits are

Greater ; whose stones are

Rough ; having many deep crooked furrows ; || either that whose fruit is covered with a Down : or that whose skin is not downy.

Malus Persica.
Mucipersea.

1. { SPEACH. *Malacotoon.*
 { NECTARINE.

Smooth ; || either that which is sooner ripe, of a more dry, solid, yellow pulp : or that of a more succulent pulp.

Malus Armeniaca.
Prunus.

2. { APRICOCK.
 { PLUMM.

Lesser ; putting out blossoms before leaves ; || either that which bears a more round fruit upon a long foot-stalk : or that which bears a more oblong fruit upon a shorter foot-stalk.

Cerasus.
Cornus.

3. { CHERRY.
 { CORNELION.

Sempervirent : having stones with very small kernels : || either that which hath long narrow leaves, hoary underneath, the fruit not esculent till pickled : or that which hath very long leaves, like those of Reed, the fruit growing in clusters, of a pleasant taste.

Olea.
Palma.

4. { OLIVE.
 { DATE.

Purgative ; being sold in Apothecaries shops.

Used sometimes for food ; || either that whose fruit is bigger : or that which bears a small black turbinate fruit, standing in a little cup, of a black, sweet, viscid pulp, adhering to the stone, which contains three seeds.

Myrobalanus.
Sebesten.

5. { MIROBALANE.
 { SEBESTEN.

Not used for food ; || either that whose fruit hath some resemblance to an Olive : or that which bears a red fruit, the leaf short, round, serrate, of a deep green.

Zizyphus alba.
Zizyphus sativa.

6. { WHITE JUJUBS.
 { COMMON JUJUBS.

III. BAC-

III. BACCIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are III. BACCI-
 European; (either FERROUS
 TREES.

Deciduous; whose fruit is

Esculent; having *broad, roundish, serrate, rough leaves*, bearing a fruit like that of a *Raspberry*, but bigger.

1. MULBERRY.

Morus.

Not esculent; having

Winged leaves; the wood more

Soft and spongy; || either that, the younger branches of which are full of *Pith*, bearing the berries in an *Umbel*, being of an ill sent: or that which bears its berries in a *close tuft*, the wood being used for giving a black tincture to *Leather*.

SELDER.

Sambucus.

2. SUMACH.

Rhus Sumach.

Hard; || either that which bears its berries in an *Umbel*, being of a red colour and an acid taste: or that which bears a *small, round, oblong fruit*, in long clusters, having many hollow excrescences

SQUICKEN TREE.

(like *Bladders*.)

Fraxinus umbula.

3. TURPENTINE TREE.

Terabintum.

Single leaves; bearing a *small black fruit upon a long foot-stalk*, like that of a *Cherry*, the leaves resembling those of *Nettle*.

4. NETTLE TREE.

Urtica.

Evergreen; considerable for their

Berries; whether such as bear

Black berries; || either that whose leaves are more *short, odorate, of a deep green*, each berry containing two seeds: or that whose leaves are more *pale, long, shining and serrate*.

5. SAGE.

Laurus.

LAUREL.

Laurus cornifolia.

Red berries; || either that which hath *small narrow leaves* of a dark green: or that which hath *large shining prickly leaves*.

6. YEW.

Taxus.

HOLLY.

Agri-folium.

Whitish berries; having *small round leaves of an ill sent*, a hard close

7. BOX.

(wood of a yellowish colour.)

Buxus.

Gumms; || either that which hath *winged leaves, without an odd leaf at the end*: or that which hath *long narrow leaves, like those of Iris*, producing a red Gum called *Sanguis draconis*.

8. MASTIC TREE.

Lentiscus.

DRAGON TREE.

Draco arbor.

Exotic;

Deciduous; || either that whose fruit is *Aromatical*, being the bottom of the flower, which when ripe, grows *turgid in the middle* where the seeds are contained: or that of *winged leaves, serrate, of a deep green*, bearing *white berries in clusters*.

9. CLOVE TREE.

Caryophyllus aromaticus.

BEDE TREE.

Azedarach.

Evergreen; || either that of an *Aromatic wood* used in *Physick*, having leaves like those of a *Fig-tree*, but less: or that of *winged leaves, long, narrow, sharp pointed*, bearing berries like those of *Asparagus*, in clu-

10. SASSAFRAS.

(sters. *Sassafras.*

INDIAN MOLLE.

Q 2

IV. NUCI.

Molle arbor.

IV. NUCIFEROUS TREES.

IV. NUCIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are,

European; containing in one common husk

One Nut; having a covering that is either

Thick and pulpy; having only kernels; || either that which is the larger tree of winged leaves, odorate, having a rugged kernel, divided into several lobes: or that which is a lesser tree, having long narrow serrate leaves, and a smooth kernel.

Juglans.
Amygdalus.

- 1. } SWALNUT.
- } ALMOND.

Thin husks; either such as are

Wholly encompassed; and covered by their husks; whether that of winged leaves, having a white thin shell, upon which there is another rugged covering: or that whose leaf is like that of a Quince, green above and white underneath, the fruit covered with a downy husk, the kernel of a bad taste.

Pistacea.
Syrax.

- 2. } PISTACIE, *Fistic-nut.*
- } STORAX.

Open at one end; being smaller Trees, of broad indented leaves, bearing Catkins; || either that of a larger kernel and thinner shell, whose husk is longer: or that of a lesser kernel and thicker shell, whose husk is shorter.

Avelana.
Corylus sylvestris.

- 3. } FILBERT.
- } SMALL NUT.

Several Nuts; whose outward husk is

Echinate and prickly; || either that which hath long, smooth, deeply indented leaves, the husk containing three or four Nuts: or that which bears a short, roundish, shining leaf, having a smooth bark, and Nuts of a triangular figure.

Castanea.
Fagus.

- 4. } CHESNUT.
- } BEECH.

Smooth; and thin, in the form of a Bladder; being a small tree of (winged leaves.

Staphylo-dendron.

- 5. BLADDER NUT.

Exotic; containing in one common husk

One Nut; || either that which is a large tree, bearing the largest Nut of all that are known, covered with a thick rine upon the shell: or that which hath a hard Aromatic kernel, covered immediately with a yellowish Aromatic husk, called Mace, upon which there is a thin shell,

Nux moschata.

- 6. } COCO.
- } NUTMEG. (and upon that a pulpy coat.

Several Nuts; having a covering

More thin; whose kernels are used for the making of drinks, being but small trees; || either that which grows in shady moist places, having many kernels together in a husk: or that which is less properly called a Nut, bearing a double kernel in a husk, each of them being flat on one side, and gibbous on the other.

Cacao.
Buna arbor.

- 7. } CHOCOLATE.
- } COFFI.

Covered with a woolly substance: or that which besides the outward tegument hath likewise an inward pulp, wherein the fruit lies, of the shape of a Heart, and the bigness of a Bean, used in Physick.

Gossipium.
Anacardium.

- 8. } COTTON TREE.
- } ANACARDIUM.

V. GLAN-

V. GLANDIFEROUS, and CONIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

V. GLANDIFEROUS and CONIFEROUS TREES.

Glandiferous.

Deciduous ; || either that which is a *large tree*, of a *hard lasting wood*, a *rugged bark*, the *leaves waved at the edges* : or that whose *leaves are more deeply divided*, bearing a *larger fruit*, standing in great thick rugged cups, used for tanning.

- 1. } OAK.
- } BITTER OAK.

Quercus.
Cerrus.

Evergreen ; || either that whose *leaves resemble those of Holly*, being of a dark green above, and white underneath : or that which is very like to this, having a very, *thick, light, porous, deciduous bark*.

- 2. } HOLM OAK.
- } CORK TREE.

Ilex.
Suber.

Coniferous ;

Deciduous ; bearing small *Cones* ; || either that which grows in *watery places*, having *leaves of a dark green*, shaped like those of the *Nut-tree* : or that whose leaves are very slender, growing in *tufts*, more thin at *distances*, of a paler colour.

- 3. } ALDER.
- } LARICH TREE.

Alnus.
Larix.

Evergreen ; whose *Cones are*

Bigger ; || either that which is a *large tall tree*, bearing *great roundish Cones of smooth scales, standing upwards*, the leaves being small, narrow, and thick set together : or that which bears *long slender leaves, two growing out together from one socket*, the *Cones* consisting of *hard woody scales*.

- 4. } CEDAR.
- } PINE.

Cedrus.
Pinus.

Lesser ; having

Long leaves ; || either that whose *leaves encompass and cover the branches*, bearing *long Cones hanging downwards* : or that whose *leaves grow from each side of the stalk*, being more flat, like those of *Yew*, green on the upper side, and whitish underneath, furcated at the end, bearing *Cones shorter and thicker*, growing *erect*.

- 5. } MALE FIRR TREE, *Pitch-tree.*
- } FEMALE FIRR TREE.

Abies mas.
Abies femina.

Short leaves ; || either that which grows in a *conical figure*, bearing *small roundish Cones* : or that which hath *compressed branches* of a strong resinous sent, bearing *small Cones encompassed with six scales*.

- 6. } CYPRESS.
- } TREE OF LIFE.

Cupressus.
Arbor vite.

VI. TREES

VI. TREES whose Seeds are in SINGLE TEGUMENTS.

VI. TREES bearing their Seeds in SINGLE TEGUMENTS or Coverings, may be distinguished into such whose seeds are contained in Pods; called *Siliquous trees*; whether such whose Pods are

Siliqua arbor.

Larger; being
Esculent; having *winged leaves*, and *very broad Pods*.

1. CAROB, *St John's bread*.

Cassia.

Purgative; || either that which bears a *round, black, and very long Pod*, whose pulp is used as a benign purgative: or that which bears a *thick Pod*, having *winged leaves*, and a purgative pulp.

Tamarindus.

2. SCASSIA.
TAMARIND.

Arbor Juda.

Lesser; having a *round leaf*, bearing elegant *purple blossoms*, and a *thin Pod*.

Membranaceous coverings; whether

Foliaceous husks; || either that whose *leaves are rough and indented*, having a *rugged bark*: or that whose *leaf is somewhat longer and smoother*, having a *more even bark*.

Ulmus.

4. SELM.
HORNBEAM.

Carpinus.

Alate seed-vessels; or *Keys*; whether such as do generall bear

Fraxinus.

Single Keys; having *winged leaves*, a *smooth bark*, and a *tough wood*.

5. ASH.
Double Keys; || either that which hath *smaller leaves*, divided into five segments, being a *brittle wood*: or that which hath *broader leaves*, more deeply divided, being a *soft wood*.

Acer minus.

6. SMAPLE.
SYCAMORE.

Acer majus.

Catkins; called *Fuliferous trees*; whether such as are of

Lesser leaves; || either that which hath *slender reddish twigs*, smooth and *white branches*: or that which bears a *roundish crenate leaf*, upon *very slender foot-stalks*, which makes them apt to shake upon every little breath of wind.

Betula.

7. SBIRCH.
ASPIN.

Populus tremula.

Larger leaves; || either that whose leaves are of a *dark green*, like those of *Ivy*, having a *whitish bark*, and growing in watery places: or that whose leaves are *lacinated*, being of a *dark green above*, and *hoary* (white underneath).

Populus nigra.

8. BLACK POPLAR.
WHITE POPLAR.

Populus alba.

Longer leaves; of a soft wood, growing most naturally in moist places; || either that whose leaves are more *dense and compact*, being the *larger tree*: or that which is a *lesse tree*, having a *broader leaf*, and bearing *larger Cat-kins*.

Salix angustifol.

9. SWILLOW.
SALLOW.

Salix latifol.

Round Buttons; || either that which hath *broad leaves ending in a point*, being smoother above then underneath, bearing a *sweet blossom*, and a *round fruit* about the bigness of a *Pease*, containing *one seed*: or that which hath a *divided leaf*, whose *fruit is echinate or prickly*, containing *several seeds*

Tilia.

10. SLIME TREE.
PLANE TREE.

Platanus.

VII. TREES

VII. TREES considered according to their WOODS or BARKS, may be distinguished into such as are principally known and taken notice of for their

VII. TREES considered according to their WOODS or BARKS.

Woods; according to their uses in

Physick; whether such as are esteemed

Cordial; being a hard, heavy, unctuous, Aromatic wood, the grain like that of *Oak*.

1. ALOE TREE.

Lignum Aloe.

Diaphoretic; of a hot biting taste; || either that which is used against the *Pox*: or that which is commended as an *Antidote* against the biting of *Serpents*.

2. { GUAIACUM, *Pockwood*.
 { SNAKEWOOD.

Lignum vitæ.
Lignum colubrinum.

Cooling and Astringent; whether that of a deep red, being hard, heavy, and of a finer grain, having a dull taste and no scent: or that which is yellowish, of a strait course grain, and fragrant smell like *Musk*.

3. { RED SAUNDERS.
 { YELLOW SAUNDERS.

Santalum rubrum.
Santalum citrinum.

Useful against the Stone and diseases of the Kidneys; || either that which tinges *Water* so, as to make it in several lights to appear of two colours, *blewish and yellow*, not considerable for *taste or smell*: or that which is *yellowish* in the middle, and *white* on the outside, having a hottish taste, and a scent like that of a *white Rose*.

4. { LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM.
 { ROSEWOOD.

Lignum nephriticum.
Lignum Rhodium.

Mechanics; whether for

Dying a red colour; the former being a hard heavy wood of a strait grain, with *streaks of black*.

5. { BRASIL WOOD.
 { LOG WOOD.

Brasilium ligninum.

Fabril uses; whether the making of

Cabinets; being capable of a shining politure; || either that of a *black colour*, a close grain, being very heavy: or that which is *variegated with red and white*.

6. { EBONY.
 { PRINCES WOOD.

Ebenum.

Tubes; for the conveyance of *Water*, being streight slender trees, growing to a very great height, having a tuft of branches only at the top, the greatest part of them being *pith*, inclosed in a *shell* of very hard wood, somewhat resembling a *Rush*,

7. CABBIDGE TREE, *Palmetto Royal*.

Barks; or *Rines*; either that which is

Esculent; being *Aromatic*, and of a sweet taste.

8. CINNAMON.

Cinnamomum.

Medicinal; || either that which is so sovereign a remedy for the cure of *Agues*, being of a *dark colour*, no considerable taste: or that which is of an *Ash colour*, and a hot biting taste, good against the *Scurvy*.

9. { CORTEX FEBRIFUGUS PERUVIANUS, *Jesuits powder*.
 { CORTEX WINTERANUS.

Cortex febrifugus.
Cortex Winteranus.

VIII. TREES

- VIII. TREES considered according to their GUMMS or ROSINS, may be distinguished; either according to their
- Gums*; whether
- Odorate*; being of a *bitter taste*, proceeding from an *exotic thorny Tree*.
1. MYRRHE.
- Not odorate*; || either that which proceeds from an *Egyptian thorny tree*: or that which is of a *yellowish colour* and *bitter taste*, leaving behind it a kind of *sweet relish*, somewhat like *Liccorica*.
2. } GUMM ARABICK.
} SARCOCOLLA
- Rosins*; whose consistence is more
- Solid*; and hard
- Odorate*; having a
- More pleasant sent*; used for
- Suffumigations*; being *transparent*; having
- Lesser grains*; || either that which proceeds from an *Arabian tree*: or that which is of near resemblance to this, proceeding from an *Ethiopian Olive*, of a *whitish colour* mixed with *yellow particles*.
3. } FRANKINCENSE, *Olibanum*.
} GUM ELEMI.
- Bigger grains*; proceeding from an *American tree*, the latter of which is more clear and transparent.
4. } GUMMI ANIMÆ.
} COPAL.
- Perfumes*; || either that which is of a more hard consistence, and more tenacious: or that which is more easily dissolved.
5. } CARANNA.
} BENJAMIN.
- Less pleasant sent*; either that which is
- More volatile*; white and transparent from several trees.
6. CAMPHIRE.
- Less volatile*; || either that which is *unctuous and bitterish*, easily growing soft, proceeding from an *exotic thorny tree*: or that which proceeds from a tall tree like *Poplar*.
7. } BDELLIUM.
} TACA MAHACA.
- Not odorate*; of a *red tincture*, used in *painting* and *varnishing*.
- 8 LAKE.
- Liquid*; being of a *sweet sent*; || either that which is of a *more strong smell*: or that which is of a *reddish colour*, used for stopping *defluxions*.
9. } LIQUIDAMBRA.
} BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.
- Myrrha.*
- Gummi Arabicum*
Sarcocolla.
- Thus.*
Gummi Elemi.
- Gummi Animæ.*
Copal.
- Caranna.*
Benjamin.
- Camphora.*
- Bdellium.*
Taca mahaca.
- Lacca.*
- Liquidambra.*
Balsamum Peruvianum.

CHAP. V.

- I. Concerning Animals, the general distribution of them. II. Of exanguious Animals. III. Of Fish. IV. Of Birds. V. Of Beasts. VI. A Digression concerning Noah's Ark.

Sensitive creatures may be distinguished into such as are counted more p. I.

Imperfect; which have something analogous to blood, but are destitute of that red juice commonly so called, being therefore stiled EXANGUIOUS, having either no legs, or more legs then four,

Perfect; whether

FISHES, which have no legs, but fins answerable to them, being covered with a naked skin, or with scales, whose proper motion is *swimming*.

BIRDS, which have two legs and two wings, whose bodies are covered with feathers, being oviparous, whose proper motion is *flying*.

BEASTS, which are for the most part, four-footed, hairy, and viviparous, excepting only some few which are without feet or hair, and are oviparous.

It may be observed to be amongst these (as it is amongst the other ranks of *Beings*,) that the more perfect kinds are the least numerous. Upon which account, *Insects* being the most minute and imperfect, and some of them (perhaps) of a spontaneous generation, are of the greatest variety, tho' by reason of their littleness, the several *Species* of them, have not hitherto been sufficiently enumerated or described, by those Authors who have particularly applied themselves to this study.

There are sundry of these, as likewise of other Animals, which have no *Latin* names, as being unknown to the *Romans*, & there are sundry which have no *English* names, as being strangers to us. And amongst those that have *English* names, some are here described by their usual Appellations in *Latin*, because I knew not at present how to render them properly in *English*: And some there are peculiar to some coasts and rivers, and not commonly known elsewhere, which are hard to be enumerated.

As for *fictional Animals*, as *Syren*, or *Mermaid*, *Phoenix*, *Griffin*, *Harpy*, *Ruck*, *Centaur*, *Satyr*, &c. there is no provision made for them in these tables, because they may be infinite; and besides, being but bare names, and no more, they may be expressed as *Individuals* are.

Of Exanguious Animals.

ϕ. II. **T**Hose kinds of more imperfect Animals, which are destitute of that red juice, commonly called blood, are stiled *Exanguious*; to which may be annexed that general name given to the least kinds of these, viz. *Insect*, from that incisure or resemblance of cutting what is common to most of them in some part of their bodies.

These EXANGUIOUS ANIMALS may be distinguished into

Lesser; usually called *Insects*; whether such whose generation is *Analogous to that of other Animals*; which breed young like themselves, growing from a lesser to a greater magnitude, not being transmutable into any other *Insect*; whether such as have.

NO FEET OR BUT SIX feet, being WITHOUT WINGS. I.

SIX FEET and WINGS, or MORE feet THEN SIX. II.

Anomalous; whether such as

ARE DESIGNED TO A FURTHER TRASMUTATION. III.

Have in their production undergone severall mutations; being first Eggs, then Maggots or Caterpillars, then Aurelia, and then flying *Insects*, which after their first production do not increase in magnitude; whether such as have

SNAKED WINGS. IV.

SHEATHED WINGS. V.

Greater; whether

Hard; whose bones are on their outside; being either

CRUSTACEOUS; namely such as are wholly covered with a tough flexile substance, having generally eight legs, besides a pair of claws, and two or more annulated horns or feelers. VI.

TESTACEOUS; of a more hard and brittle substance

TURBINATED; consisting of a cone-like cavity, rouled up in a spiral, which beginning at the Aperture or mouth of them, doth generally proceed from the left hand to the right. VII.

NOT TURBINATED. VIII.

SOFT. IX.

I. INSECTS

I. INSECTS of an Analogous generation, having *no feet*, or *but six*. I. INSECTS. having *no feet*, or *but six*, being *without wings*.

Apoda; without feet.

More oblong and round;

Larger;

More slender; of a reddish colour, with very little distinction of parts; || either that which breeds in the earth: or that which breeds in the bodies of children.

SEARCH WORM.

1. BELLY WORM.

More thick; || either that which breeds in watery places, being used for the drawing of blood: or that which is covered with a slimy moisture, having four little horns like prominencies, or feelers.

SLEECH.

2. SNAIL.

Lesser; breeding in Animals; || either the more minute, being small white Worms, breeding in the lower guts of Men: or the bigger, sticking their heads in the inward membranes of Horses stomachs or guts.

SASCARIDES.

3. BOTTS.

More short and flat; || either that whose shape doth somewhat resemble a Flounder, found both in waters, and in the branches of the *Porus bilcaris*, and the liver of several of the Ruminant kind: or that of a Square body, with a little trunk standing out betwixt two Antennae, and six stringy substances behind, living in the Sea.

SFLUKE.

4. ASILUS.

Hexapoda; having six feet.

Terrestrial;

Greater;

More slender; || either that whose body is somewhat compressed, sending out a light from her tail: or that which is of a whitish colour, more oblong, breeding in Meal.

GLOW WORM.

5. MEAL-WORM, Gentle.

Lesser; || either of a

Darker colour; being like a Beetle without wings, but seeming to have some little rudiments of wings, noted for being apt upon a touch to send out a yellowish oily substance from his joints.

6. PROSCARAB.

Lighter colour; whether that which resembles a Locust without wings: or that which is of a Chestnut colour, flat, broad, soft, avoiding light places.

FIELD CRICKET.

7. COCK ROCHES.

Lesser; troublesome to other Animals; || whether that of a paler colour: or that of a dark red, being salient.

8. LOUSE.

FLEA.

Aquatic; having a compressed body, with an oblique decussation upon the back, and a long tail.

9. WATER SCORPION.

R 2

H, IN-

Vermis.
Lumbricus
Insectivorus.

Hirudo.
Limax.

Cicindela.
Loricaria.

Proscarabens.

Brucus.
Blatta
alata.

Pediculus.
Pulex.

Scorpio aquatilis.

II. INSECTS
winged, or
having above
six legs:

II. INSECTS of an Analogous generation, having either *wings or more*
Winged; whether (legs then six, may be distributed into such as are

Terrestrial; whose bodies are

More oblong;

Living in open fields; and feeding on plants; || either that kind, by the
swarms of which whole *Countries* have been sometimes destroy-
ed, having *long hinder legs* for leaping, *making a noise by rubbing*
their legs against their wings: or that of a *long slender breast*, often
holding up the two fore-legs, which are longer then the other.

1. Σ LOCUST, *Grashopper*.

Σ MANTIS.

Living in holes of the ground, and houses; || either that which affects
to reside near *Hearths and Ovens*, making a noise like a *Locust*, by
the affrication of the *wings*, having the *wings* lying more close to the
body: or that whose *fore-legs* are *broad and strong, divided into fin-*
gers like those of a Mole, whereby it is inabled in a very short space

2. Σ CRICKET.

(to dig a hole in the ground.

Σ FEN-CRICKET, *Eweeburr, Churr-worm*.

More compressed and broad; || whether that which hath *broad angular*
shoulders, being marked with an *oblique decussation* on the *back*, ha-
ving the *proboscis reversed under the belly*: or that which is of a *Chesnut*
colour, having *large stiff wings*, avoiding the light.

3. Σ CIMEX SILVESTRIS.

Σ WINGED COCKROCH.

Aquatic; having a *decussation* or kind of *Lozenge-mark* on the *back*;
|| either that which *runs upon the top of the water*, having *long legs* like
those of a *Spider*: or that which hath *two long swimming legs* behind,

4. Σ WATER SPIDER.

(whereby he swims in the water.

Σ CICADA AQUATICA.

Not winged;

Terrestrial; having

Eight legs; being *hurtful to*

Animals; either the

Larger; whether that which by *drawing out from the belly a slimy*
substance, and working it with the *feet*, doth *frame a small Web* to
catch *Flies*: or that which hath an *oval body*, *two forcipate claws*,
a knotty tail, with a *crooked sting* at the end of it.

5. Σ SPIDER.

Σ SCORPION.

Middle kind; || either that of a *round body*, the *legs fixed to the neck*,
sticking to *Animals* by thrusting the *head* into their *skin*: or that
which is of a *dark red colour*, a *tender skin*, causing a very offen-

6. Σ STICK, *Sheep-tick*.

(five stink, when crushed.

Σ PUNICE, *Wall-louse*.

Least kind; || either that which *breeds in corrupted Cheese, fruit, &c.*
or that which doth *work it self into the skin of children*.

7. Σ SMITE.

Σ WHEAL WORM.

Clothes; being of a *silver colour*, *mealy, oblong*, of *swift motion*.

8. MOTH.

Fourteen legs; covered with a *scaly armature*, having a *flat belly*, and a
gibbous back, being apt to *roul it self up* when touched.

9. SOW, *Ch. esclip, Hog-louse, Wood-louse*.

More

Locusta.
Mantis.

Gryllus.
Gryllo-talpa.

Cimex.
Blatta alata.

Tipula.
Cicada aqua-
tica.

Aranea.
Scorpius.

Ricinus.
Cimex.

Syro.
Acarus.

Tinea.

Asellus.

1. *More than fourteen feet*; || whether that whose *body* is of a more com-
 10. } SCOLOPENDER. (*pressed*: or a more round figure. *Scolopendra.*
 } JULUS. *Fulus.*

Aquatick; || whether that which *sticks to Fish*, not much differing from an
Asellus, but only in respect of the *tail*, which is somewhat *broad*: or that
 11. } SEA LOUSE, (*whose back is more gibbous, being apt to skip.* *Pediculus ma-*
 } SEA FLEA, *Sugg, River Shrimp.* *rius.*
Pulex mari-
tim.

III. INSECTS of an ANOMALOUS generation, designed for a fur-
 ther transmutation, may be distinguished into such as are
 III. ANO-
 MALOUS
 INSECTS.

Apoda; those that are *without feet*, considered according to the

General name;

I. MAGGOT. *Eula.*

Particular kinds; whether such as are.

Sharp at both ends; || either the *bigger*, producing the *faviscous kind*:
 or the *lesser*, breeding in the *exorescies of Oaks*, and the *tusts of Bri-*
ars, and sometimes creeping out of the *sides of Caterpillars*, produ-
 cing a smaller sort of *shining Fly*, many of which are *Seticaudes*.

2. } BEE MAGGOT, *Grub.*

} SHINING FLY MAGGOT.

Broad and flat at their tails; || either the *greater*, having *two black*
spots on the *tail*, the *fore-part* being more slender, with two little
black hooks upon the *head*, by fixing of which, this Insect doth draw
 his *body* forward, from whence *Flesh-flies* proceed: or the *lesser*, with

3. } GENTILE. (*a short erect tail, producing Flies of the Wash kind.*

} WASP-LIKE FLY MAGGOT.

Pedata; having *legs*, whether

Hexapoda; such as have *six legs*.

Aquatic; living in the *water*; || whether that which is *naked, producing*
Dragon-flies: or that which is *in a case with little straws* or sticks ad-
 4. } LIBELLA WORM. (*hering to it, producing May flies.*

} CADEW, *Straw-worm.* *Phryganem.*

Terrestrial; breeding several sorts of *Scarabs*; || whether that which
 is of a *strait figure*: or that whose *tail is inverted* under the *belly*.

5. } STRAIT BEETLE PRODUCING HEXAPOD.

} WHIRL WORM. *Spondyle.*

More than six legs; considerable according to the

General name; comprehending all such, as besides three pair of *slender*
crooked legs, on the *three first annuli* next the *head*, have two
 or more short thick *legs* behind, and two *appendages* at the *tail*. To
 which may be adjoynd the most principal of those.

6. } CATERPILLAR. *Eruc.*

} SILK WORM *Bombix.*

Particular kinds; whether having

Eight feet; that which in its *progressive motion* doth first gather
 its *body* up into a *loop*, resting it upon his *hinder feet* and the *ap-*
pendages of the *tail*, and then thrusting himself forward, or else

7. } GEOMETRA. (*skipping forward.*

} SKIPPING WORM.

Many feet; amongst which the most common and numerous kind
 have *fourteen feet*; || whether those that are *smooth*: or those that

8. } SMOOTH CATERPILLAR. (*are hirsute.*

} PALMER WORM, *Bear worm.* IV. NA-

IV. NAKED WINGED INSECTS.

IV. NAKED WINGED INSECTS, which in their production do undergo several notations, may be distributed into such, whose wings are either

Membranaceous; consisting of a *thin transparent film*, being bred of *Apoda*; without feet (Maggots or Worms that are

Bigger; (habit and breed, having *four wings*; whether such as are *Favifcous*; or making of *Combs*, in which multitudes of them do co-

Beneficial; by their gathering of *Hony and Wax* from *Plants*; || either that which is of a more *oblong figure*, the males of which (called *Drones*) are without *stings*, being commonly preserved in *Gardens*: or that which is more *short, thick and hairy*, living

1. { BEE, Drone, Hive, Comb. (more wildly in lesser swarms.
 { HUMBLE-BEE.
 { Hurtful; by their destroying of *fruits, Bees, &c.* being of an *oblong figure*, and a *yellow colour*; || either the *less*, of a *lighter yellow*: or the

2. { WASP.
 { HORNET. (greater, of a deeper yellow.
 { Not *favifcous*; having (Wasps.
 { Four wings; whether, such as in their shapes resemble *Bees* or

3. { BEE-LIKE FLY.
 { WASP-LIKE FLY.
 { Two wings; || whether that of a *short thick body*, of various bignesses and *colours*, proceeding from an *oblong round Aurelia*, feeding on *flesh*: or that of a *yellowish colour*, and *longer legs*, feeding on

4. { FLESH FLY.
 { DUNG FLY. (dung.
 { Lesser; living *gregariously*; || either that of an *oblong body*, with a *deep incisure*, having *four wings*, of which there are many that at sometimes are without *wings*: or that of a more *slender body*, a *tust on the head*, living near *watery places*, having but *two wings*.

5. { ANT, Emmet, Piswirc.
 { GNAT.
 { Pedata; having *six feet*; whether those of

{ Broad wings; || either that which hath a *great head*, a *long strait proboscis* lying under the *belly*, making a loud noise, by the help of two *stiffe membranes* that are upon his *breast*: or that which hath a near *resemblance to a Butterfly*, in respect of the largeness of the *wings*, but

6. { CICADA. (only they are not *farinaceous* or *erect*.
 { PAPILIONACEOUS FLY.
 { Narrow wings; being bred out of the *water*; || either of a *naked hexapod Worm*: or of *one* that lives in a *case*, to which little sticks and

7. { DRAGON FLY, Bolts-head. (straws do adhere.
 { MAY FLY.
 { Long legs; having but *two wings*.

8. CRANE FLY. Shepheards fly.
 { Farinaceous wings; being covered with a *mealy substance* easily coming off upon a touch, which in the *Microscope* appears to consist of small *downy feathers*, as the most ingenuous *Mr. Hook* hath first discovered; whether such whose wings in the usual posture are

{ Erected; standing upright upon their *backs*, being of great variety for *colours* and *magnitudes*, distinguishable into these two common kinds,
 9. { BUTTERFLY. (such as appear *by day*, or *by night*.
 { MOTH. (strong, and the *tail more broad*.

{ Compressed; lying more flat on the *body*, the wings being more *short and*
 10. HAWK BUTTERFLY. V. SHEA-

Apis.
 Bombilins.

Vespa.
 Crabro.

Musca car-
 maria.
 Musca serco-
 varia.

Formica.
 Culex.

Cicada.
 Musca papilio-
 nacea.

Libella.
 Sticanda.

Papilio.
 Phalena.

Pradatrix.

V. SHEATHED WINGED INSECTS, commonly called Beetles or Scarabs, may be distributed into such, whose coverings are more Thick, strong and horny; whether those that are accounted

V. SHEATHED WINGED INSECTS.

Horned; having either

One horn; the greater, the biggest of this tribe, the horn turning downwards: or the lesser, being one of the smallest of this tribe, having Antenne on each side of his snout or horn, which together represent the Greek letter \downarrow , breeding amongst and devouring Corn.

1. { RHINOCEROTE.
WEEVILL.

Rhinoceros.
Scarabaeus
nasi-cornis.

Two horns;

Stiffe, without joints; whether branched like those of a Stag: or (not branched like those of a Bull.

2. { STAG BEETLE.
BULL FLY BEETLE.

Comus volani.
Bucros.

Limber, and with joints; improperly called horns, being Antenne or feelers; || either that whole Antenne are very long and re-
worked over his back: or that which hath knobbed feelers not so long.

3. { GOAT-CHAFER.
KNOBBED HORN'D BEETLE.

Capricornus.
Scarabaeus
Antennae no. 3
do. 3.

Not horned;

Terrestrial; having

Longer coverings for their wings;

The greater;

Of a dark blackish colour, whether that which is most common: or that other of near resemblance to this, having ferrate legs, using to roul Dung into little balls, by working backwards

4. { COMMON BEETLE.
DUNG BEETLE.

Scarabaeus
vulgaris.
Scarabaeus Pi-
lularis.

Of a lighter colour; || either that of a russet colour, living in Trees, having a long sharp tail, extended beyond the wings: or that

5. { DORR, Grey Beetle. (of a shining green, feeding on Roses.
GREEN CHAFER.

Scarabaeus
Arboreus.

The lesser; || either that of a long slender body, frequent about houses, making a noise like the minute of a Watch, by striking the bottom of his breast against his belly: or that of a more short round figure, living in the fields, being either wholly red, or

6. { DEATH WATCH.
LADY-COW.

Scarabaeus
domesticus.
Scarabaeus
punctatus.

Shorter coverings; not reaching half the length of their bodies, which are long and slender, having forked tails, which they turn up in their defence; || the greater which is black: or the less which

7. { STAPHILINUS.
EARWIGG.

Staphilinus.
Forficula.

Aquatic; || either the greater, living under water, having the hinder pair of legs longer for swimming, being said to fly out of the water sometimes in the night: or the less of a gibbous round shining back,

8. { GREAT WATER SCARAB. (playing on the top of the water.
LESS WATER SCARAB.

Scarabaeus
aquat. major.
Scarabaeus
aquat. minor.

Thin, weak and flexile; of more oblong bodies; || either that which is of a green, gilded, shining colour, used for Causticks: or that which shines

9. { SCANTHARIS.
GLOW WORM FLY.

(in the night. Cicindela.

VI. The

VI. CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS. VI. The greater sort of EXANGUIOUS ANIMALS being CRUSTACEOUS, may be distributed into such whose figure is more oblong;

Abacus.
Locusta marina.

The greater; having Naked shells; of a dark brown colour; || either that which hath four pair of legs, and two great claws: or that which hath no claws, but five pair of legs, the feelers somewhat compressed, being thorny on the back.

- 1. } LOBSTER.
- } LONG OISTER.

Ursus marinus.

Downy shell; having a broad head, with two short, broad, laminate prominencies from it, five pair of legs, and no claws.

- 2. SEA BEAR.

Astacus fluviatilis.

The lesser; living in Fresh water; resembling a Lobster, but much less, of a hard shell.

3. CRAYFISH, Crevice.
Salt water; having a thinner shell, being of a pale flesh colour; || either that of a sharper tail, the two fore-legs being hooked and not forcipate: or that which hath a broader longer tail, with two purple spots upon it, being the greater.

Squilla.
Squilla Mantis.

- 4. } SHRIMP, Prawn.
- } SQUILLA MANTIS.

Shells of other Sea Fishes; having besides two claws, and two pair of legs hanging out of the shell, two other pair of soft hairy legs within the shell.

Cancellus.

- 5. HERMIT FISH, Souldier Fish.

Roundish; comprehending the Crab-kind, whose bodies are somewhat compressed, having generally shorter tails folded to their bellies.
The Greater; having Thick, strong, short claws; the latter of which hath serrate prominencies on the side of the claws, somewhat resembling the Comb of a Cock.

Cancer vulgaris.
Cancer Heracleoticus.

- 6. } COMMON CRABB.
- } SEA COCK.

Slender claws; || either that of a longer body, having two horns between his eyes, being rough on the back and red when alive: or that whose upper shell doth extend beyond his body, having a long stiffe tail.

Cancer majus.
Cancer moluccensis.

- 7. } CANCER MAJUS.
- } MOLUCCA CRAB.

Cancer minor.

The Lesser; resembling A Common Crab; but being much less.
8. LITTLE CRABB.

A spider; whether that which is somewhat more oblong in the body, having a long snout: or that whose body is round.

Aranea marina.
Aranea crustacea.

- 9. } SEA SPIDER.
- } CRUSTACEOUS SPIDER.

VII. TESTA-

VII. TESTACEOUS TURBINATED exanguious ANIMALS, may be distributed into such as are

VII. TESTACEOUS TURBINATED ANIMALS.

More properly so called; whether such whose spiral convolutions Do appear on the outside; being either

Not produced; but equal on both sides; || either the Greater, having several Diaphragms perforated, the Animal within somewhat resembling a Polypus: or the Less, being of a dark red colour, and found in fresh water.

- 1. } SNAUTILUS.
- } WATER-SNAIL.

Produced; whether

More short in the spiral production, considerable for having a purple juice; heretofore used in Dying, the shells being either knobbed or thorny; || either that whose shell is very large and thick, being the strongest and heaviest of this kind, having a long aperture: or that which hath a roundish aperture, with a neb or beak at one side of it.

- 2. } SMUREX.
- } PURPURA.

Long aperture; || either that whose turbinated part is almost plain, and the part not turbinated, much produced, somewhat like a Cylinder: or that which is of a great bigness, having seven strong furrowed prominencies from one side of the aperture.

- 3. } SCYLINDROIDES.
- } APORRHAIIS.

Roundish aperture; || either that which is more prominent, having more revolutions: or that which is more compressed, having fewer revolutions, many of them having a knob by the aperture.

- 4. } SEA SNAIL.
- } SNERITES.

Cochlea.

More oblong; always ending in a sharp point, having either a more prominent base; || either the Greater: or the Lesser.

- 5. } BUCCINUM.
- } TURBO.

Flat base; broad and round, being nearer to the figure of a Cone; the greater: or the lesser, whose base is less flat.

- 6. } TROCHUS.
- } PERIWINKLE, Welke.

Do not appear on the outside; but are within the shell, having long apertures; || either that whose aperture is more narrow, being furrowed on either side: or that whose aperture is somewhat wider, not furrowed on the sides of it.

- 7. } VENUS SHELL.
- } PERSIAN SHELL.

Concha Venus.
Concha Persica.

Less properly so called; being of near affinity to the Univalvus, the inside having a pearl-like shining colour, with several holes on one side, being at one end on the outside somewhat turbinated.

- 8. SEA EAR.

Autis marina.

VIII. TESTACEOUS ANIMALS NOT TURBINATED.

VIII. EXANGUIOUS TESTACEOUS ANIMALS NOT TURBINATED, may be distributed into such as are

Univalvus ; having but one shell ; whether being

Unmoved ; sticking fast to *Rocks* or other things ; || whether that whose *convexity* doth somewhat resemble a short *obtuse angled cone*, having *no hole* at the *top* : or that which is of an *oblong figure*, somewhat *Cylindrical*, fixed at the bottom to the place where first it was bred, with
(an aperture at the top.

Patella.

Balanus.

1. SLIMPET.

1. CENTER FISH.

Moveable ; || either that of a *Spherical figure* somewhat *compressed*, full of *prickles*, having one large round *aperture* at the bottom, and another *small aperture* opposite to it : or that which is of a more *oblong figure*, a *tender shell*, having *two apertures* on the same *side*.

Echinus.

Echinus spargagus.

2. BUTTON-FISH.

2. MERMAIDS HEAD.

Bivalvus ; having two shells ; whether more

Roundish ; such whose outsides are

Smooth ; || whether that of a *larger thicker shell*, of a *pearl-like shining*, whose inward part towards the *joynt*, doth end in a narrow *sinus* or *cavity* : or that which is *whitish* on the *outside*.

Concha margaritifera.
Galades.

3. SMOTHER OF PEARL.

3. GALADES.

Rough ; || either that whose *joynt* is more *narrow*, having *no prominences* in the inside of it : or that whose *joynt* is more *broad*, with *two prominencies* and *two correspondent cavities* in each *shell*.

Ostrea.

Spondylus.

4. SOYSTER.

4. SPONDYL.

Furrowed ; || either the *bigger* ; having one or two *ear-like prominencies* on the *outside* towards the *joynt* : or the *less*, having *no such prominencies*.

Pecten.

Pectenulus.

5. SCOLLOP.

5. COCKLE.

Oblong ; considerable for being

Less long ; and nearest to the *round kind*, being *smooth*, and having *thin shells* ; || either the *greater*, of a *flattish and compressed figure* : or the *lesser*, being somewhat of a *triangular figure*, having the edges
(of the shell indented.

Chama.

Tellina.

6. CHAMA.

6. TELLINA.

More long ; whether such as are

Of a dark blackish colour on the outside ; || either the *greater*, which from a *joynt* at one end more *acute and slender*, doth grow out to a great length, becoming *broad* at the other end, having a *silk-like substance* within the *shell* : or the *less*, of which one kind hath the *joynt* at the end, and is commonly eaten, the other hath the
(joynt on the side.

Pinna.

Musculus.

7. PINNA.

7. MUSCLE.

Not closed exactly in all parts of their shells ; || either that which lyes in *holes* in a kind of *marle* at the bottom of the *Sea*, having an *aperture near the joynt*, and a *little hook* in the *inside* : or that which is *open at both ends*, being the *longest* of all the rest, in proportion to
(its bigness.

Pholas.

Solen.

8. PHOLAS.

8. SHEATH-FISH, Razor-fish

Growing by a neck to other things ; whose shell consists of *five parts*, commonly (though falsely) said to produce a *Bird*, being of a *triangular figure*.

Barnicla.

9. BARNICLE.

(gular figure.

IX. SOFT

IX. SOFT EXANGUIOUS ANIMALS, may be distributed into such as are

IX. SOFT EXANGUIOUS ANIMALS.

More Perfect ; having *mouths* like the *beaks of Birds*, with *eight stringy substances* about them serving instead of *legs*, their *bodies* containing a *black liquor like Ink*; whether those whose *bodies* are more

Obround; having

No Antenna; or *feelers*, and being *without any bone*; || either the *greatest*, growing to a *vast magnitude*: or the *less*, whose *legs* are longer in proportion, being of a *sweet sent*.

§ SPOURCONTREL, *Preke*, *Polypus*.

1. § SWEET POLYPUS.

Polypus.
Bolitana.

Antenna; || either the *greater*, with a *great, thick, soft, not pellucid bone* in the *body*: or the *lesser*, which is *without such a bone*, having *small roundish flaps* on either side of the *body*.

§ SCUTTLE FISH.

2. § LESSER CUTTLE.

Sepia.
Sepiola Rondeletii.

Oblong; || either that of *longer Antenna* with *triangular flaps*, having a *long pellucid bone* resembling a *Sword*: or that of *shorter Antenna*, having the *triangular flaps* nearer the *tail*, being of a *reddish colour*.

§ SLEVE.

3. § REDDISH SLEVE.

Loligo.
Loligo rubra.

Less perfect; counted *Zoophytes*, as being betwixt *Plants* and *Animals*; whether such as have

More distinction of parts; || either that which hath some *resemblance to a Hare*: or that which hath some *resemblance to a naked black Snail*, without *horns*.

§ SEA HARE.

4. § HOLOTHURIUS.

Lepus.
Holothurius.

Less distinction of parts;

Pellucid; being a kind of *Gelly*, roundish at the top, marked with *reddish lines* in the form of a *Starr*, or *Rose*, having several kinds of *rays like legs*, proceeding from the middle of it.

5. BLUBBER.

Pulmo marinus.

Not pellucid; usually sticking to other things; || either that which is of *various figures*, being covered with a *hard callous skin*, containing an *esculent pulpy substance*: or that which is of a *fleshy consistence*, having *no hard skin*, being of *various shapes* and *bignesses*, some of them stinging the *hand* upon the touch.

§ TETHYA.

6. § SEA NETTLE.

Tethya.
Urtica marina.

Of Fish.

§. III.

FISH may be distributed into such as are
 { *Viviparous* ; and skinned ; whose figure is either
 { SOBLONG and roundish. I.
 { FLAT or thick. II.
Oviparous ; whether such as do generally belong to
 { *Salt water* ; to be further distinguished by their
 { *Finns on the back* ; whether such, the rays of whose *finns* are
 { Wholly soft and flexile. III.
 { Partly soft, and partly *spinous* ; having
 { TWO FINNS on the back. IV.
 { But ONE FINN. V.
 { *Figure* ; whether
 { SOBLONG. VI.
 { FLAT. VII.
 { CRUSTACEOUS COVERING. VIII.
 { *Fresh water* ; being scaly. IX.

I. VIVIPAROUS OBLONG FISH.

I. VIVIPAROUS OBLONG FISH, may be distributed into such as

are
 { *Cetaceous* ; breeding their young within them, having *lungs* and no *gills*, and but *one pair of finns* ; || either the *greatest of all living Creatures*, of which there are several *species*, one without *teeth* or a *tube* to cast *water*, another with *teeth* and such a *tube*, and another with a large long *horn* : or that other *Fish* of a *less magnitude*, which is *gregarious*, often appearing *above water*.

Balaen.
Dolphin.

1. { WHALE.
 1. { PORPOISE; *Dolphin*.
Cartilaginous ; said to *hatch* their young ones within their *bellies*, whose *mouths* are placed under their *noses* ; whether such as are more
 { *Proper to the Sea* ; having generally a double *Penis*, *wide mouths*, and *five apertures* on each side instead of *Gills* ; to be further distinguished by their having

Pristic.
Xiphias.

{ *Long snouts* or *prominencies* ; || either in the fashion of a *Saw* : or in the figure of a *Sword*, being without those apertures on the side, common to the rest.

Canis carcharias.
Glancon.

2. { SAW-FISH.
 2. { SWORD-FISH.
Rows of very sharp teeth ; || the *Greater* : or the *Lesser*.

Mastomus levis.
Atherias.

3. { SHARKE.
 3. { GLAUCUS.
Lips rough like a File, but *without teeth* ; || the *Greater* : or the *Lesser*.
 { HOUND-FISH.
 4. { SPOTTED HOUND-FISH.

Salmu spinax.
Centrina.

{ *Thorns on their backs* ; || either *joyning* to the former part of the *Finns* : or *obliquely crossing* the rays of the *finn*.
 5. { THORNBACK DOG.
 5. { HOG-FISH.

The

The aperture of their mouths, nearer to their noses than any of the other sorts of Dog-fish; and being spotted; || either with large black spots: or with smaller spots.

- 6. } GREATER DOG-FISH.
- } LESSER DOG-FISH.

Catulus major.
Catulus minor.

A head like the head of a Crutch, with the eyes at the ends of the transverse, growing to a vast bigness: or having a very long slender tail.

- 7. } ZYGÆNA.
- } FOX.

Zygæna.
Valpæna.

Common to salt and fresh water; having gills, but no teeth, their mouths being placed under their noses; || either that whose body is pentagonal, having five rows of bonny lamins, not properly scales, four strings hanging before the mouth: or that which is more round.

- 8. } STURGEON.
- } HUSO.

Acipenser.
Huso.

II. VIVIPAROUS CARTILAGINEOUS FISH, whose bodies are not long and round, may be distributed into such as are

Flat and broad; distinguishable by some peculiarity in their parts, as to

Length; of the

Tail; being either

Spinous; having a sharp serrated thorn on the tail counted venomous; || either that whose snout is less or more prominent.

- 1. } PASTINACA.
- } AQUILA.

Pastinaca.
Aquila.

Not spinous; || either that whose back is smooth; or thorny.

- 2. } FLARE.
- } THORNBAC.

Rais Lavis.
Rais clavata.

Snout; being sharp; || either that whose body is shorter in proportion to the breadth: or that whose body is longer.

- 3. } RAIA OXYZYNGHOS, Maid.
- } SQUATINO-RAIA.

Breadth of the head; having a thick short tail in the fashion of a Battledore; || either that which hath five purple spots on the back: or that which hath one round aperture for each gill, a vast mouth, with stringy substances on his head and back.

- 4. } CRAMP-FISH.
- } SEA-DIVEL.

Torpeda.
Rana piscivora.

Situation of the mouth; which opens at the end of the snout, and not underneath, as the rest of this tribe, having a more oblong body, and a very rough skin, with funny substances, standing out from each side like wings.

- 5. SCATE, Angel-fish.

Squatina.

Thick and short; || either that which hath no tail, but resembles the head of a Fish cut off, with one tooth in each jaw, and one hole for each gill: or that which is of a reddish colour and spinous.

- 6. } MOLE.
- } LUMP.

Mola.
Lampis.

III. OVI-

III. OVIPAROUS FISH OF FLEXILE FINNS.

III. OVIPAROUS FISH, whose back FINNS are wholly soft and flexile, may be distinguished into such as have

Three such soft finns on their backs; namely the Cod-kind, which use to be preserved for humane food by salting; either the

Shorter and thicker; whether

Larger; || either that which hath a kind of beard: or that of a black coloured back.

Molva.
Asellus niger.

1. { COD-FISH, Keeling.
 { COLE-FISH.

Lesser; || either that which hath a black spot on either side: or that which is of a softer body, having very small scales, being the least of this kind.

Asinus anti-
quorum.
Asellus mollis.

2. { SHADDOCK.
 { WHITING.

Longer and more slender; || either that whose flesh when salted, looks yellow, and is more brittle: or that other of near resemblance to this, whose hinder finn seems to be two, by reason of its rising up higher in the further part, tho it be properly but one.

Asellus longus.
Merlucius.

3. { SLING.
 { SHAAK, Poor John.

Two soft flexile finns; either the

Bigger; whether the

Tunny kind; having very small scales, scarce discernable, with several pinnulae both above and below, besides their finns, being of a shining blew on the back, and a silver colour on the belly and sides; the

Thynnus.
Pelamis.

Larger; || either that which hath no streaks on the sides: or that which hath oblique transverse streaks from head to tail.

4. { STUNNY.
 { PELAMIS.

Lesser; having oblique transverse streaks more undulated.

Scombrus.

5. MACKEREL.

Flying fish; having large spotted finns like wings, with two long strong thorns behind the head: to which may be adjoined for its affinity in flying, that other Fish, which hath but one soft finn on the back, with large scales near his tail.

Adlonus.
Pirundo Pli-
vii.

6. { SKITE-FISH.
 { SWALLOW-FISH.

Least kind; distinguishable by their having

The lower pair of finns connected; || latter having a shorter head, and more tumid jaws.

Gobius mari-
nus.

7. { SEA GUDGEON.
 { PAGANELLUS.

The rays of the former finn on the back, rising up much higher then the membrane which connects them; || either that whose former pair of finns are connected: or that which hath a hole instead of gills, whose eyes stand more close together.

8. { JOTO.
 { DRACUNCULUS.

Little black spots in the figure of Lozenges.

9. APHUA GOBITES.

One

One soft flexile fin; distinguishable by their

Being of the Herring kind; namely scaly, without teeth, of a bright silver colour on the belly, and a dark shining colour on the back, presently dying when taken out of the water, having generally a row of sharp prickles under the belly; whether the

Larger;

More common; being gregarious, swimming together in great multitudes; || the greater: or the lesser.

10. } SHERRING, Sprat.
 } PILCHARD.

Harengus major.
Harengus minor.

Less common; being somewhat bigger and flatter than a Herring, with several black spots on the sides, coming up into Rivers.

11. SHAD.

Clupea.

Lesser; || either that which is more proper to salt water, being long and roundish, having the upper mandible much more produced than the other: or that which lives in Lakes, being of a broader figure than the former.

12. } ANCHOVY.

Encrasicholus.

} CHALCIS, sarda.

Being of the Horn-fish kind; having a longer slender body and a long snout; || either that which is more known and common in Europe, having one fin from the anus to the tail, and another opposite on the back, the vertebra or back-bone being of a green colour: or that which is here less common, belonging to the West-Indies, having no fin upon his tail.

13. } NEEDLE-FISH.

Acis.

} TOBACCO-PIPE-FISH.

Pecimnaba.

Having between the eyes two fin-like substances; and but two or three rays in the lower pair of fins, with a row of small teeth, and afang at each end; || either that which hath upon his back-fin a beautiful spot variegated with rundles; or that whose fin is of an unequal altitude.

14. } BLENNUS.

} SCORPIOIDES.

Wanting the lower pair of fins; || of a deep figure, somewhat resembling that of a Turbut: or being of a red colour, with large scales, a great flat head, steep from the eyes to the snout.

15. } STROMATEUS, Calliobys.

} NOVACULA.

Having some sharp teeth; and several other round broad teeth in the palate, the tops of which are commonly sold for Toad-stones.

16. LUPUS MARINUS SCHONFELDII.

Breadth or depth downwards; || either that which hath two long rays extending beyond the tail, one from the back, the other from the belly: or that which hath but one long ray, like a Bodkin, proceeding from the fin on the back. Both exotic Fishes, described by Margravius.

17. } SPARU.

} GUAPERUA.

IV. OVIPAROUS FISH having one finn SPI-NOUS, and the other FLEXILE.

IV. OVIPAROUS FISH having two *finns* on the *back*, whereof the former is *spinous* and *stiffe*, and the other *soft* and *flexile*, may be distinguished into the

Bigger kind; whose figure is

Shorter; distinguishable by their

Having *small scales*; being *square* towards the *tail*, which is *forked*: or else being of a more *deep figure*, with the *rays* of the *fore-finn* very low, the former of them pointing towards the head.

1. SAMIA, *Leccia salviani*.
GLAUCUS.

Having the *finns* almost *joyned*; || either that with a little *short beard* under the *chin*, being *undulated obliquely* from the *back* to the *belly* with *blewish* and *yellow streaks*: or that other of a near resemblance to this, only without a *beard*, and of a more *black colour*.

2. SCORACINUS.
ZUMBRA.

Longer; having a *large mouth*, with *sharp teeth*; || either that which is *spotted* when young, being very *voracious*: or that other of some resemblance to the former, having *large scales*, an *obtyse angled mouth*, with *streaks* of *black* and *white* from *head* to *tail*.

3. LUPUS.
ENGLISH MULLET.

Lesser kind; whether such as are considerable for

Having *two* or *three long prominences* like *fingers* before their *lower finns*; great *bonny heads*, large *broad finns*, called the *Gournet-kind*, to be further distinguished by their

Colour; *Red*, or *Grey*.

4. RED GOURNET, *Rochet*.
GREY GOURNET.

Forked snouts; by reason of two *flat prominencies* resembling *horns*; || either that of *shorter*: or that of *longer horns*, the latter of which is covered with large *bonny scales*, with *eight rows* of *thorns*, the *body* *octangular*, having but *two fingers*.

5. STUB-FISH, *Piper*.
LYRA ALTERA RONDELETII.

Being of a *reddish colour*; with two long *prominencies* from the *lower jaw*, esteemed *delicate food*; || either the *bigger*, whose *scales* are larger and stick faster to the *skin*: or the *lesser*, whose *scales* are less, and apt to come off upon a touch.

6. STRUE MULLET.
LESSER MULLET.

The *length of their bodies*; whether

Having the *lower mandible* longer than the other, the *finns* on the *back* being at a *greater distance*: or having the *second finn* on the *back* very *small*, with a *wide mouth* like that of a *Serpent*.

7. SPHYRÆNA.
SAURIUS.

Mugil.

Cuculus.
Hirundo.

Lyra prior
Rondeletii.

Mullus major.
Mullus minor.

Being

Being of a flattish figure; with oblique transverse yellowish streaks, from the back to the belly, having the eyes very near the mouth: or being more roundish, somewhat of the colour and figure of Mackerel, only a row of prickles on each side make it to appear quadrangular.

8. {WEAVER, Dragon-fish.
 {TRACHURUS.

Draco.

Wanting the lower pair of fins; or being of a reddish colour, without teeth, having the scales edged with short hairy filaments, which makes it rough to the touch.

9. {CAPRISCUS.
 {APER.

Having a long slender snout; with a strong movable serrated thorn, belonging to the former fin on the back, inclining towards the tail with bonny substances instead of the lower fins, the fins on the back being nearer to the tail than in other Fish: or having a strong serrated horn standing upright on the head.

10. {TRUMPET-FISH.
 {MONOCEROS CLUSII.

Scalopax.
 Monoceros
 Clusii.

Having the mouth and eyes reversed, looking upwards: or having a great head, very wide gills, and but three rays in the lower pair of fins, the body being spotted.

11. {URANOSCOPUS.
 {SCORPÆNA.

Being of a deep figure, without scales, having on each side a broad black spot, and long bristles rising up above the rays of the fins.

12. DOREE, St. Peters fish.

Fabr.

V. OVIPAROUS FISH of ONE FINN, partly STIFF, and partly SOFT.

V. OVIPAROUS FISH having one fin on the back, the rays of which are partly stiffe and spinous, and partly soft and flexile, may be distinguished into such whose figure is more

Broad; or deep; whether

European;

Bigger; distinguishable by their

COLOURS; whether

Gold colour between the eyes, having round sharp teeth, and for the most part a purple spot near the gills: or that which is of a like figure to the former, but only without this gold colour, being black about the tail.

- 1. } GILT-HEAD, Sea-breem.
- } SPARUS.

Streaked with yellow from head to tail; || either that whose streaks are more obscure, being of a shorter body: or that whose streaks are more conspicuous, being of a longer body.

- 2. } SCANTHARUS.
- } SALPA.

Streaked with a dark colour, transverse the back; || either that whose streaks are more obscure, being of a shorter broader figure, and having broad flat teeth: or that whose streaks are more conspicuous, being of a longer body.

- 3. } SARGUS.
- } MORMYLUS.

Reddish; on the back and sides; || either the greater, having a dark spot on each side near the head: or the lesser, being without such a spot.

- 4. } PAGRUS.
- } RUBELLIO.

Being somewhat more produced in their bodies than the others of this deep kind; || either that which is black about the tail, having great eyes: or that of a reddish colour, with four remarkable teeth in either jaw.

- 5. } MELANURUS.
- } DENTEX.

Having the fin on the back so low in the middle, that it seems two, with great heads full of prickles, counted venomous; || either the greater, of a reddish colour: or the lesser.

- 6. } GREATER SCORPION-FISH.
- } LESSER SCORPION-FISH.

Least of these deep fishes, of a dark colour, with large scales, and long streaks from head to tail.

- 7. CHROMIS.

Indian; described by Margravius; || either that of a forked tail, having two prickles on the cover of each gill: or that which hath broad spots on either side.

- 8. } JAGURACA.
- } ACARA.

Anata.
Sparus.

Scorpius major.
Scorpius minor.

Long

Long; distinguishable by

Variety and beauty of colours; || either the *Greater*, of which there are several kinds, the most beautiful of which, is called *Pavo*, the more dark, *Merula*: or the *Lesser*.

9. } SEA-THRUSH.
} JULIS.

Turdus.

Dark broad streaks; crossing the back; considerable for having

Heads variegated with red and blew; || either the *Greater*: or the *Lesser*, having a black spot in the middle of the *finn* on his back.

10. } SEA PERCH.
} SACHETTUS.

Perca marina.

The lower jaw longer than the upper; || either that which is without prickles: or that which hath two prickles on the cover of the gills.

11. } PNYCIS.
} CHAUNA.

A broad black spot on either side; or very great eyes in proportion to the body.

12. } MÆNAS.
} BOOPS.

VI. EEL-FIGURED FISH.

VI. OVIPAROUS FISH OF AN OBLONG FIGURE, being generally without *scales*, having *slimy skins*, apt to bend and twist with their *bodies* more then other *Fish*, may be distributed into such as are

Europæan; being either

Proper to *Sea-water*;

Longer;

Round; whether

More thick; || either that which hath but *one pair of swimming finns*, and *two little horns*: or that which hath *no swimming finns*, with *four little horns*, and a *sharp snout*, the *skin variegated with yellow*.

Congrus.

SCONGER.

1. MURÆNA.

More slender; || either that which grows to a very great length, having a *wider and longer mouth* then an *Eel*, the *finn* not reaching the *tail*, which is *round* and not *flat*: or that which hath *one continued finn* as *Eeles*, with *four stringy prominencies* from the *lower mandible*, less *round* and *long* then the former.

Serpens marinum.

2. SEA SERPENT.

OPHIDION PLINII.

Flat; like a *Ribbon* or *Fillet*; || either the *bigger* of a *reddish colour*, having *two pair of finns*: or the *lesser*, whose *flesh is transparent*, and the *finn* on the *belly* thrice as *deep* as that on the *back*, having but *one pair of fins*.

STÆNIA MAJOR.

3. STÆNIA MINOR.

Shorter; || either that with *two finns on the back*, with a kind of *beard*, and instead of the *lower pair of finns*, having *two long stringy substances* cleft at the ends: or that which is of a *smaller magnitude*, having *one pair of swimming finns*, with a *forked tail*, to which the *back finn* is extended.

STINCA MARINA.

4. SAND-EELS.

Common to *salt and fresh water*; having a *round aperture* for the *mouth*, with which they *suck* their *nourishment*, and *seven holes* on each side instead of *gills*, being *Cartilagineous*, without *swimming finns*; || either the *Greater*: or the *Lesser*.

Lampetra major.

Lampetra minor.

5. LAMPREY.

LAMPERN.

Proper to *fresh water*; considerable for having.

Two pair of *finns*; || either that which is the *biggest* of this tribe, having *two very long strings* from the *upper jaw*, and *four shorter* from the *lower jaw*, onely *one small finn* upon the *back*, and a *long one* under the *belly*: or that which is *shorter and thicker* then an *Eel*, with a *short beard* from his *lower mandible*, having *two finns* on the *back*, the *hinder finn* on the *back* and that under the *belly*, not being *contiguous* to the *tail*, *variegated* in the *colour*.

Silurus.

Muscula.

6. SHEAT FISH, River whale.

EEL POUT.

One

One pair of fins ;

7. EEL.

Anguilla.

Indian; described by *Imperatus*; || either that with two long horns reversed over the back; or that which hath a flatness on his head and part of his back, in which there are divers transverse rimule or chinks.

3. } SPADA MARINA.
 } REMORA IMPERATI.

VII. PLAIN or flat FISH, being *oviparous* and *bonny*, both whose eyes are on the same side of the flat, and the mouth transverse, swimming broadwise, are either

VII. OVI-
 PAROUS
 PLAIN
 FISH.

Oblong; and *squamous*;

Greater; having the mouth on the right side of the eyes; || either that which is not spotted: or that which is spotted.

1. } COMMON SOLE.
 } SPOTTED SOLE.

Solea.

Solea oculata.

Lesser; having the mouth on the left side of the eyes, having bigger scales.

2. POLE.

Cynoglossus.

Quadrate;

Greater; || either that of a grey marble colour, *spinous*; having the eyes on the right side: or that which hath the eyes on the left side, being the biggest of this Tribe.

2. } TURBUT.
 3. } HALIBUT.

Rhombus.

Middle kind; being of a dark grey, and full of small asperities.

4. BRETT.

Lesser kind; || either that of a sandy reddish colour, without scales or asperities, having the eyes on the left side: or that which is reddish, *squamous*, and with black spots,

5. } PLAIS.
 } FLOUNDER, Fluke.

Passer.

Passer niger.

VIII. FISHES

VIII. FISHES OF A HARD CRUSTACEOUS SKIN.

VIII. FISHES OF A HARD CRUSTACEOUS SKIN, may be distributed into such as are for the figure of them, either

Spherical; having two *broad teeth* like those of men; whether
 { *Without thorns*; || either that which hath a more prominent mouth, and a bonny breast: or that which is encompassed with very short hairs, close
 1. { ORBIS SCUTATUS, *Globe-fish.* (let:
 { ORBIS HIRSUTUS.

With thorns; or *prickles*; || either *streight*: or *hooked*.
 2. { ORBIS MURICATUS.
 { ORBIS ECHINATUS.

Angular; whether such as are more
 { *Perfect*; either

{ *Triangular*; being *variegated* with *angular figures* on the *body*; || either that which is *without horns*: or *with horns*.

3. { TRIANGULAR FISH.
 { TRIANGULAR FISH HORNED.

{ *Pentagonal*; or of a *five angled figure*, encompassed with *pentagonal*
 4. HOLOSTEUS. (*bonny scales.*

Imperfect; for which reason they are by some reckoned amongst *Insects*, having *tubes*, with a kind of *valve*, instead of *mouths*; || either that which is more *oblong*, of an *Hexangular* figure to the end of the *finn* on the *back*, and after *quadrangular*: or that whose *body* is of an *Heptangular* figure in the *former part*, and *quadrangular* in the *hinder part*, being *spinous*, the *head* having some resemblance to that of a *Horse*.

5. { SACUS ARISTOTELIS.
 { HIPPOCAMPUS.

RADIATE; in the form of the *Rays* of a *Starr*.

6. STARR-FISH.

Piscis triangul-
laris.
Piscis triangul-
laris cornatus.

Stella piscis.

IX. SQUAMOUS RIVER FISH.

IX. SQUAMOUS RIVER FISH, may be distributed into such as are
 { *Bigger*; whether (either

{ *Voracious*; whose *scales* are set together either

{ *More loose*; being generally bigger, such as have on their *backs*
 { *One finn*; placed near the *tail*, with *wide mouths*, and *sharp long*
 { *teeth*, every other of which is *moveable*.

1. PIKE, *Jack*, *Pickerel*.

{ *Two finns*; the *hindmost* of which is *small*, *fleshy* and *without rays*, having generally *teeth*, which may be stiled the *Trout-kind*, comprehending such as are

{ *Common to fresh and salt water*; || either the *biggest*, of a *reddish* *flesh*: or the *least*, of a *white flesh*, and *violaceous smell*.

2. { SALMON.
 { SMELT.

{ *Proper to fresh water*; whether

{ *Spotted*; the *Greater*: or the *Lesser*, living in *Lakes*.

3. { TROUT.
 { CHARR.

{ *Not spotted*; considerable for being

{ *More round*; || either that which is *streaked* from *head to tail*, having the *finn* on the *back* bigger and broader then in *Trouts*: or that having a *long snout*.

4. { GRAYLING.
 { ZUMBER.

Lucius.

Salmo.
Violaceo.

Crusta.
Carpio.

Thymallus,
Oxyrinchos.

More

More broad; and compressed, of a small mouth, without teeth;
 || the Greater, somewhat like a Herring: or the Lesser.

5. SFARRA.
 LAVARETTUS.

More close; and compact; being generally less scales in proportion than the others, having a wide mouth, without teeth, but asperities analogous to teeth, comprehending the Perch-kind, of which in sundry Countries there are several varieties, distinguishable by their bigness or littleness, thickness or slenderness. But the two principal kinds to which the others may be reduced, are either such as have two fins on the back, the first spinous, and the other soft, with transverse black streaks on the side, being commonly the bigger: or but one fin, which is partly spinous, and partly soft, being of a yellowish colour, and commonly

6. SPERCH.
 RUFFE.

(lesser. Perca,
 Perca aurata.

Not voracious; comprehending the Carp-kind, which have one fin on the back, no teeth in their mouth, but only in the orifice of their stomachs, over which teeth there is a kind of stone or bone, for the most part of a triangular figure, by attrition against which, they grind their food;

Bigger; comprehending such as delight more in (whether the Standing waters; || either that whose scales are larger, and more loose, the first ray of the fin being strong and ferrate, having four stringy prominencies from the upper lip: or that whose scales are less and more compact, being very slimy, of a greenish colour, the lower pair of fins in the male being more thick and fleshy.

7. SCARPE.
 TENCH.

Cyprinus.
 Tinca.

Running waters; whether such as are more

Thick and round; || either that which hath four stringy prominencies resembling a beard: or that which hath a great head.

8. BARBLE.
 CHUB, Chevin.

Barbus.
 Capito.

Broad and deep; || either the most broad: or that which is less broad, having commonly red eyes and fins.

9. BREAM.
 ROCHE.

Abramis.
 Rabellio.

Lesser; floating usually towards the top of the water; || either that which is more thick, of some resemblance to a little Chub: or that

10. DARE, Dace.
 BLEAK, Blea.

(which is more compressed and thin,

Lucifera.
 Alburnus.

Least kind of River Fishes; whether such as live more towards the

Lower parts of the water; near the ground; either such as have on the back One fin; with a kind of beard on the mouth; || the greater: or the lesser.

11. GUDGEON.
 LOACH, Groundling.

Gobio.
 Gobius barbatus.

Two fins; with a large broad head.

12. BULL-HEAD, Millers-Thumb, Gull.

Gobio Capita-
 tula.

Upper parts of the water; or near banks; || either that which hath but one fin on the back, being smooth: or that which hath two fins, being prickly, having three strong prickles on either side, and a kind of

13. MINNOW.
 BANSTICLE, Stickleback.

(Armature consisting of four or five Laminae of Punguis.

Rhinichthys.
 Punguis.

Of Birds.

§ IV.

BIRDS may be distinguished by their usual place of living, their food, bigness, shape, use and other qualities, into

Terrestrial; living chiefly on *dry land*; whether

 { **CARNIVOROUS**; feeding chiefly on *Flesh*. I.
 { **PHYTIVOROUS**; feeding on *Vegetables*; whether

 { *Of short round wings*; less fit for flight. II.
 { *Of long wings*; and swifter flight; having their *Bills*; either more

 { **LONG AND SLENDER**; comprehending the *Pidgeon* and
 { *Thrush-kind*. III.
 { **SHORT AND THICK**; comprehending the *Bunting* and *Sparrow-kind*. IV.

 { *Insectivorous*; feeding chiefly on *Insects*; (tho several of them do likewise sometimes feed on *Seeds*) having *slender straight bills* to thrust into holes, for the pecking out of *Insects*; whether the

 { **GREATER KIND**. V.
 { **LEAST KIND**. VI.

 { *Aquatic*; living either

 { *About and* **NEAR WATERY PLACES**. VII.
 { *In waters*; whether

 { **FISSIPEDES**; having the *toes of their feet* divided. VIII.
 { **PALMIPEDES**; having the *toes of their feet* united by a *membrane*. IX.

I. CARNIVOROUS BIRDS.

I. CARNIVOROUS BIRDS, may be distinguished into such as are either

 { *Rapacious*; living upon the prey of other *Animals*, having *hooked beaks and talons*, amongst which the *females* are generally more large strong and fierce.

 { *Diurnal*; preying in the day time.

 { *The bigger and stronger kind*; noted either for *quick Sight*, or *Sent*; the latter of which is by *Gesner* distinguished from the former, that the *beak* of it, doth not grow crooked immediately from the root, but only at the end or tip of it.

 { **FAGLE**.

 1. { **VULTUR**.

 { *The middle kind*; being either made use of and *trained up by Men* for the catching of other *Birds*, of which there are great varieties, distinguishable by their manner of *flight*, *bigness*, *shape*, *the Birds they prey upon*, &c. or such others as are of near affinity to these, but not commonly used to this purpose.

 { **HAWK**.

 2. { **KITE**, *Buzzard*, *Glede*,

Aquila.
Vultur.Accipiter.
Milvus.

The

The *least kind*; the former having *prominent nostrils*, being well known by his *voice*: the other with a *processus on the outside of the upper mandible*.

- 2. } SCUCKOO.
- 3. } BUTCHER BIRD.

Cuculus.
Lanius.

Nocturnal; preying in the night, having *broad faces*, and *great eyes*; || of which, some have *tufts of feathers* standing out like long ears, or *horns*: others being *without such tufts*.

- 4. } OWL HORNED.
- 4. } OWL NOT HORNED.

Bubo cornutus.
Bubo non cornutus.

Semirapacious; feeding commonly either on *Carrion*, or other things, and more *seldome on living Animals*.

The *Crow-kind*; having a *bill* somewhat large and strait; || amongst which, those that are most common with us, are of a deep *black colour*, in their bodies

The *bigger kind*; Greater: or Less.

- 5. } SRAVEN.
- 5. } CROW.

Corvus.
Corvus.

The *lesser kind*; having a mixture of *dark brown with black*: or being wholly *black on the body*, with *red bill and legs*.

- 6. } DAW.
- 6. } CHOUGH.

Monedula.
Coracias.

The *Parret-kind*; of *hooked bills*, having *two toes before*, and *two behind*, considerable for the variety of *beautiful colours*, and the *imitation of speech*; || the *Greater*: or the *Less*.

- 7. } SPARRET.
- 7. } PARAQUETO.

Pittacus.
Pittacus minor.

The *Py-kind*; of a *chattering voice*, having *many notes*; || either *pyed with black and white*, with a *long train*: or having *some of the smaller feathers on each wing*, variegated with *blew and black*.

- 8. } MAGPY, Py.
- 8. } JAY.

Pica caudata.
Pica glandaria.

The *Woodpecker-kind*; climbing upon *trees and walls*, in order to which they are furnished with *strong feathers in their train*, to support them in *climbing and pecking*; || of which there are various *species*, reducible to these two kinds; such as have a very *long tongue*, with *two claws behind* and *two before*: or such as have *shorter tongues*, and but *one toe behind*.

- 9. } WOODPECKER OF LONG TONGUES.
- 9. } WOODPECKER OF SHORTER TONGUES.

Picus martius.

That kind of *Eagle*, which is

Of a *dark yellow* colour, having *legs feathered down* to the *foot*

Black all over, excepting a *white spot* between the *shoulders on the back*.

With a *ring of white* on his *tail*.

Feeding on Fish.

called } *Chrysaetos.*
Melanaetus.
Pygargus.
Ossifragus.

Osprey.

That kind of *Vulture* noted for

Having his *head and part of neck bare of feathers*
 Being of a *Chesnut colour*, and *feathered down to* the *toes*.

Being of a *yellowish colour*, very *great*, having some of the *feathers of the wing*, three *foot long*.

called } *Bald Vulture.*
Chesnut coloured Vulture.
Golden Vulture.

Percuopteros.

Vultur Boeticus. Ald.

Vultur aureus.

Hawks are usually distinguished into such are

Short winged; having their *wings* considerably shorter than their *trains*, of which there are usually reckoned three kinds,

The biggest of this kind

The lesser of this kind; either having } *Transverse streaks of yellow.*
 } *Oblong streaks.*

called } *Fem. Goshawk, Male Tarsell.*
F. Sparrowhawk, M. Musket.
Kestrel.

Accipiter Palumbarius.

Accipiter fringillarius.

Tinnunculus.

Long winged; having their *wings* equal to, if not longer than their *trains*, of which there are usually reckoned these six kinds, noted for

A *whitish colour*, but *spotted on the back* with black spots.

Having a *fastigiated or rising head*, being of an *ash colour*.

A *thick head and flat*, a *short neck*, and striking with the *breast*.

Having a *blewish bill and legs*.

Having a *white spot behind his eyes* on each side.

Being the *least of all Hawks*.

called } *F. Gersfalcon, M. Jerkin.*
Mountain Falcon.
F. Falcon, M. Tarsel.
F. Lanner, M. Lanneret.
Hobby.
F. Merlin, M. Jack-Merlin.

Fersfalcon.

Falco montanus.

Falco.

Lanarius.

Subbuteo.

Falco.

Kites may be distinguished into such as are noted for

Having a very *forked Train*.

Being or seeming *bald on the head*, having a *round train*, feeding on *young Rabbits*.

Feeding on Fish.

Being of a *white or ash colour*, with a *white streak* on the *Train*.

called } *Common Kite.*
Common Buzzard.
Bald Buzzard.
Ring-tail.

Nibous.

Buteo Trionchis.

Anataria.

Pygargus minor.

Lanius or *Butcher bird*, is of three several kinds, noted either for being

Of a *reddish colour* on the back, the most common somewhat bigger than a *Sparrow*.

Particoloured, of the same bigness with the former.

Ash-coloured, about the bigness of a *Black-bird*.

called } *Lanius vulgaris.*
Lanius cinereus major.

Owls horned are of three kinds, namely such as are noted for being

Of the bigness of an *Eagle*, *feathered down to the toes*.

Of the bigness of a *tame Dove*.

Of the bigness of a *Mistle bird*, with a *single feather* on each side for a *horn*.

called } *Bubo.*
Otus, Asio.
Scops.

Owls

Owls not horned, are of five kinds, namely such as are noted for

Having a border of feathers about the face, the legs feathered and toes hairy, about the bigness of a Pidgeon.

Having a ring of white feathers about each eye, a white bill, hairy legs and feet.

Being of a darker colour, living in Ivy-bushes.

Being like a Cuckoo, having a short small bill, but a wide month.

Being the least of all, not bigger then a Black-bird.

Our common white Owl, living in Barns. *Aluco.*
 Our common field Owl, Goat-sucker. *Uula Aldrovandi.*
Sorex Aldrovandi.
Uaprimagus.
Noctua.

Crows are usually distinguished into three kinds, namely that which is

Carnivorous.

Fruivorous, of a black colour; gregarious, building their nests together.

Fruivorous, party coloured; black and cinereous.

called } Crow. *Cornix frugif.*
 Rook.
 Roiston Crow. *Cornix Cibori*

To the **Py-kind**, those other birds may be reduced which are noted for having

The wings and head of a bright azure.

A dark colour spotted with white.

A tuft of feathers on his head.

A bill bigger then his whole body.

A large bill, with a kind of horn reversed upon the bill.

Two long strings like the small naked stemm of a feather reaching from the back beyond the train, and strong legs and claws.

called } Roller *Argentoratensis.*
Caryocatastes.
Garrulus Bohemicus.
 Toucan.
 Rhinoceros.
 Bird of Paradise. *Stenacollis.*

These three last **exotic Birds** are not perhaps so proper to this tribe, but I know not at present how to reduce them better.

To the first sort of the **Woodpecker-kind**, those Birds may be reduced which are noted for

Being **Greater**; of a

Greenish colour, and a black spot on the head of the male.

Black colour, excepting a red spot upon the head of the Cock.

Being of a lesser magnitude, about the bigness of a Black-bird, variegated with black and white, with a red spot on the head of the Cock.

Holding the head on one side, somewhat bigger then a Sparrow, of a brownish colour.

called } Woodspite. *Picus Martianus viridis.*
 Hickwall. *Picus major niger.*
 Witwall, Hibo. *Picus varius.*
 Wry-neck. *Tyrus, Turquillo.*

To the second sort of the **Woodpecker-kind**, those other Birds may be reduced, which are noted for

An Ash colour, being about the bigness of a Sparrow.

A long slender bill, being about the bigness of a Sparrow.

A long slender bill, being a little bigger then a Wren.

Being about the same colour and bigness as a Lark, and noted for climbing upon Reeds.

A greenish colour, and less.

called } Nutbitch. *Sitta.*
 Wall-creeper. *Picus muralis.*
 Ox-eye-creeper. *Cathia.*
 Reed-Sparrow. *Fanco.*
 Lesser Reed-Sparrow. *Cannus vardi.*

II. PHYTI-
VOROUS
BIRDS OF
SHORT
WINGS.

II. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF SHORT WINGS, less fit for flight; may be distinguished into such as are flying; such as can bear up their *bodies* (tho with some difficulty) by the motion of their *wings*, for some considerable time and space; having generally *shorter bills*, being *pulveratricos*, of whitish flesh, most proper for food, having *gizzards* (i.e.) *strong musculous stomachs*, laying many *Eggs*, called the *Poultry-kind*.

Domestic;

The most common; having the *train compressed upwards*.

Gallus.

1. *COCK, Hen, Capon, Chicken, Pullet, Poultry.*

Less common; having an *elegant train*, which is sometimes turned up and spread, and *spurs* on the *legs*; || either that whose *colours* are *more elegant and beautiful*, having a *tuft on the head*: or that which is *less beautiful*.

Favo.

2. *PEACOCK.*

Galo-pavo.

TURKY.

Wild; either the

Bigger kind;

Living chiefly in woods; the former being distinguishable by having a *long train wherein the feathers do gradually increase towards the middle*: the other, by being *feathered on the legs*.

Phasianus.

3. *PHEASANT.*

ATTAGEN.

Living in open fields; having *no heel or back-claw*; || either the *greater*, being about the bigness of a *Turky*: or the *less*, being about the bigness of a *Pheasant*.

Ois.

4. *BUSTARD.*

ANAS CAMPESTRIS BELLONII.

Being serrate on each side of the claws, and hairy to the toes; || either the *bigger*, feeding usually on *fine leaves*: or the *less*, feeding on *Heath*, of a *black colour*, the *feathers of the train* reversed sideways.

Urogallus.

5. *COCK OF THE WOOD.*

Tetrao.

HEATH COCK, Grouse, Pout.

Middle kind; of a *short train*, to be further distinguished by their *Reddish Breasts*; with the figure of a *Horsshoe*: or having a *red bill* (and legs).

Perdis.

6. *PARTRIDGE.*

Perdix rubra.

RED PARTRIDGE.

Hairy legs; || either that which hath a *black spot under the bill*: or that which is wholly *white* excepting *some black on the train*, being hairy to the very *nails or claws*, living on the *Alps*.

Gallina Corylorum.

7. *HAZLE HEN.*

LAGOPUS.

Least poultry-kind; || either that which hath a *short train, a small back toe*: or that which is of a *deep body compressed upwards, having longer legs, with a bill more like a Water-hen*.

Coturnix.

8. *SQUAILE.*

Rallus.

RAILE.

Not flying; being the biggest of all *Birds*; the one having *only two*, and the other *three claws*.

Struthio-camelus.

9. *SESTRICH.*

Emeu.

CASSAWARE, Emew.

III. PHY-

III. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF LONG WINGS, and swifter flight, having their bills more long and slender, may be distinguished into Pidgeon-kind; laying but two Eggs. The (the LONG WINGS.

Bigger; whether the most common and domestic, of great variety of colours, living in houses: or that which lives in woods, of an ash colour, having a ring of white about the neck

1. } PIDGEON, Dove.

2. } RING-DOVE, Qucest.

Lesser; || either that which hath a reddish breast: or that which is generally marked on each side of the neck with azure and black, except some that are wholly white, being the least of this kind.

3. } STOCK-DOVE.

4. } TURTLE.

Thrush-kind; of a lesser magnitude than Pidgeons, and longer trains in proportion to their wings, laying more Eggs than two, being generally baccispeckled on the breast; (vorous.

Canorous; considerable for having the bill

More round; being of a dunnish green on the back, feeding on Mistle berries; || the Greater: or the Lesser.

5. } MISSLE-BIRD, Shreight.

6. } THRUSH, Throfile, Mavis, Song-Thrush.

More flat; spotted either with whitish, or reddish spots: the latter of which hath likewise a reddish tail

7. } STARE, Starling.

8. } MERULA SAXATILIS, Ruticilla major.

Not Canorous; being Birds of passage, coming only in Winter; the Greater: or the Lesser.

9. } FELDEFARE.

10. } REDWING, Swinepipe.

Not speckled on the breast;

Less beautiful for their colours;

Canorous; || either that which is more black, with yellow bills and legs: or less black, having some dark shining blew on the back, being somewhat waved on the breast.

11. } BLACKBIRD.

12. } PASSER SOLITARIUS.

Not canorous; || either that which hath on the breast an Area of white: or that which is of an ash colour.

13. } MERULA TORQUATA.

14. } MERULA MONTANA.

More beautiful for their colours;

The Greater; || either that which hath a reddish bill, the wings and train black, the rest of the body bright yellow: or that which hath a long black bill, a long crest of feathers upon the head, tipped with black, with transverse streaks of black and white upon the

15. } GALBULA.

16. } HOOP.

The Lesser; having the three foremost toes joyned together to the first joynt, without any membrane, the outmost and middle toe, to the second joynt; || either the bigger, having a Bill somewhat crooked:

17. } BEE-EATER.

18. } KING-FISHER, Alcyon.

Columba.
Palambus tur-
quatus.

Oenas, Vinago
Turtur.

Turdus vici-
vorus.
Turdus.

Sturnus,

Turdus pla-
ric.
Turdus ilia-
cus.

Merula.

Upupa.

Apicador, An-
rop.
Ibid.

V. PHY-

IV. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF SHORT THICK BILLS.

Emberiza alba
Gesneri
Alauda con-
gener.
Coccyzus
Belloni.
Citrinella
Hortulanus.

Passer.
Passer man-
illani.

Rubicilla.
Loxia.

(*chloris.*
Passer-Cana-
rini.

Fringilla,
Monte-frin-
gilla.

Linaria.
Linaria rubra.

IV. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF SHORT, THICK, strong BILLS, being generally *Granivorous*, may be distinguished into such as do belong either to the

Bunting-kind; having a *hard knob in the palate* of the mouth.

The *bigger*; being *Canorous*.

1. BUNTING.

The *Lesser*; not esteemed for singing; || either that of a *yellowish body*: or that which is *yellow about the throat*.

2. {YELLOW-HAMMER.
HORTULANE.

Sparrow-kind; without such a *knob in the mouth*.

Not *canorous*;

The *more common and lesser kind*; living either about *houses*: or in *mountains*, having a *reddish head*.

3. {SPARROW.
MOUNTAIN SPARROW.

The *less common and greater kind*; with a *bigger stronger bill* than the other, to break the *stones of fruits* for their *kernels*; || either that without a *crest*: or that with *one*.

4. {COCOTHAUSTES.
COCOTHAUSTES CRISTATUS INDICUS.

Canorous;

Bigger; || either that with a *great head* and a *red breast*: or that with a *cross bill*, the upper and lower part crossing each other towards the middle, said to sing in *Winter*

5. {BULL-FINCH, *Alpe, Nope.*
SHELL-APPLE, *Cross-bill.*

Lesser; considerable for their different colours; being either *Greenish*; the *Bigger*: or *Lesser*.

6. {GREENFINCH.
CANARY BIRD.

Brownish;

The *Bigger*; || either that whose *breast* is of a *dilute red*: or that which is *variegated with black on the head*.

7. {CHAFFINCH.
BRAMBLE, *Brambling.*

The *Lesser*; not *red about the bill*: or *red about the bill*.

8. {LINNET.
RED LINNET.

V. IN-

V. INSECTIVOROUS the GREATER, may be distinguished in-
to such as are of

V. INSECTI-
VOROUS.
GREATER.

Swifter flight; comprehending the *Swallow-kind*, of *long wings, forked trains, short legs*, being much upon the wing, *Birds of passage*, coming in *Summer*.

The greater; *building in Chymneys*, variegated with *black and white*, having a *red spot on the breast*: or *building in Churches*, of a *blackish colour*, very *short feet*, the *biggest of this kind*.

1. } SWALLOW.

Hirundo.

1. } SWIFT, *Martlet, Church-Martin.*

Hirundo apes.

The lesser; *building about houses*, of a *white rump*, and *feathered down to the toes*: or *building in banks*, with a *broad spot on the breast*.

2. } MARTIN.

Martes.

2. } SAND-MARTIN, *Shore-bird.*

Hirundo riparia.

Slower flight;

Canorous; considerable for

Singing in the night; being of a *dark reddish colour*.

3. } NIGHTINGALE.

Luscinia.

Having a long beel; the greater: or the less, living in *watery places*.

4. } LARK.

Alauda.

4. } TIT-LARK.

Alauda prasinus.

Having a red breast; or a *red train*.

5. } ROBIN REDBREAST, *Ruddock.*

Rubecula.

5. } REDSTART.

Rusticilla.

Not Canorous; considerable for

The delicacy and fatness of their flesh; || *living either amongst Figs*, of which there are several varieties, the most common and best known, being from his *black head* called *Atricapilla*: or *living in holes of the ground*, and having a *white rump*.

3. } BECCAFIGO.

Ficedula.

3. } WHEAT-EAR.

Ornathus.

Having a long train, and *frequently moving it*; || either the *more common one*, which is *black and white*: or that which is *less common*, of a *yellow colour*.

7. } SWAGTAIL.

Motacilla.

7. } YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Motacilla flav.

Living; || either upon *stony places or open Heaths*: or that which creeps in *hedges*, having the *back* like that of a *common Sparrow*, the *breast* of a *Lead colour*, with a *black bill*.

4. } STONE SMICH.

Muscicapa

4. } HEDGE SPARROW.

tortia Adru-

vandi.

Curruc.

VI. The

VI. LEAST INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

VI. The LEAST kind of INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS, may be distributed into such as are

- Canorous; whether of a
 - Greenish colour in the body; to be further distinguished by the colour of the
 - Head; || either that of a black: or that of a yellow bead.
 - 1. } LIGURINUS.
 - } SERINUS.
 - Neck; being of an ash colour.
 - 2. CITRINELLA.
 - Brownish colour; and spotted, the train more erect.
 - 3. WREN.

Passer Troglodytes.

- Not Canorous; being either
 - Greenish; considerable for
 - Having a tuft of yellow, or red feathers upon the head: or being in other respects of the same shape with this, but only wanting such a tuft.
 - 4. } REGULUS CRISTATUS.
 - } REGULUS NON CRISTATUS.
 - Making a humming noise; of which there are several varieties not yet sufficiently described.
 - 5. HUMMING BIRD.

Tomimus.

- Variegated with black and white;
 - The bigger; with a broad black spot down the breast;
 - 6. GREAT TITMOUSE.
 - The lesser; considerable for having
 - A blewish head: or a black bead.
 - 7. } TITMOUSE.
 - } COLEMOUSE.

Fringillago.

Parus Carni-
lus.
Parus ater.

- A long train: or a Tuft on the head.
 - 8. } LONG TAILED TIT.
 - } CRESTED TIT.

Parus cauda-
sus.
Parus Cris-
sus.

VII. AQUA-

VII. AQUATIC BIRDS living about and NEAR WET PLACES, having longer legs, and long slender bills for their more convenient going and fetching up their food in such places, may be distinguished into

The Plover-kind; whose bills are about one inch and a quarter long.

The bigger; having

A tuft on the head; being in the body and wings of a dark and white colour.

1. LAPWING, *Puet.*

No tuft; || either that of a greenish colour, wanting a back claw: or that of a grey colour with a very small back claw.

2. } GREEN PLOVER.

 } GREY PLOVER.

The lesser; being without any back claw: || either that of a greyish colour, caught by imitation: or that which hath a black fillet about the eyes, and a forked train.

3. } DOTTEREL.

 } SEA LARK.

The Redshank kind; whose bills are about two inches long.

The bigger; considerable for

Having a red bill and legs: or for having a kind of ruffe about the neck of the males, of great variety of colours, being pugnacious.

4. } REDSHANK.

 } RUFFE.

Being mixed of black and white; || whether the greater, having transverse streaks of black and white on the train: or the lesser, having only the exterior feathers of the train white.

5. } STRINGA MAJOR.

 } STRINGA MINOR.

The lesser; having white bellies; || either that whose back is grey: or that of a dark brown colour.

6. } SKNOT.

 } STINT.

The Woodcock-kind; whose bills are about three inches long; whether having

straight bills;

Frequenting fresh waters; of a fulvous colour spotted; || the greater: or the less; the male of which latter is much less, and of a shorter bill than the female.

7. } WOODCOCK.

 } SNIPE.

Frequenting salt waters; || either that of a black and white colour, with red bill and legs, wanting a Postica: or that of a grey colour, having a Postica.

8. } SEA PY

 } GODWIT.

Crooked bills; || either that of a grey colour: or that whose feathers are of an elegant scarlet, excepting the wings, which are black.

9. } CURLEW.

 } GUARA BRASILEANA.

VII. AQUATIC BIRDS living NEAR WET PLACES.

Vanelus.

Pluvialis viridis.

Pluvialis circumscissa.

Merimellus.

Charadrius.

Hematopus.

Avis pugnax.

Scolopax.

Gallinago minor.

Hemantopus.

Belloni.

Ides.

Arquata.

VIII. AQUATIC FISSIPEDES.

VIII. AQUATIC BIRDS, *living much in the water*, being FISSIPEDES, || may be distinguished into such as are,

Not *swimming*; but *wading*; comprehending the *Crane-kind*, having long necks and legs, long and strong bills; whether sharp pointed bills; either such whose necks are longer; considerable for

Building in *Fenny places*; being *hairy on the head*, having the wind-pipe reversed in the form of the Letter S, and being *Herbivorous*: or *building on Houses and Chymneys*, of a *black and white colour*, with *red legs and bill*, making a noise by the collision of the beak, being *Piscivorous*.

Grus.
Ciconia.

- 1. } SCRANE.
- } STORK.

Having a *thicker bill*; somewhat crooked and shorter then the others of this *tribe*, with *scarlet coloured wings*; or having a *tuft of bristles on the head*.

- 2. } SPHÆNICOPTER.
- } GRUS BALEARICA.

Being of an *ash colour*, having a *tuft of feathers standing out behind the head*, *building on trees*; being *Piscivorous*, with one *blind gut*; || either the *greater*: or the *lesser*.

Ardea.

- 3. } SHEARN.
- } ARDEA CINEREA MINOR.

Being of a *white colour*; in other respects like the former; the *greater*: or the *lesser*.

Ardea alba major.
Ardea alba minor.

- 4. } GREATER WHITE HEARN.
- } LESSER WHITE HEARN.

Shorter neck; || either that which is *fulvous and spotted*, being *Piscivorous*, having one *blind gut*: or that which is *white with a red bill*.

Ardea stellaris.
Ardea Brasiliensis.

- 5. } BITTOUR.
- } BRASILEAN BITTOUR.

Broad and round pointed bill; like a *Spoon*, *Piscivorous*, of a *white colour*.

Plataea.

- 6. SHOVELAR, *Spoon-bill*.

Swimming; either

The *Diving-kind*; being much under water, and *finn-footed*, viz. with a *membrane standing off on each side of the toes*, having *downy feathers*, and wanting a *train*; || either the *greater*, having a *longer bill*: or the *lesser*, having a *shorter bill*.

Columbus major.
Columbus minor.

- 7. } GREAT DIDAPPER, *Dabchick*.
- } LITTLE DIDAPPER.

The *Mare-ben-kind*; whose *bodies are somewhat compressed sideways*; whether

Finn-footed; having a *membrane of Scollops edges on each side of the toes*, a *bald head*, being of a *black colour*.

Fulica.

- 8. COOT.

Not *finn-footed*; || either the *greater*, which hath a *little red baldness*: or the *lesser*, having a *long red bill*.

Gallinula.

- 9. } MOOR-HEN, *Water-ben*.
- } GALLINULA SERICA,

IX. AQUA-

IX. AQUATIC PALMPEDE Birds, whose *toes* are joyned together with a *membrane*, may be distinguished into such whose *bills* are either IX. AQUATIC PALMPEDES.

Flat and blunt; being *Herbivorous*.

The *greater*; || either the *biggest* of a *white colour*, having *black legs*: or the *lesser*, the *males* of which are commonly *white*.

1. } SWAN, *Cygnus*.

Cygnus.
Anser.

1. } GOOSE, *Gander, Gosling*.

The *middle kind*; || either the *bigger*, of a beautiful colour, the *head* of a *dark green*, the *body white*, with large spots of *orange colour*: or the *lesser*, having *reddish legs*.

2. } SHELDRAKE.

2. } DRAKE, *Duck*.

Anas.

The *least kind*; || either the *bigger*, having the *bill and legs* of a *lead colour*: or the *lesser*, being from the *eyes* to the *hinder part* of the *head* of a *greenish colour*.

3. } SWIDGIN.

3. } TEALE.

Pelelops.
Querquedula.

sharp; being generally *Piscivorous*.

The *Solan-goose kind*; having the *four toes joyned together*; || whether *White*; || either that which hath a *long bill, hooked* at the end, laying but *one Egg*: or having a *great bag* under the *bill*.

4. } SOLAN-GOOSE.

4. } PELLICAN.

Onocrotalus.

Black; the *greater*, used for *catching of Fish*: or the *lesser*.

5. } SCORMORANT.

5. } SHAGG.

Corvus mari-
mus.
Graculus pal-
mipus.

The *Puffin-kind*; frequenting *desart Islands*, wanting a *postica*, going *upright*, laying but *one Egg*; whether such as build their nests

Within the ground; in *holes*; || either that which is *more common in Europe*, having the *top of the head, the back, wings and train* of a *black colour*, the *rest white*, the *bill* somewhat compressed upwards, *short*, of a *triangular figure*, and *red* at the *point*: to which may be adjoyned that *American Bird*, of a like shape to this, but *bigger*.

6. } PUFFIN.

6. } PENGUIN.

Anas arctica
Clusit.
Penguin.

On the ground; chiefly *rocky places*, making their nests together; || either that with a *compressed black bill, hooked* at the end, having a *white line* on either *side*: or that of a *longer bill, less sharp, not hooked*.

7. } RAZOR-BILL.

7. } GUILLAM.

Alca Wormii.
Fennavia.

The *Diving-kind*; being much under water, having *round serrate bills, hooked* at the end; || either that which is *variegated with black and white*: or that which is of a *cinereous colour* on the *back*, with a *red head*, and a *tuft* upon it.

8. } DIVER.

8. } DUNN DIVER.

Mergus.
Mergus cir-
rus.

The *Gull-kind*, being much upon the wing as *Swallows*, commonly of an *ash colour*; || either the *bigger*: or the *lesser*, having *red bill and legs*, with a *forked train*.

9. } GULL, *Sea-mew*.

9. } SEA SWALLOW, *Scray*.

Larus.
Hirundo ma-
rina.

Besides the common sort of *Swans*, there is a wild kind, called *Hooper*, having the *wind-pipe* going down to the bottom of the *breast-bone*, and then reversed upwards in the figure of the Letter *S*.

Besides the common *Goose*, there are several sorts of *wild ones*, whereof one is *black* from the *breast* to the middle of the *belly*, called *Brant Goose*, *Bernicla*, or *Brenta*.

To the *Widgeon-kind* may be reduced that other *fowl*, about the same bigness, the two middle *feathers* of whose *train* do extend to a great length, called *Sea-Pheasant*, *Anas cauda acuta*.

To the *Teal-kind* should be reduced that other *fowl*, of the like shape and bigness, but being *white* where the other is *green*, called *Gargane*.

To the *Gull-kind*, doth belong that other *Bird*, of a long slender *bill* bending upwards, called *Avogetta recurvi rostra*.

Of Beasts.

ϕ. V.

BEASTS, may be distinguished by their several shapes, properties, uses, food, their tameness or wildness, &c. into such as are either

Viviparous; producing living young.

WHOLE FOOTED, the *soles* of whose *feet* are undivided, being used chiefly for *Carriage*. I.

CLOVEN FOOTED. II.

Clawed, or *multifidous*; the end of whose *feet* is branched out into *toes*; whether

NOT RAPACIOUS. III.

RAPACIOUS; living upon the prey of other *Animals*; having generally *six short pointed incisores*, or *cutting teeth*, and *two long fangs* to hold their prey; whether the

CAT-KIND; having a *roundish head*. IV.

DOG-KIND; whose *heads* are *more oblong*. V.

OVIPAROUS; breeding *Eggs*. VI.

I. WHOLE FOOTED BEASTS.

I. WHOLE FOOTED BEASTS, may be distinguished into such as *Solid hard hoofs*; considerable for (are either of

Swiftness and *comeliness*; being used for *riding*.

1. HORSE, *Mare, Gelding, Nag, Palfrey, Steed, Courser, Gennet, Stallion, Colt, Fole, Filly, Neigh, Groom, Ostler.*

Slowness and *strength* in bearing *burdens*; having *long ears*; || either the more *simple* kind: or that *mongrel* generation begotten on a

2. ASSE, *Bray.*

MULE. (Mare.

Softer feet; having some resemblance to the

Cloven footed-kind; by reason of the upper part of the *hoof* being divided, being *ruminant*, having a *long slender neck*, with one or two *bunches* on the *back*.

3. CAMEL, *Dromedary.*

Multifidous kind; having little *prominencies* at the end of the *feet*, representing *toes*, being of the *greatest magnitude* amongst all other *beasts*, used for the carriage and draught of great weights, and more particularly esteemed for the *tusks*.

4. ELEPHANT, *Ivory.*

II. CLOVEN

Equus.

Asinus.

Mulus.

Lev. 11. 4. 26.

Camelus.

Elephas.

II. CLOVEN FOOTED BEASTS, may be distributed into such as

Horned and Ruminant; having *two horns*. (are FOOTED BEASTS.)

Hollow; not branched nor deciduous, being common both to the *males* and *females*, useful to *men* both living and dead; whether the

Bigger; being useful both by their *labour and flesh*;

- 1. KINE, Bull, Cow, Ox, Calf, Heifer, Bullock, Steer, Beef, Veal, Bos. Runt, bellow, low, Heard, Cowheard.

Lesser; being useful either in respect of the *Fleece and Flesh*: or *Hair and Flesh*.

- 2. SHEEP, Ram, Ewe, Lamb, Weather, Mutton, Bleat, Fold, Flock, Ovis. (Shepherd. Capr.)
- GOAT, Kid.

Solid; branched, deciduous, being proper only to the *males*; whether the

Bigger kind; || either that of the *highest stature*, having *horns* without *brow-antlers*, of a *short stem*, and then spreading out into breadth, branched at the edges: or that of a *lower stature*, having round, long, branched *horns*.

- 3. ELKE. Alci. Cervus.
- STAGG, Hart, Hind, Red Deer, Venison.

Middle kind; whose *horns* become broad towards the ends; || either that of *lesser horns*, not used for labour: or that which hath the *largest horns* in proportion to that *body*, of any other *Deer*, with a double branched *brow-antler*, being in the *Northern Countries* used for the *drawing of Sleds*.

- 4. BUCK, Doe, Fawn, Pricket, Sorel, Sore, Fallow Deer, Venison. Dama. Rangifer.
- REIN-DEER, Tarandu.

Least kind; having a *short, round, branched horn*.

- 5. ROE-BUCK, Roe. Capreolus.

Horned but not ruminant; having but one *horn*, placed on the *nose*, being a *beast* of great bigness, covered with a kind of *Armature*, and counted untamable.

- 6. RHINOCEROT. Rhinoceros.

Ruminant but not horned; being useful to *men* only, when living, for carriage of burdens, having the *longest neck* of any other *Animal* (if there be really any such *Beast*.)

- 7. CAMELOPARD, Giraffa. Camelopardus.

Neither horned nor ruminant; useful only when dead, for its *flesh*.

- 8. HOG, Swine, Bore, Sow, Pig, Porket, Barrow, Shoot, Pork, Bacon, Brawn. Grunt. Porcus.

Amongst those that belong to the *Bovinum genus*, there are several sorts described by *Authors* distinguished by their having either

- A Beard;
 - A Bunch on the back;
 - Horns reflected about the ears.
 - Broad, flat, rugged horns;
- } stiled {
- Urus.
 - Bisons.
 - Bonafus.
 - Buffalus.

Besides the more common kinds of *Sheep*, there are others mentioned by *Authors*, and described to have

- Streight wreathed horns. } called { Ovis Stepsiceros.
- Great thick tails. } Broad tailed Sheep.

Amongst

Amongst those that belong to the *Goat-kind*, besides the more vulgar sort, there are others whose *horns* are either

Iben.
Gimpe Rapi-
capra.
Gazil.

Angular and knobbed.
Small and round; being hooked at the end.
Streight and wreathed.

} called { *Stone Buck.*
Sbamois.
Antilope.

III. CLAWED NOT RAPACIOUS.

III. CLAWED Beasts NOT RAPACIOUS, may be distinguished into such as are either

Man-like; having *faces* and *ears* somewhat resembling those of *Men*, with only four broad *incisores*, or *cutting teeth*, and two short *eye-teeth*, not longer then the other, their *fore-feet* being generally like *hands*, with *thumbs*, going upon their *heels*; whether the

Bigger kind; || either that which hath a *short tail*: or that which hath *no* (tail

Papio.
Simia.

1. { *SBABOON, Drill.*
APE, Jackanapes.

Lesser kind; having a *long tail*, and being *very nimble*: to which may be adjoined, for its affinity to this kind in respect of the *face*, that *beast* which is the *slowest* of all others, having but three *toes* on each *foot*, feeding on *leaves*, having a *blind gut* joyned to the *upper orifice* of his *stomack*, being probably *ruminant*.

Cercopithecus.
Iguanus.

2. { *MONKEY, Marmoset.*
SLOTH, Haut, Ay.

Hare-kind; having two long *teeth* in the *lower jaw* before, and two others opposite to those (tho not quite so long) in the *upper jaw*, most of which are counted *ruminant*, because when they have by the help of their *incisores* filled their *mouths* with meat, they after chew it over again with their *Molares* or *grinders*, but they are not properly *ruminant*, because they have but one *stomack*, out of which they do not fetch up their food being once swallowed.

Levit. 11.

These may be distinguished into the

Bigger kind; whether such as are covered with *Hair*; living either

{ *Above ground*; being of all others the *most fearful*.

Lepus.

3. *HARE, Leveret.*

{ *Under ground*; || either that with *long ears* and a *short tail*: or that with *short ears* and a *long tail*, being said to sleep all the *Winter*.

Cuniculus.
Adus Alpinus.

4. { *CONNYP, Rabbet.*
MARMOTTO.

Quills; || either the *bigger*: or the *lesser kind*.

Histris.
Echinus.

5. { *SPORCUPINE.*
HEDGHOG.

Middle kind; || either that which *lives in Trees*, with a *spreading bushy tail*: or that which *lives on the ground*, with a *short tail*, and *course hair*, having only *three toes* on a *foot*.

Sciurus,

6. { *SQUIRREL.*
GINNY PIG.

Least kind; living commonly, either

{ *In houses*; being *mischievous to Corn*; || the *greater*: or *lesser kind*

Sorex.
Adus domesticus.

7. { *SRAT.*
MOUSE.

Abroad, under ground; having *small eyes*, and *broad feet like hands*, being not so properly belonging to this *tribe*, but of near affinity to it.

Talpa.

8. *MOLE.*

Besides

Besides the common *Rat* there are others having
Flat tails, their *hinder feet* being *palmipedes*. } cal. } *Water-rat, Musk-rat.*
Short tails, and *spotted skins*. } led } *Leming.* *Mus Norva-*
 Besides the more common sort of *Mice* there are others *Mus Araneus.*
 Of *long snouts*, counted *venemous*. } called } *Field-mouse, Sheew-mouse,*
 Of a *sandy colour*, a *spreading tail*, } *Dormouse.* *Mus Avellana-*
 sleeping much. } *Batt, Flittermouse.* *varum.*
 Having *wings*, upon which there are } *Vesperilio.*
 four *claws* instead of *feet*, the only }
 flying *beast*.

IV. RAPACIOUS Beasts of the CAT-KIND, may be distributed into such, whose *bodies* are in proportion to their *legs*, either *IV. RAPACIOUS CAT-KIND.*

Less long; having generally two *Claviculae* or *canel-bones*, by which they are inabled to strike or cuff with their *fore-feet*, and to climb, being able to sheath their *claws*; whether the

Bigger; considerable for

Boldness and courage; being the chief of all *wild beasts*: or for *slowness* and *slugginess*, going upon the *heels*.

1. } LION-ess, *Whelp, roar.*

2. } BEARE, *Cub.*

Spottedness; || either with *Rundles*: or with *Streaks*.

1. } TYGER.

2. } PARD, *Panther, Leopard.*

Quick sightedness;

3. } OUNCE, *Lynx.*

Lesser; || either that *Domestic Animal*, the *Enemy to Mice*: or that *wild fierce creature*, of some resemblance to this, producing *Civet*.

4. } SCAT, *Kitling, Kitten, Mew.*

5. } CIVET-CAT.

More long; namely such as by the length of their *bodies*, and shortness of their *legs*, are fitted to creep and wind themselves into holes, for the catching of their prey. The *Verminous-kind*; whether such as are

Terrestrial; of a

Courser furr; being noxious to *Rabbets*; || either that which is frequently *trained up by Men for the catching of Connies*: or that which is of a *stinking savour*.

5. } FERRET.

6. } POLECAT, *Fitchew.*

Finer furr; whether the

Bigger; being commonly *white under the throat*.

6. } MARTIN, *Sable, Gennet.*

Lesser; || either that which is *wholly white*, excepting a *black spot on the tail*: or that whose *belly is white*, the *tip of the tail black*, the *back of a light dun*.

7. } STOAT, *Ermine.*

8. } WEESLE.

Amphibious; || either that of a *finer furr*, having a *broad, thick, scaly tail*: or that of a *courser furr*.

8. } CASTOR, *Beaver.*

9. } OTTER.

Mus Norva-
gicus.

Mus Araneus.
Mus Avellana-
varum.

Vesperilio.

Lio.

Ursus.

Tigris.

Pardus.

Lynx.

Catus.

Zibetta.

Viverra.

Putorius.

Martin.

Musola.

Castor.

Lutra.

As

As for that mongrel generation, which many Authors describe, as being begotten betwixt a *Pard* and a *Lioness*, being therefore called *Leopard*, as likewise that other *Beast*, commonly described by the name of *Gulo* or *Ferf*, and that other named *Ilyena*. There is reason to doubt, whether there be any such *species* of *Animals*, distinct from those here enumerated. Tho' the belief of these (as of several other fictitious things) hath been propagated by *Orators*, upon account of their fitness to be made use of in the way of similitude.

V. RAPA-
CIOUS
DOG-KIND.

V. RAPACIOUS Beasts of the DOG-Kind, may be distinguished into such as are either

European ;

Terrestrial ; whether

(*Bigger* ; || either that which is noted for *tamefulness* and *docility* : or for *wildness* and *enmity to Sheep*.

Canis.
Lupus.

1. } DOG, *Bitch*, *Puppy*, *Whelp*. *Bark*, *bay*, *yelp*.
} WOLF, *Howle*.

(*Lesser* ; living usually in holes within the ground ; || either that which is noted for *subtily*, having a *bushy tail* : or that which is noted for *tenacity in biting*, being esteemed commonly (tho' falsely) to have the *legs* on the *left side* shorter than the other.

Vulpes.
Vaxus.

2. } FOX.
} BADGER, *Grey*, *Brock*.

(*Amphibious* ; whether the *Bigger*, Being *less hairy*, having *great tusks* : or the *lesser*, being *more hairy*.

Phocas.

3. } MORSE, *Sea-horse*.
} SEAL, *Sea-calf*.

Exotic ; being noted for

(*Gregariousness* ; going in great troops, and being said to assist the *Lion* in hunting.

Lupus arvens.

4. JACKALL.

(*Long snout*, and *feeding on Ants*, and sometimes on *roots* ; || either that of a *hairy* : or that of a *crustaceous covering*.

Tamandua.
Tatu.

5. } SANTI-BEARE.
} ARMADILLO.

(*A bag under the belly* ; wherein the *young ones* are received, being apt to hang by the *tail*, having a mixed resemblance both to an *Ape* and a *Fox*.

Simiulpes.

6. CARAGUYA.

Amongst the several *species* of *Animals*, there is not any of greater variety in respect of accidental differences, than that of *Dogs*, which being the most familiar and *domestick Beast*, hath therefore several names assigned to it according to these differences, which are derived either from the *Countries* in which they are originally bred, and from which they are brought to other places, as *England*, *Ireland*, *Iceland*, *Ginny*, &c. or their bigness or littleness, or from their shape, colour, hairiness, &c. But they are chiefly distinguishable from those uses which men employ them about, either in respect of

Delight ;

{ Delight ; LAP-DOGS.
 { *Companying* ; when they serve only to follow us up and down. CURRS.
 { *Custody* of places or things ; MASTIFS.
 { *Hunting* ; either by
 { *Sight* ; GASE-HOUNDS.
 { *Smell* ; whether for
 { *Birds* ; SPANIELS
 { *Terrestrial* ; LAND SPANIELS.
 { *Aquatic* ; WATER SPANIELS.
 { *Beasts* ; of a
 { *Greater kind* ; HOUNDS.
 { *Lesser kind* ; BEAGLES.
 { *Swiftness* ; and running after
 { *Greater Beasts* ; GREYHOUNDS.
 { *Lesser Beasts* ; LURCHERS.
 { *Play* ; TUMBLERS.

VI. OVIPAROUS BEASTS ; may be distinguished by their different ways of progressive motion ; whether

VI. OVIPAROUS BEASTS.

{ *Gradient* ; having *four feet*, the figure of their *bodies* being either more
 { *Broad* ; whose outward covering is
 { *Crustaceous* ; || belonging either to the *Land* : or to the *Water*.
 { 1. { STORTOISE, *Land-tortoise*.
 { 1. { TURPLE, *Sea-tortoise*.
 { *Skinny* ; || either that which is not *poisonous*: or that which is counted
 { 2. { FROG, *Tadpole, croke*. (poisonous.
 { 2. { TOAD, *Tadpole*.
 { *Oblong* ; whose *bodies* and *tails* are more produced ; whether the
 { *Greatest kind* ; being skinned and scaly ; || either the *larger* : or the
 { *lesser*, the latter of which is described to have a *dew-lap* under the
 { 3. { CROCODILE, *Allegator, Cayman, Leviathan*. (throat.
 { 3. { SENEMBI, *Iguana*.
 { *Middle kind* ; || either that which is *most common* in other *Countries*,
 { and of greatest varieties: or that which hath *two toes behind* in
 { each *foot*, with *prominencies* upon the *head* like *ears*, being said
 { (tho' falsely) to feed only upon *air*.
 { 4. { SLIZARD.
 { 4. { CHAMELION.
 { *Least kind* ; || either that of a *brownish* colour with *yellow spots*: or
 { that of a more *dark* colour, having a *broad tail* for swimming.
 { 5. { LAND SALAMANDER, *Land Est, Newt*.
 { 5. { WATER SALAMANDER, *Est, Newt*.
 { *Creeping* ; being without *feet*, and of round oblong *bodies*; whether the
 { *Bigger kind* ;
 { 6. SERPENT, *Hiss*.
 { *Middle kind* ; || either that which is *not poisonous* : or that which is
 { counted *poisonous*, having two long, hollow, moveable *teeth*, hatch-
 { ing the *Eggs* within its *body*.
 { 7. { SNAKE, *Hiss*.
 { 7. { VIPER, *Adder, Aspe*.
 { *Least kind* ; commonly esteemed *blind* and *poisonous*.
 { 8. SLOW WORM.

Tesudo.
Tesudo mari-
na.

Rana.
Basa.

Crocodila.

Lacerta.
Chamaleo.

Salamandra
terrestis.
Salamandra
aquatica.

Serpens.

Scorpio ter-
restris.
Vipera.

That

Y

That kind of *Animal* which is commonly called a *Dragon*, and described to be a kind of *Serpent* with wings and feet (if there ever were any such thing) might possibly be some monstrous production, but there is reason to believe that there is no such standing *species* in nature.

Besides the common kind of *Frogs*, there is another distinct sort, called the *Green frog*, feeding on leaves, having blunt broad toes.

Besides the more usual sorts of *Lizards*, there are others described, as having some distinct peculiarity in respect of

Bigger magnitude, and greenness of colour.
Blunt broad toes.

Thicker body, having a tail annulated with scales.

Slender body and small feet, resembling a *Slow worm*.

Small head, and lesser scales.

} called {
The green Lizard.
The Facetane Lizard.
Cordylus.
Chalcidica, Lizard.
Scinke.

¶ VI.

HAVING now dispatched the enumeration and description of the several species of Animals, I shall here take leave for a short digression, wherein I would recommend this, as a thing worthy to be observed, namely, that great difference which there is betwixt those opinions and apprehensions which are occasioned by a more general and confused view of things, and those which proceed from a more distinct consideration of them as they are reduced into order.

He that looks upon the Stars, as they are confusedly scattered up and down in the Firmament, will think them to be (as they are sometimes stiled) innumerable, of so vast a multitude, as not to be determined to any set number: but when all these Stars are distinctly reduced into particular constellations, and described by their several places, magnitudes and names, it appears, that of those that are visible to the naked eye, there are but few more than a thousand in the whole Firmament, and but a little more than half so many to be seen at once in any Hemisphere, taking in the minuter kinds of them, even to six degrees of magnitude. It is so likewise in other things: He that should put the Question, how many sorts of beasts, or birds, &c. there are in the world, would be answered, even by such as are otherwise knowing and learned men, that there are so many hundreds of them, as could not be enumerated; whereas upon a distinct inquiry into all such as are yet known, and have been described by credible Authors, it will appear that they are much fewer than is commonly imagined, not a hundred sorts of Beasts, nor two hundred of Birds.

From this prejudice it is, that some hereticks of old, and some Atheistical scoffers in these later times, having taken the advantage of raising objections, (such as they think unanswerable) against the truth and authority of Scripture, particularly as to the description which is given by *Moses*, concerning *Noah's Ark*, *Gen. 6. 15.* where the dimensions of it are set down to be three hundred cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty in height, which being compared with the things it was to contain, it seemed to them upon a general view, (and they confidently affirmed accordingly) that it was utterly impossible for this Ark to hold so vast a multitude of Animals, with a whole years provision of food for each of them.

This

This objection seemed so considerable, both to some of the ancient Fathers, and of our later Divines, who were otherwise learned and judicious men, but less versed in Philosophy and Mathematicks, that they have been put to miserable shifts for the solving of it. *Origen*, and *Saint Austin*, and several other considerable Authors, do for the avoiding of this difficulty affirm, that *Moses* being skilled in all the learning of the *Egyptians*, doth by the measure of cubits, here applyed to the Ark, understand the *Egyptian Geometrical cubit*, each of which (say they) did contain six of the *vulgar cubits*, namely, nine foot. But this doth upon several accounts seem very unreasonable, because it doth not appear, that there was any such measure amongst the *Egyptians* or *Jews*, styled the *Geometrical cubit*: And if there were, yet there is no particular reason, why this sense should be applyed to the word cubit here, rather than in other places. It is said of *Goliath*, that his height was six cubits and a span, which being understood of the *Geometrical cubit*, will make him fifty four foot high, and consequently his head must be about nine foot in the height or diameter of it, which must needs be too heavy for *David* to carry. 1 Sam. 17. 4.

Others not satisfied with this solution, think they have found a better answer, by asserting that the stature of mankind being considerably larger in the first ages of the world, therefore the measure of the cubit must be larger likewise, and perhaps double to now what it is, which will much enlarge the capacity of the *Ark*. But neither will this afford any reasonable satisfaction. For if they will suppose men to be of a much bigger stature then, 'tis but reasonable that the like should be supposed of other animals also; in which case this answer amounts to nothing.

Others will have the sacred cubit to be here intended, which is said to be a hands breadth longer then the civil cubit, *Ezech. 43. 13*. But there is not any reason or necessity for this. And 'tis generally believed, that the sacred cubit was used only in the measure of sacred Structures, as the *Tabernacle* and *Temple*.

This seeming difficulty is much better solved by *Joh. Buteo* in the *Traet de Arca Noe*, wherein supposing the cubit to be the same with what we now call a foot and a half, he proves Mathematically that there was a sufficient capacity in the *Ark*, for the containing all those things it was designed for. But because there are some things liable to exception in the Philosophical part of that discourse, particularly in his enumeration of the species of Animals, several of which are fabulous, some not distinct species, others that are true species being left out; therefore I conceive it may not be improper in this place to offer another account of those things.

It is plain in the description which *Moses* gives of the *Ark*, that it was divided into three stories, each of them of ten cubits or fifteen foot high, besides one cubit allowed for the declivity of the roof in the upper story. And 'tis agreed upon as most probable, that the lower story was assigned to contain all the species of beasts, the middle story for their food, and the upper story, in one part of it, for the birds and their food, and the other part for *Noah*, his family and utensils.

Now it may clearly be made out, that each of these stories was of a sufficient capacity for the containing all those things to which they are assigned.

For the more distinct clearing up of this, I shall first lay down several tables of the divers species of beasts that were to be received into the Ark, according to the different kinds of food, wherewith they are usually nourished, containing both the number appointed for each of them, namely, the clean by sevens, and the unclean by pairs, together with a conjecture (for the greater facility of the calculation) what proportion each of them may bear, either to a Beef, or a Sheep, or a Wolf; and then what kind of room may be allotted to the making of sufficient Stalls for their reception.

Beasts feeding on Hay.			Beasts feeding on Fruits, Roots and Insects.			Carnivorous Beasts				
Number.	Name.	Proportion to Bees.	Number.	Name	Proportion to Sheep.	Number.	Name	Proportion to Wolves.		
						Breadth of the Stalls.		Breadth of their Stalls.		
		Breadth of Stalls feet				feet		feet		
2	Horse	3	20	2	Hog	4	2	Lion	4	10
2	Ass	2	12	2	Baboon	2	2	2	2	10
2	Camel	4	20	2	Ape	2	2	2	2	8
2	Elephant	8	36	2	Monky			2	2	8
7	Bull	7	40	2	Sloth			2	2	6
7	Urus	7	40	2	Porcupine			2	2	6
7	Bifons	7	40	2	Hedghog	7	20	2	2	6
7	Bonafus	7	40	2	Squirril			2	2	6
7	Buffalo	7	40	2	Ginny pig			2	2	6
7	Sheep	1		2	Ant-bear	2		2	2	6
7	Stepciferos	1	30	2	Armadilla	2		2	2	6
7	Broad-tail	1		2	Tortoise	2		2	2	6
7	Goat	1						2	2	6
7	Stone-buck	1	30			21	20	2	2	6
7	Shamois	1						2	2	6
7	Antilope	1						2	2	6
7	Elke	7	30					2	2	6
7	Hart	4	30					2	2	6
7	Buck	3	20					2	2	6
7	Rein-deer	3	20					2	2	6
7	Roe	2	36					2	2	6
2	Rhinocerot	8						2	2	6
2	Camelopard	6	30					2	2	6
2	Hare	2						2	2	6
2	Rabbet	2						2	2	6
2	Marmotto	2						2	2	6
		92	514					27	72	

In this enumeration I do not mention the Mule, because 'tis a mungrel production, and not to be reckoned as a distinct species. And tho it be most probable, that the several varieties of Bees, namely that which is stiled *Urus*, *Bifons*, *Bonafus* and *Buffalo*, and those other varieties reckon-

ed under *Sheep* and *Goats*, be not distinct species from *Bull*, *Sheep*, and *Goat*; There being much less difference betwixt these, then there is betwixt several *Dogs*: And it being known by experience, what various changes are frequently occasioned in the same species by several countries, diets, and other accidents: Yet I have *ex abundanti* to prevent all cavilling, allowed them to be distinct species, and each of them to be clean Beasts, and consequently such as were to be received in by sevens. As for the *Morse*, *Seale*, *Turtle*, or *Sea-Tortoise*, *Crocodile*, *Senembi*, These are usually described to be such kind of *Animals* as can abide in the water, and therefore I have not taken them into the *Ark*, tho if that were necessary, there would be room enough for them, as will shortly appear. The *Serpentine-kind*, *Snake*, *Viper*, *Slow-worm*, *Lizard*, *Frog*, *Toad*, might have sufficient space for their reception, and for their nourishment, in the Drein or Sink of the *Ark*, which was probably three or four foot under the floor for the standings of the Beasts. As for those lesser Beasts, *Rat*, *Mouse*, *Mole*, as likewise for the several species of *Insects*, there can be no reason to question, but that these may find sufficient room in several parts of the *Ark*, without having any particular Stalls appointed for them.

Tho it seem most probable, that before the *Flood*, both Men, Beasts and Birds did feed only upon Vegetables, as may appear from that place, *Gen. 1. 29, 30.* And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat, compared with *chap. 9. 3.* Where after the *Flood*, when the productions of the Earth were become of less efficacy and vigor, and consequently less fit for nourishment, God saith to *Noah*, Every moving thing that liveth, shall be meat for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things. Yet because this proof is not so very cogent to convince a captious Adversary, but that he may still be apt to question, whether the Rapacious kinds of Beasts and Birds, who in the natural frame of their parts are peculiarly fitted for the catching and devouring of their prey, did ever feed upon herbs and fruits; Therefore to prevent such Cavils, I shall be content to suppose that those *Animals* which are now *Pradatory* were so from the beginning: upon which, it will be necessary to enquire, what kind of food might be proper and sufficient for them, during their abode in the *Ark*. Now 'tis commonly known, that the *ruminant kind* are most usually the prey for the *rapacious kind* of beasts.

It appears by the foregoing tables, that the beasts of the *rapacious carnivorous kinds*, to be brought into the *Ark* by pairs, were but forty in all, or twenty pairs, which upon a fair calculation are supposed equivalent, as to the bulk of their bodies and their food, unto twenty seven *Wolves*; but for greater certainty, let them be supposed equal to thirty *Wolves*: and let it be further supposed, that six *Wolves* will every day devour a whole *Sheep*, which all Men will readily grant to be more then sufficient for their necessary sustenance: According to this computation, five *Sheep* must be allotted to be devoured for food each day of the year, which amounts in the whole to 1825.

Upon these suppositions there must be convenient room in the lower story

story of the *Ark* to contain the forementioned sorts of beasts which were to be preserved for the propagating of their kinds, besides 1825 *Sheep*, which were to be taken in as food for the *rapacious Beasts*.

And tho there might seem no just ground of exception, if these beasts should be stow'd close together, as is now usual in Ships, when they are to be transported for any long voyage; yet I shall not take any such advantage, but afford them such fair Stalls or Cabins as may be abundantly sufficient for them in any kind of posture, either standing, or lying, or turning themselves, as likewise to receive all the dung that should proceed from them for a whole year.

And that the *Ark* was of a sufficient capacity for these purposes, will appear from the following *Diagram*. In which there is a partition at each end of the *Ark*, marked A A, of fifteen foot wide, and the breadth of the *Ark* being seventy five foot; these partitions must contain in them five *Areas* of fifteen foot square, and an *Area* of five foot square, being sufficient to contain four *Sheep*; therefore one of fifteen foot square must be capable of thirty six *Sheep*; Allowing one of these *Areas* at each end for stairs, there will eight of them remain, (*viz.* four at each end) to be reckoned upon for the containing of *Sheep*; which eight will be capable of receiving 288 *Sheep*.

Besides these partitions, at the end there are five several passages marked B B, of seven foot wide for the more convenient access to the several Stalls; the four *Areas* on the side marked C C, designed for Stalls, are each of them eighteen foot wide, and about two hundred foot long. And the two middle *Areas* marked D D, are each of them twenty five foot wide, and about two hundred foot long.

Supposing the two middle *Areas* to be designed for *Sheep*; an *Area* of twenty five foot square must be capable of a hundred, and there being sixteen of these, they must be capable of 1600 *Sheep*, which being added to the former number of 288 will make 1888. somewhat more then 1825 the number assigned for those that were to be taken in for food.

The four side *Areas* marked C C, being each of them eighteen foot wide, and two hundred foot long, will be more then sufficient to contain the several beasts which were to be preserved for the propagating of their kind; for which in the foregoing Tables their is allotted to the length of their Stalls only six hundred and six foot, besides the largeness of the Stalls allotted to each of them. So that there will be near upon two hundred foot overplus, for the reception of any other beasts, not yet enumerated or discovered.

As for that fashion of the *Keel* of Ships now in use, whereby they are fitted for passage through the Waters, and to endure the motion of the Waves: This would not have been convenient for the business here designed; The *Ark* being intended only for a kind of *Float* to swim above water, the flatness of its bottom, did render it much more capacious for the reception of those many living Creatures, which were to be contained in it. And tho towards the end of the Flood when it began to abate, God is said to *Make a wind to pass over the Earth, whereby the waters were asswaged*, Gen. 8. 1. Yet 'tis not likely that in the time of the deluge, when the whole Earth was overflowed, that there should be any such rough and boisterous winds as might endanger a Vessel of this Figure; such winds usually proceeding from dry Land.

From

From hence it may be evident, that there is sufficient room in the



of the *ARK*, rather than to find sufficient room for those several species of *Animals* already known. But because it may be reasonably presumed, that there are several other species of beasts and birds, especially in the undiscovered parts of the world, besides those here enumerated, therefore 'tis but reasonable to suppose the *Ark* to be of a bigger capacity, than what

... to contain the forementioned sorts of beafts which



God is said to *Make a wind to pass over the Earth, whereby the waters were asswaged*, Gen. 8. 1. Yet 'tis not likely that in the time of the deluge, when the whole Earth was overflowed, that there should be any such rough and boisterous winds as might endanger a Vessel of this Figure; such winds usually proceeding from dry Land.

From

From hence it may be evident, that there was sufficient room in the lower story for the convenient reception of all the sorts of beasts that are yet known, and probably for those other kinds that are yet unknown to these parts of the World,

The next thing to be cleared up, is the capacity of the second story for containing a years provision of food. In order to which 'tis to be observed, that the several beasts feeding on hay, were before upon a fair calculation supposed equal to ninety two *Beeves*: but to prevent all kind of Cavils which may be made at the proportioning of them, let them be as a hundred, besides the 1825. *sheep* taken in for food. But now because these are to be devoured by five *per diem*, therefore the years provision to be made for them, is to be reckoned but as for half that number, *viz.* 912. These being divided by seven to bring them unto a proportion with the *Beeves*, will amount to 180, which added to the former hundred make 280, suppose three hundred. So then according to this supposition, there must be sufficient provision of hay in the second story to sustain three hundred *Beeves* for a whole year.

Now 'tis observed (saith *Buteo*) by *Columella*, who was very well versed in the experiments of Husbandry, that thirty or forty pound of hay is ordinarily sufficient for an *Ox* for one day, reckoning twelve ounces in the pound. But we will suppose forty of our pounds. And 'tis asserted by *Buteo* upon his own tryal and experience, that a solid cubit of dried hay, compressed, as it uses to be, when it hath lain any considerable time in Mows or Reeks, doth weigh about forty pound; so that for three hundred *Beeves* for a whole year there must be 109500. such cubits of hay, (*i. e.*) 365. multiplied by 300. Now the second story being ten cubits high, three hundred long, and fifty broad, must contain 150000. solid cubits, which is more by 40500. then what is necessary for so much compressed hay; and will allow space enough both for any kind of beams and pillars necessary for the fabric, as likewise for other repositories, for such fruits, roots, grain or seed, as may be proper for the nourishment of any of the other *Animals*. And likewise for such convenient passages and apertures in the floor as might be necessary for the putting down of the hay to the Stalls in the lower story. From which it is manifest that the second story was sufficiently capacious of all those things designed for it.

And then as for the third story; there can be no colour of doubt, but that one half of it will be abundantly sufficient for all the species of birds, tho they should be twice as many as are enumerated in the foregoing tables, together with food sufficient for their sustenance, because they are generally but of small bulk, and may easily be kept in several partitions or Cages over one another. Nor is there any reason to question, but that the other half would afford space enough both for *Noah's* family and utensils.

Upon the whole matter, it doth of the two, appear more difficult to assign a sufficient number and bulk of necessary things, to answer the capacity of the *Ark*, rather than to find sufficient room for those several species of *Animals* already known. But because it may be reasonably presumed, that there are several other species of beasts and birds, especially in the undiscovered parts of the world, besides those here enumerated, therefore 'tis but reasonable to suppose the *Ark* to be of a bigger capacity, than what

what may be sufficient for the things already known, and upon this account it may be asserted, that if such persons who are most expert in Philosophy or Mathematicks, were now to assign the proportions of a Vessel that might be suitable to the ends here proposed, they could not (all things considered) find out any more accommodate to these purposes, than those here mentioned.

From what hath been said it may appear, that the measure and capacity of the *Ark*, which some Atheistical irreligious men make use of, as an argument against the Scripture, ought rather to be esteemed a most rational confirmation of the truth and divine authority of it. Especially if it be well considered, that in those first and ruder ages of the World, when men were less versed in Arts and Philosophy, and therefore probably more obnoxious to vulgar prejudices than now they are, yet the capacity and proportions of the *Ark* are so well adjusted to the things it was to contain; whereas if it had been a meer humane invention, 'tis most probable, that it would have been contrived according to those wild apprehensions, which (as I said before) do naturally arise from a more confused and general view of things, as much *too big*, as now such men are apt to think it too little, for those ends and purposes to which it was designed.

CHAP. VI.

The Parts of Animate Bodies ; whether I. More Peculiar, or II. More General.

∫. I:
PECULIAR
PARTS of
Animate Bo-
dies.

Under this Head of PECULIAR PARTS of *Animate Bodies* are comprehended all the Parts that belong to the whole kind of *Plants*: But as to *Animals*, it contains onely such as are peculiar to some of them, not common to all. And these are comprehended with the others under the same Head, because I could not otherwise place them conveniently to my purpose: They are distinguishable by their relation to

{ *Plants*; as being
 { LASTING PARTS. I.
 { ANNUAL PARTS. II.
 { KINDS OF FRUIT. III.
 { *Animals*; belonging chiefly unto
 { SWIMMING *Animals*. IV.
 { FLYING *Animals*. V.
 { GOING *Animals*. VI.

I. By

I. By **LASTING PARTS** of *Plants* are meant *such as* do usually continue during the life of the Plant, and are not renewed every year. And because the chief of these is styled **WOOD**, therefore may that be here adjoynd by way of affinity. These are distinguishable by their Fabric and Consistence, together with their Position and Shape; being either more

I. LASTING PARTS of Plants.

Hard and Solid; considered according to the Position; as to the

Earth, wherein Plants do grow; being either
 { Within it; to which may be adjoynd those parts in the body of the Plant which have some analogy to Roots.

- 1. { ROOT, Radical, radicate, eradicate.
- { KNOT, Knurle, Knag.

{ Without it; the upright part above ground; || either the greater, upon, and from which the branches do grow: or the lesser; growing up from the same root.

- 2. { STOCK, Stem, Trunk, Body, Stalk, Stnb, Stump.
- { SUCKER, Shoot.

Plant it self, shooting from the Stem of it; || whether greater and spread: or less, and pointed, being common likewise to Fishes, &c.

- 3. { BRANCH, Sprig, Sion, young Shoot, Graft, Bough, Arm of a Tree, Slip, Lop.
- { THORN, Prickle, spinous.

Shape and Figure; || more cylindrical and stiff: or more taper and flexile.

- 4. { STICK, Staff, Stake, Cudgel, Scepter, Mace, Crozier, Virg, Leading-staff, Truncheon, Battoon, Rest, Scatch, Crutch, Helus, Perch, Tally.
- { WAND; Twig, Rod, Switch, Pole.

soft.

{ Not dissolvable; || outward: or inward.

- 5. { RINDE, Bark, Pill.
- { PITH.

{ Dissolvable, by Water, or by Fire; being || either of an aqueous: or an unctuous nature.

- 6. { GUM.
- { RESIN.

Liquid; of a || more watery: or more unctuous consistence.

- 7. { JUICE, Sap, succulent.
- { BALSAM.

Z

II. By

II. ANNU-
AL parts of
Plants.

II. By ANNUAL Parts are meant such as are renewed every year ; which are either

More principal ; those parts whereby Plants do propagate their kinds.

Antecedent to the Seed ; either that most tender part of a Plant, considerable for its beauty and colour, adverting to the first rudiments of the Seed : or that which is answerable to this in Willows and Nut-trees, &c.

1. } FLOWER, Blossom, Bloom, blown, Nosegay, Posy.
} CATKIN, Palm.

The Seed it self ; in respect of the

Parts belonging to it, and encompassing it ; || either the most soft and succulent ; betwixt the outward skin and the inward seed vessel : or the most hard crustaceous part containing the seed.

2. } PULP.
} STONE, shell.

Thin part for covering : or Oblong, for Defence.

3. } HUSK, Hull, Shell, skin, Chaff, Boled.
} BEARD.

Aggregate of Fruit or Seed ; of a Figure || more gross and confused : or more narrow, oblong, and taper.

4. } CLUSTER, Bunch, Pannicle.
} EAR, Spike, Spire, Bent.

Less principal ; to be further distinguished by the Figure, in respect of

Thickness or Thinness ; either such as are more thick, namely the first little swellings in the growth of a Plant, or of the parts of it : or such as are more thin, namely those laminated parts, belonging either to Plants themselves, or to their flowers.

5. } SPROUT, Bud, shoot, burgeon, pullulate, repullulate, germinate,
} put forth, spring forth.
} LEAF, Foliage, Blade.

Length ; whether such as are

Proper to the Flower ; the greater, standing up singly in the middle of the flower : or the lesser, being small threddy filaments within the flower, whereof there are usually many together.

6. } STILE.
} STAMEN, tust.

Common to other parts of the plant ; || either those small stems, upon which flowers and leaves do grow : or those kinds of threddy shoots, by which climbing Plants do take hold of and twist about the things that stand next to them

7. } STALK, Footstalk, shank.
} TENDREL, Clasper.

Hollowness ; containing within it, either || the leaves of the flower : or the fruit.

8. } CUP, Perianthium.
} PERICARPIUM.

III. By

III. By FRUITS are meant those more Succulent parts of Plants, III. Kinds of which are either the *Receptacles of Seed*, or else the *Seeds themselves*; to FRUITS. which may be adjoined by way of affinity, the general name denoting the EXCRESCENCES of Plants, as Galls are of Oken leaves, &c.

Fruits may be distinguished into such as are

Receptacles of Seed.

Eaten commonly by men; whose eatable part is covered with a Soft Skin.

Without Stones; being generally a larger fruit.

1. APPLE, *Pomiferous*.

With Stones; || either the greater kind, containing one single stone encompassed with an esculent pulp: or the less, growing either in Clusters, or dispersedly on Trees, Shrubs and Herbs, containing generally several small seeds or stones in the pulp or husk of it.

2. SPLUM, *Pruin, Pruniferous*.

BERRY, *Bacciferous*.

Hard Shell; namely that kind of fruit, whose only esculent part is inclosed in a hard covering.

3. NUT, *Nuciferous*.

Not eaten commonly by men, but by beasts.

Consisting of one only Seed, in a Seed-vessel; || roundish: or flat-figured.

4. MAST, *Acorn, Pannage*.

KEY.

Containing several Seeds; being || more solid: or hollow.

5. SCONE, *Apple*.

COD, *Husk, Pod, Shell, Shale, siliquous*.

Seed; || being the most minute kind of Fruit, whereby Plants propagate their Kinds; or the Inmost parts of Seeds.

6. GRAIN, *Corn, Kern*.

KERNEL.

The Peculiar parts of Animals here enumerated are said to be such as belong chiefly, not only, to the several kinds of *Swimming, Flying, Going Animals*; because there are some under each Head that belong also to other Animals. So *Spawn* and *Crust* belong to *Insects*, and some *Beasts*, as well as to *Fish*. So *Trunk* or *Proboscis*, and *Egg* do belong to some *Going Animals*, as well as to *Flying*. So doth *Embryo* to a *Bat* and all *Viviparous Fish*, as well as to *Going Animals*. But these Parts are more commonly and generally found amongst those Kinds under which they are listed.

IV. Parts peculiar To SWIMMING ANIMALS.

IV. Those *Parts peculiar* chiefly to SWIMMING ANIMALS, to which Custom hath ascribed distinct names, do serve either for their *Outward Covering*; with respect to different Magnitudes.

{ Lesser; being a *Thin lamin.*

1. SCALE.

{ Greater; || opening usually upon a *Joint*, as in Oysters, &c. or an entire *Armature*, without such opening, as in Lobsters, &c.

{ SHELL, *Testaceous.*

2. { CRUST-aceous, *Shell.*

Respiration; those *Opening parts on the sides of the Head*, which are thought to supply the place of Lungs.

3. GILL.

Progressive motion; serving either to

{ *Direct this motion*; by feeling such objects as lye in the way, being long *prominencies*, standing off from the head, common to several *Insects.*

4. FEELERS, *Horns, Antenna.*

{ *Assist in this motion*; whether of

Swimming; as in most kinds of *skinned and scaly fish.*

Internal; a thin membrane filled with air, by the help of which *Fishes poise themselves in the water.*

5. SWIMMING BLADDER.

{ *External*; || either those *thin broad substances*, standing off from the body of the *Fish*: or those *long slender parts* belonging to these

{ FINN.

6. { RAY, *Radius, Pinnula.*

{ *Going*; as in *crustaceous exanguious Animals.*

7. CLAW.

{ *Procreation*; belonging either to the || *Males*: or *Females.*

8. { MILT, *Soft row.*

{ SPAWN, *Hard row.*

V. The

V. The *Parts peculiar TO FLYING ANIMALS* are either

Not fleshy; such as serve for

Outward covering, which is done by small *oblong bodies*, with *hair-like branches* growing from both sides of them, the bottom of which is a kind of a *hollow Cylinder* like a reed.

1. { FEATHER, *Plume, callow, sledge, pluck.*

{ QUILL.

Progressive motion; which in such kind of Creatures is twofold.

{ *Flying*; which is done by those *parts fastned on the shoulders*, by the *motion of which they strike the Air*: These are generally an aggregate of Feathers; but in Bats and Flies of a *Skinny consistence*. To which may be adjoyned that aggregate of *hindermost Feathers*, whereby they *steer themselves* in their Flight.

{ SWING.

2. { STRAIN, *Tail.*

{ *Going*; by a *Foot with several Toes* || *divided*: or *united by some film* for their better help in *Swimming*.

{ STALON, *Pounce, Claw, Clutch.*

3. { FLAT FOOT, *Palmipede.*

{ *Feeding and Fighting*; || the *mouth* of a Bird: or a kind of *hollow tube* through which some things suck their nourishment.

{ BEAK, *Bill.*

4. { TRUNK, *Proboscis, Snout.*

{ *Fighting onely*; of a *sharp figure*; || either *on the side of the Leg*: or *in the Tail*, counted *poisonous*.

{ SPUR.

5. { STING, *Prickle.*

{ *Procreation*; || a *roundish body covered with a shell*: or a *yellowish case* containing a *Maggot*, which is transmuted into a *Moth* or *Butterfly*.

6. { SEGG, *Nit, Flyblow.*

{ CHRYSALITE, *Aurelia.*

Fleshy; belonging to the

{ *Fore-part*; and placed either || *on the top of the head*: or *under the Jaw*.

{ SCOMB, *Crest.*

7. { GILL, *Wattle.*

{ *Hinder-part*; || either that *Protuberance about the end of the Back-bone*: or that *Cavity or Glandule* in it containing an *unctuous substance* for the *suppling of the Feathers*.

8. { RUMP.

{ OIL-BOX.

V. Parts peculiar TO FLYING ANIMALS.

VI. The

VI. Parts peculiar TO GOING ANIMALS.

VI. The Parts peculiar belonging TO GOING ANIMALS are such as serve for

Outward covering; considerable according to the

More general name; denoting a small oblong flexile body, growing Plant-like out of the skin: or *Aggregates of these*, growing thick together and curled.

1. } HAIR.
 } WOOL.

Particular kinds; || either a more big and stiff kind of hair: or the more small and softer kinds of hairy substances, sometimes ascribed to Feathers.

2. } BRISTLE.
 } DOWN, Lint.

Aggregates; more proper to Hair: or to Wool.

3. } FLURR, Ermin, Minivor, &c. Timber.
 } FLEECE, Flu.

Hairy parts; || on the Chin or Face: or on the Neck.

4. } BEARD, Mustach, Whisker.
 } MANE, Crest.

Progressive motion; whether || in whole or cloven-footed Animals: or in multitudes or clawed Animals.

5. } SHOOF.
 } NAIL, Claw.

Fighting; the foremost part serving for offence against greater Animals: or the hindermost part serving for defence against Insects.

6. } HORN, Head, goring.
 } TAIL, Scut, Dock, Crupper, Single of Deer.

Procreation; the young in the Womb before its birth: or the bag wherein it is contained.

7. } EMBRYO, child in the Womb.
 } SECUNDINE, After-birth.

OF GENERAL PARTS.

¶ II. BY GENERAL PARTS of Animals are meant such as are more common to the whole kind, or at least the more perfect kinds, as Beasts and Men; there being several parts enumerated under this head, as Milk, Marrow, Bone, Gristle, Tooth, Dug, Rib, Navel, all under the fifth Difference, and some under the sixth, which are not common to all sorts of Insects, Fishes, and Birds. These are distinguishable into

{ Homogeneous.
 } CONTAINED. I.
 } CONTAINING. II.
{ Heterogeneous.
 } External.
 } HEAD. III.
 } TRUNK. IV.
 } LIMB. V.
{ INTERNAL. VI.

I. CON-

I. CONTAINED HOMOGENEOUS PARTS are such kind of fluid Bodies as are distinguishable by their various Consistences and Uses, and not by any difference of Shape or Figure; because, being liquid, they have no Shape of their own, but must be contained *termino alieno*. They are either more

I. CONTAINED HOMOGENEOUS PARTS.

Thin and Aerial.

1. SPIRIT - *nows.*

Liquid and Fluid; being either

More limpid; and of an aqueous transparency, || for *diluting* and attenuating the Humors: or a prepared Juice for *nourishing* the several parts.

2. } SSERUM, *Whey.*

2. } SUCCUS NUTRITIUS.

More opacous and thick.

Not generally diffused; being *useful* either for

Nutrition; || a whitish humor in the Mesentery *extracted from the food before sanguification*: or receiving a farther digestion in the breasts for the nourishment of the Fœtus.

3. } SCHYLE.

3. } MILK, *Cream, Breastings, milch, Dairy.*

Generation; || *common to both sexes*: to which may be adjoyned that excrementitious moisture proper to some Females.

4. } SPERM, *Seed, seminal.*

4. } MENSTRUA, *Courses.*

Diffused through the whole, and mixed together in one Mass; considered either according to the

General name; denoting that *red juice* in the bodies of the more perfect Animals.

5. BLOOD, *Crimson.*

Particular kinds; of which this whole mass is said to consist, commonly stiled the four *Humors*, and according to the old Theory, esteemed to be either

Hot; and || *moist*: or *dry*.

6. } BLOOD, *Sanguin.*

6. } CHOLER, *Gall.*

Cold; and || *moist*: or *dry*.

7. } SPHLEGM, *pituitous.*

7. } MELANCHOLY, *Choler adust.*

More consistent; || *in the Head*, the organ of the inward Senses: or *in the Cavity of the Bones*, for the moistning of them.

8. } BRAIN.

8. } MARROW, *medullary.*

II. CON-

II. CONTAINING
HOMOGENEOUS
PARTS.

II. CONTAINING HOMOGENEOUS PARTS are distinguishable by their Qualities of Hardness and Softness, or by their Figures and Uses; being either of a

More hard Consistence;

{ For strengthening of the Fabric; || either the most hard and dry: or less hard; both devoid of Sense

1. { BONE, *Skull,*
GRISTLE, *Cartilage.*

{ For uniting of the Bones and Muscles; || either oblong: or the extremity of the Muscle affixed to the part which is to be moved.

2. { LIGAMENT.
TENDON.

More soft Consistence; being either

{ Thin and broad; for covering of || the outward parts: or the inward parts.

3. { SKIN, *Cuticle, Fell, Hide, Pelt, Slough, flay, excoriate, gall.*
MEMBRANE, *Film, Pannicle, Tunicle, Skin, Pericardium, Pericranium, Peritonæum.*

Oblong and narrow;

{ Hollow; for conveyance of the Blood || to the Heart: or from the Heart.

4. { VEIN, *Venal.*
ARTERY - *all.*

{ Solid; for conveyance of the Spirits, serving for sense: or those small hair-like-bodies of which the Muscles consist.

5. { NERVE, *Sinem.*
FIBRE, *Grain, Filament.*

Crafs; of no determinate Figure; useful for

{ Motion; according to the name, || more general: or particular.

6. { FLESH, *Parenchyma, carnal, Carnosity, incarnate.*
MUSCLE, *Brawn.*

{ Preserving from Heat and Cold: or the Percolation of some humors.

7. { FAT, *Suet, Tallow.*
GLANDULE, *Kernel, Emunctory, Almond, Bur, Sweet-bread, Nut.*

V. The

III. Amongst *External containing Heterogeneous parts*, that which is the chief, being the Seat and Residence of the Soul, is the HEAD: To which may be opposed the other part styled BODY, *Carcass*.

The parts of the Head are either

- More general; || either the fore-part less hairy: or the hinder-part more hairy.
1. { FACE, *Visage, Aspect, Countenance, Favour, Look, Minc, Physiognomy, Feature, Vizard, Mask.*
 - { PATE, *Scalp, Noddle, Sconce, Scull, Brain-pan.*

More particular parts of the Head and Face are either

More properly Organical; for

Sense; whether such parts as are

External; used for

Seeing, or Hearing.

2. { EYE, *Ocular, optic, see, view, look, kenn, behold, gaze, pore.*
- { EAR, *Lug, bear, bearken, auricular.*

Tasting, or Smelling: || either that Sciffure of the Face through which we breath and receive our nourishment: or that hollow prominence, through which we breath and smell.

3. { MOUTH, *Chaps, muzzle, oral, devour.*
- { NOSE, *Snowt, Nostril, smell.*

Internal; used for

Tasting, Speaking, or Eating;

Convex; || either that of a soft Fleshy Substance, whereof there is but one: or that of a most hard and dry consistence, whereof there are many.

4. { TONGUE, *lick.*
- { TOOTH, *Fang, Tusk, bite, gnaw, nibble, Holders, Grinders.*

Concave; either the upper inward part of the Mouth: or the open passage through the Neck into the middle region of the Body.

5. { PALATE, *Roof.*
- { THROAT, *guttural, jugular.*

Less properly Organical; but contributing to the making up the Fabric of the Face; distinguishable by their various Positions into

Upper and fore-right; || Extremity of the Face: or Protuberance over the Eye.

6. { FOREHEAD, *Brow, Front.*
- { EY-BROW.

Lateral; || towards the middle: or towards the upper parts.

7. { CHEEK, *Jole.*
- { TEMPLES.

Lower;

Fore-right; || either the upper and lower Extremity of that Sciffure which makes the Mouth: or the Extremity of the Face.

8. { LIP.
- { CHIN.

Lateral;

9. { JAW, *Chap, Mandible, Jole.*
- { PLACE OF TONSILLÆ.

IV. Of the TRUNK.

IV. By TRUNK is meant the middle part of *the Body*, considered abstractly from *Head and Limbs*. The *Parts of the Trunk* are distinguishable by their various Positions being either

Upper; towards the top of the Trunk.

Not determined to fore or hinder part, but common to both; || the Stem-like of the Head: or the upper Convexity of Breast and Back.

1. } SNECK, Nape, Dulap.
 } SHOULDER, Scapulary.

Determined to the

Fore-part; || more general: or more specially the glandulous part designed for milk in females.

2. } BREAST, Pectoral, Bosom.
 } DUG, Udder, Teat, Nipple, Pap, Breast.

Hinder-part; more general: or more specially the Bones of it.

3. } BACK.
 } VERTEBRA, Spondyl, spinal, Chine.

Middle.

Hinder-part; || the direct Muscles: or transverse Bones.

4. } LOIN, Chine.
 } RIB.

Side-part; || more general: or more specially the lower part of it.

5. } SIDE, Lateral, collateral.
 } FLANK, Rand.

Fore-part; more general: or more specially the concave middle part of it.

6. } BELLY, Paunch, Pannel, Peritœnum.
 } NAVEL, Umbilical.

Lower;

Fore part; the concave part || between the belly and thighs: or seat of the Privities between the thighs.

7. } GROIN.
 } SHARE, Twist.

Hinder-part; || more general: or specially the Cavity.

8. } BUTTOCK, Breech, Haunch, Ham.
 } FUNDAMENT, Dock.

V. By

V. By LIMM or *Member* is meant any special part designed for Action, ^{V. Of the LIMMS.} moveable upon, and distinguishable by its Joints: for which reason the word JOINT may be annexed to it by way of affinity, one being the thing moved, and the other the thing upon which the motion is made.

They are either

Upper Limm.

Innermost: or next to the Trunk, with its Joint.

1. { ARM.
SHOULDER.

Middlemost.

2. { SCUBIT.
ELBOW, Pinion.

Outermost.

3. { HAND -le, wield, Manual, manage, Palm, Fist, Clutch, Grasp,
Hast, Hilt, Glove.
WRIST.

Lower Limm.

Innermost: or next to the Trunk.

4. { THIGH, Hip, Ham, Haunch, Peste.
HUCKLE.

Middlemost.

5. { SHANK, Leg, Shin, Calf.
KNEE.

Outermost.

6. { FOOT, Hock, Trotter, tread, trample, stamp, Instep.
HEEL, Calcitrate, kick, Pastern.

Common both to upper and lower Limm; the Joints of which may be distinguished by the order of first, second, or third: or innermost, middlemost, or outermost.

7. { FINGER, Toe, Thumb.
KNUCKLE.

VI. Of the
INWARDS.

VI. *Containing Heterogeneous Internal parts, called INWARDS, Entrails, Bowels, Foy, Pluck, Purtenance, Umbels, Haslet, Garbage, Giblets, reckoning from the uppermost, may be distinguished by their Order, Shape and Uses, into*

Upper; towards the Summit of the Body.

Hollow and oblong; for the conveyance of the || Nourishment: or of the Breath.

1. { GULLET.

1. { WIND-PIPE, *Rough Artery, Weasand.*

Massie and more solid; within the Breast; for || Blood-making: or Breathing.

2. { HEART, *Cordial, Core, Pericardium.*

2. { LUNGS, *Lights.*

Thin and broad; for partition || transverse, betwixt the upper and lower Belly: or direct, betwixt the Lobes of the Lungs.

3. { DIAPHRAGM, *Midriff.*

3. { MEDIASTINE.

Lower; distinguishable

Both by their Shapes and Uses.

Hollow; || wide, but not long, for containing and digesting of Food: long, but not wide, for conveying of the Food and Excrement.

4. { STOMACH, *Maw, Paunch, Ventricle, Craw, Crop, Gorge, Pouch, Gizzard, Tripe.*

4. { GUT, *Entrails, Bowels, Garbage, Chitterling, Colon.*

Massie and solid; for separating of || Choler: or of Melancholy.

5. { LIVER, *Hepatic.*

5. { SPLEEN, *Milt.*

Thin and broad; by which the Guts are || connected: or covered.

6. { MESENTERY.

6. { CAUL, *Kell.*

By their Uses alone, as being for,

Separating the Urine: or containing the Urine or the Gall.

7. { KIDNEY, *Reins.*

7. { BLADDER, *Vesicle.*

Generation; denoting || the parts for Generation: or the Glandules for preparing the Sperm.

8. { PRIVITIES, *Genitals, Pizzle, Tard, Fore-skin, Prepuce.*

8. { TESTICLE, *Stone, geld, spay, Eunuch.*

Conception in Females, namely, the part containing the Fætus.

9. WOMB, *Mother, Matrix, hysterical, uterine.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Concerning the Predicament of Quantity, viz. I. Magnitude.
II. Space; and III. Measure.

The chief notions belonging to the Predicament of Quantity are reducible to these general Heads; } MAGNITUDE.
SPACE.
MEASURE.

OF MAGNITUDE.

The word MAGNITUDE is intended to signify all the notions of continued Quantity: to which may be adjoined by way of affinity the word EXTENSION, by which is meant that kind of Quantity whereby a thing is said to have *partem extrapartem*, one part out of another, being the same thing with the former under another Consideration. ϕ. I.

Magnitudes are distinguishable according to their

- { DIMENSIONS. I.
- { MUTUAL RELATIONS to one another. H.
- { AFFECTIONS, in respect of Figure; whether
 - { SIMPLE. III.
 - { Compound; either
 - { LINEARY. IV.
 - { PLANARY. V.
 - { SOLIDARY. VI.

As for *Oration*, which is enumerated in the usual Systems as one of the Species of Quantity; that is now by common consent acknowledged to be very improperly stiled Quantity; and therefore it is left out here, and referred to another place.

I. That kind of Quantity whereby the Magnitude of Bodies is to be measured, is called DIMENSION. To which may be adjoined upon account of Affinity, That notion of Quantity, whereby a thing is capable of being separated into several parts, DIVISION, distribute, part. I. DIMENSION.

Dimensions are of a four-fold difference.

The least of Magnitudes, so stiled by those who write *de Indivisibilibus*, as being in their account infinitely little.

1. POINT, Prick, Tittle, Punctilio, Ace, Jot, Whit.

The second kind, described by the flux of a point, or composed of infinite such points, is stiled.

2. LINE, delineate, rule.

The third, described by the draught of a line, or composed of infinite such lines.

3. SUPERFICIES, Plain, surface. To which may be annexed, that more particular notion of Superficies, called AREA, Plot, Bed, Page.

The fourth, described by the lifting up a Superficies, or composed of infinite Superficies.

4. SOLID, Body, Bulk.

By these may be expres'd those Algebraical notions of Absolute, Lineary, Quadratic, Cubic; and so, continuing this Table, Quadrato-Quadratic, Quadrato-Cubic, Cubo-Cubic, Quadrato-Cubo-Cubic, &c. as far as one pleases.

II. The

II. MUTUAL RELATIONS-

II. The MUTUAL RELATIONS of one Dimension to another are either of

Point to line; as being either in *the midst*: or *extremities* of it.

1. { CENTER.

{ POLE, Zenith, Nadyr.

Point to Lines, or Line to Plains; which do mutually *either meet*: or *intersect*.

{ VERTEX.

2. { INTERSECTION, Cut.

Line to Plain; or *Plain to Solid*.

{ *Angular*; being *either in the midst*: or *the extremities* of it.

{ DIAGONAL.

3. { SIDE.

{ *Round*; being either

{ *Extern*; *touching*: or *cutting* it.

{ TANGENT.

4. { SECANT.

{ *Intern*;

{ *Central*; *either more general, passing from side to side*: or particularly that which passes from *Pole to Pole*.

{ DIAMETER, Ray.

5. { AXIS.

{ *Not central*; *either from Periphery to Diameter*: or *from Periphery to Periphery*.

{ SINE.

6. { CHORD.

Line to Line, Plain to Plain, or Solid to Solid; having

Bare respect to one another in regard of

{ *Distance*; *either being equidistant*: or *else removing farther*: or *approaching nearer*.

{ PARALLEL.

7. { DIVERGING, Reclining.

{ CONVERGING, inclining.

{ *Position*; *making an Angle, oblique*: or *right*: or *parallel*.

8. { OBLIQUE, a-skue, a-slope, awry, Declivity, shelving, slant, splay, skue, slope, wry, steep, incline, lean, glance, swagg, a-squint, leer.

{ DIRECT, Erect, upright, perpendicular, advance, precipitate, headlong, down-right, up an end, set up, prick up.

{ TRANSVERSE, Cross, overthwart, thwart, traverse, point-blank.

Mutual Contact; *either returning from the other*: or *cutting through the other*.

9. { REFLECTED, Bound, rebound, recoil, repercussion, reverbate, rebuff.

{ REFRACTED.

III. To

III. To the Affections of Magnitudes, in respect of more SIMPLE FIGURE, may be adjoynd the general notion of FIGURE, *Shape, Feature, Fashion, Form, Frame, Scheme, Lineament, the Make, well set, or proportioned, transform, transfigure, deface, disfigure.*

III. SIMPLE FIGURE.

These Affections may be distinguished in: o such as belong

Onely to Lines drawn from point to point; || the nearest way: or not the nearest way

1. { STRAIGHTNESS, *Right, direct, point-blank.*
 { CROOKEDNESS, *Curve, a-wry, hooked, bow, bend, wry, embow, winding, indirect, fetch a compass.*

To lines and Plains; whether considered

Absolutely; in

General; contained within || one line, whose every part is equally distant from the same Center: or three or more lines, whose extremities touch one another.

2. { CIRCLE, *Periphery, Circumference, environ, encircle, surround, Ring, Randle, Epicycle.*
 { ANGLE, *Corner, Coyn, Nook, Elbow, Polygon.*

Special; of the Angular, || whether of ninety degrees: or more: or less.

3. { RIGHT ANGLE.
 { SOBTUSE, *blunt, dull,*
 { ACUTE, *sharp, keen, whet.*

Respectively; in Bodies whose superficies is composed || either all of straight lines: or of lines bending in the midst, outward: or inward.

4. { PLAIN, *level, flat, even.*
 { CONVEX, *prominent, gibbous, protuberant, turgid, embowed.*
 { CONCAVE, *Hollow, Cavity, Pit, Hole.*

To Plains or Solids, of

Simple Figure; whose superficies is || Circular: or Angular of equal sides.

5. { SPHERE, *Orb, Globe, Ball, Bullet, Round, Bullet, Pomander, Pomel, Bede*
 { CUBE, *Dy.*

Mixed Figures; described either by the

Lifting up || of a Circle: or of an Angular plain.

6. { CYLINDER, *Bar, Column, Cann, Cannon, Role.*
 { PRISM, *Bar, Wedge.*

Laying on, in progression from a Point, infinite Plains || circular: or angular.

7. { CONE, *Taper, Spire, Steeple, Shaft, Pinnacle.*
 { PYRAMID, *Spire, Steeple, Shaft, Pinnacle, Obelisk.*

To Lines, or Plains, or Solids; denoting either

The different Sections of a Cone, being cut || either parallel to the sides of it: or besides the Parallel either way.

8. { PARABOLA *-icall.*
 { HYPERBOLE.
 { ELLIPSIS, *oval.*

The revolution of a Line about || a Cone: or Cylinder.

9. { SPIRAL, *Serpentine, turbinated, wreath, coyling, worn.*
 { HELIX, *Winding.*

IV. COM-

IV. Compound Figures LINEARY.

IV. COMPOUND FIGURES of Magnitude LINEARY by unclosed Lines, are either

More Simple; by

{ One Line; whether || *solid*: or *hollow*.

1. { SPIN, *Gad, Nail, Peg, Tag, Tack, Tenter, Needle, Probe.*

{ HOLE, *Hollow, Pore, Vent, Meash, Orifice, Meuse, punch, perforate, run thorough.*

Two lines;

{ The end of one meeting with the end of the other; || either *convex*: or *concave*.

{ *Sharp*;

2. { TOOTH, *Cusp, Point, Neb, Scrag, Tine, Temon, Cog, ingrail, indented.*

{ NOTCH, *Nick, Nock, crenated, Gap, batcht, inveck, indented.*

{ *Blunt*.

3. { PROTUBERANCE, *Prominence, Process, Stud, Boss, Excrescence, Gibbous, Crump, Bunch, Knob, Rub, jutting, rising, tuberos, standing out, stick out, goggle, copped, turgid, Brow, Hillock, Knob, Knot, Node, Cragg, Scrag, Lobe, gorbellied, heave, swell, strut.*

{ DENT, *Dimple, Sinking, Dock, Crease, indent, Hole, Pit.*

{ The end of one with the *midst* of the other *meeting*: or the *midst* of one with the *midst* of the other *cutting*.

4. { FIGURE of the letter T, *Crutch.*

{ CROSS, *Decussation, athwart, Turn-stile.*

Three Lines; at

{ *Several points making Angles*; either || *on the same side*: or *on diverse sides*.

5. { STAPLE.

{ WINDLE.

{ *The same point || meeting, or cutting*; which is applicable likewise to more lines than three.

6. { TUFT, *Lock, Tassel, Tresses, Thrum, Hassack, Nap, Rug, Fringe.*

{ ASTERISC.

More Compound;

{ *Distinctly*;

{ *Pin* || with *versatil Pin*: or with *versatil Lamin.*

7. { WHIP, *Flail, Scourge.*

{ FLAG, *Fane, Banroll, Penon.*

{ *Pin* || with *Tooth* or *Protuberance*, &c. or with *Notch* or *Dent*.

8. { HOOK, *Crook, Clasp, Hasp, Tatches, Flook, Tenter, Cramp-iron.*

{ FORK, *Prong, horned.*

{ *Mixedly*, with some kind of *Alternation*; || either with *Protuberance* and *Dent*: or with *Staple* and its *reverse*.

9. { SUNDULATED, *waved, winding.*

{ CRENATED, *Battlement.*

V. Com-

V. Compound Figures of Magnitude PLANARY, expressible by closed Lines, may be distinguished into such as do either

V. Compound Figures PLANARY.

Comprehend Superficies.

Straight; either of three: or of four Angles.

1. TRIANGLE.

SQUARE, Quadrangle, Quadrate, Diamond figure, Rhomb-oid, Lozenge, Parallelogram.

Curve; either || Round: or Oblong.

2. RING, Ferule, Hoop, Annulet, Collet, Rundle, Rowel.

LOOP, Button-hole, Eye, Link, Noose, Halter.

Mixed; being either || part of a Ring with one straight: or a whole Ring with several Diameters.

3. BOW.

WHEEL.

Consist in being Superficies; as the precedent Figures fluxed into breadth: So the Flux of a

Pipe: or a Hole, do make

4. LAMIN, Flake, Leaf, Board, Plank, Lath, Plate, Schedule, Scrole, Sheet, Wafer, Cake, Leam, Flap, Label, Coit.

CHINK, Crevice, Fissure, Cleft, Crack, Cranny, Chap, Flaw, Rift, Split, Slit, Loop-hole, cleave, spring a leak.

The FIGURE T or Cross and Asterisc, do make

5. STRESSEL, Table.

PINION, Nut.

Cusp: or Notch, do make.

6. EDG, sharp.

GUTTER, Chamfer.

Protuberance: and Dent.

7. RIDGE, Bank, Dam, Bridge, Edg, Ledg.

FURROW, Ditch, Dike, Kennel, Channel, Foss, Trench, Dock, Drein, Cut, Dimple, Rivel, Shriuel, Wrinkle, rumple, pucker, Pleit,

Staple and Windle

8. FORM.

STEP, Grees.

Square and Ring.

9. TUBE SQUARE.

TUBE ROUND, or Pipe, Spout, Trunck, Tunnel.

VI Compound Figures SOLIDARY.

VI. *Compound Figures of Magnitude Solidary*, may be distinguished into such as are either

Intern; denoting the inner parts of a Magnitude to be || either *full of small Cavities*: or to be *one great Cavity*: or to have *no Cavity*.

1. { *POROUSNESS*, *Spunginess*, *fungous*, *sinking*, *hollow*.
- { *HOLLOWNESS*, *Cavity*, *concave*, *Grot*, *Cave*, *Den*.
- { *MASSINESS*, *solid*, *Bulk*.

Extern; compounded either of

Sphere or Cube, with || *Cylinder*: or with *Cone*.

2. { *BOTTLE*, *Button*, *Bolt-head*.
- { *PIN*, *beaded*.

Cylinder or Prism, with

Diverse Figures; whether || *Cube and Pyramid*: or *Cone and Pyramid*.

3. { *PEDESTAL*.
- { *TURRET* or *Tent*, *Tower*, *Pinnacle*.

Another of the same kind; either || *perpendicular*: or *transverse*.

4. { *GUDGEON*.
- { *MALLET*.

Gone with Cone; having || *Base to Base*: or *Vertex to Vertex*.

5. { *SBUOY FIGURE*.
- { *HOUR-GLASS FIGURE*.

Elliptic; representing the figure of a Sphere crushed, || either *about the midst by a Hoop*: or *at the ends by two opposite Plains*.

6. { *SOVAL*, *Elliptical*.
- { *BOWL*.

Spirals: or *Helixes*.

7. { *SBOTTOM*, *Clue*, *glomerate*, *wind about*.
- { *SKEIN*, *Hanke*, *Reel*.

Of SPACE.

II. **T**He word SPACE, *Scope*, *Room*, *Compass*, *Interim*, *Interval*, (according to the common use of it) is a name importing the more general notion of that wherein any thing is contained or done;

Comprehending both { *Time*.
 { *Place*.
 { *Situation*.

I. TIME.

I. By TIME, *Tract*, *Tide*, *Process*, *Opportunity*, *Season*, *Continuance*, is meant continued successive Quantity, having for its common term, INSTANT, *Moment*, *Trice*, *Nick*.

This is distinguishable according to the

Simple differences of it.

1. { *PRESENT*, *at this time*, *now*, *immediately*, *instantly*, *current*, *ready*.
- { *PAST*, *expired*, *former*, *fore-going*, *ago*, *already*, *even now*, *heretofore*, *gone*, *over*, *out*, *a-late*, *erewhile*, *long since*.
- { *FUTURE*, *time to come*, *after-time*, *hereafter*, *presently*, *anon*, *by and by*, *shortly*, *straitway*, *ere long*, *henceforth*, *process of time*, *after a long while*.

Mixed

time:
ther.
rary,

previ-
decef

zeom;

r

, Neo:
, late,

erate,
ge.

, pre-
medi-
on, rid
, spe-

te, di-
, after
e day.

bence
oned.

, stay,
nnial,

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Mixed relations of it.

Comparative; betwixt

The Existings of several things; whether || both together in the same times: or whether in diverse times, so that one is before or after the other.

- 2. { SIMULTANEOUS, of the same time, Synchronism, contemporary, compatible, consist, together, concomitant.
- { DISTANT, { PRECEDING, antecedent, former, foregoing, previous, Priority, before, take place, get the start, Predecessor, premise.
- { SUCCEEDING, latter, Posteriority, succedaneous, hinder, follow, go after, Successor.

The Considerations of the same thing at several times; whether Past; || little: or much.

- 3. { NEWNESS, Renovation, innovate, renew, anew, Neoteric, Neophyte, novel, Novice, Puny, modern, fresh, upstart, green, late, last, a little while ago.
- { OLDNESS, ancient, Antiquity, pristine, senior, stale, inveterate, of long standing, yore, obsolete, out of date, a long while ago.

Future; || little: or much

- 4. { SOONNESS, sudden, early, rath, betimes, forthwith, shortly, presently, estsoon, quickly, in a trice, out of hand, imminent, immediate, incontinent, instant, ready, anticipate, accelerate, put on, rid way, in the turning of a hand, twinckling of an eye, timely, speedily, in hast, after a little time.
- { LATENESS, tardy, last, adjourn, defer, delay, put off, out of date, dilatory, procrastinate, prolong, prorogue, protract, respite, retard, after (a long while, far in the day.

Absolute;

Particular;

Determinate; expressing || at what time a thing was: or from whence (it is to be reckoned.

- 5. { DATE.
- { EPOCHA, Hegira.

Indeterminate; expressing only the

Continuing of it; || a great: or little time.

- 6. { PERMANENCY, lasting, abiding, continuing, durable, stay, remain, persevere, enduring, incessant, indelible, perennial, tedious, hold out, of standing.
- { TRANSITORINESS, fading, flitting, frail, glance, transient, temporary, short, for a spirt, for a little while, quickly gone.

Recurring of it; || many: or few times.

- 7. { FREQUENCY, often, ever and anon, thick, se, common, recourse, resort.
- { SELDOMNESS, rare, scarce, strange, unusual, thin, desuetude.

Universal;

Collective; when a thing continues || throughout the whole time: or only some intermediate parts of it.

- 8. { PERPETUITY, continual, incessant, still, at all times, alwayes.
- { AT TIMES, temporary, by snatches, by fits, bout, ever and anon, now and then, respit, sometimes.

Distributive; when a thing exists || in every part of time: or not in any part of it.

- 9. { SEVERNESS, Eternity, endless, for ever and ever, alwayes.
- { NEVERNESS,

II. PLACE.

II. The Space wherein any thing is contained, is called PLACE, *Room, local, standing, station, precinct, set, put, position, lay, dispose, pitch, plant Guns, dislocate, Prospect.*

It is distinguishable, as the former, according to the more
{ Simple differences of it; denoting that place; || *wherein* we are: or *out*
of *which* we are.

1. { PRESENCE, *face to face, at hand, here, hand to hand, confront, rea-*
{ ABSENCE, *Mich, away, non-residence.* (dy, residence.)
Mixed relations of it.

{ Comparative; betwixt the

{ Existence of *several things*; || whether *both together in the same place:*
or *in divers places.*

2. { CONTIGUITY, *touch, contact, hit, joyn, close, grazing.*

{ DISTANCE, *off, keep off, bear off, stave off, way off, set farther,*
stand away.

{ Consideration of *Distance or Place* interposed, according to the diffe-
rences of || *Little*: or *Much.*

3. { NEARNESS, *Vicinity, Propinquity, Proximity, nigh, next, close, ad-*
{ adjacent, *adjoyn, neighbour, imminent, impendent, immediate, ready*
at hand, accost, draw on, approach, at, by, hard-by, besides, hithermost.

{ REMOTENESS, *far, fariber, aloof, wide of, distant, outmost, ultri-*
(*mate, great way off.*)

{ Absolute;

{ Particular.

{ Determinate; expressing what is the particular place || *to which a*
thing belongs: or *whence it began.*

4. { HOME, *Scene.*

{ RISE, *Source, Country, Original, Spring, Root.*

{ Indeterminate; expressing only

{ The *taking up of* || *a great*: or *little place.*

5. { SAMPLENESS, *spacious, large, burly, wide, vast.*

{ NARROWNESS, *close, scantness, strictness, restrained.*

{ The *occurring in* || *many*: or *few places.*

6. { SOBVIOLISNESS, *common, rise, thick.*

{ RARENESS, *seldom, scarce, thin.*

{ Universal.

{ Collective; when a thing is continued || throughout the *whole place:*
or is only in *some parts* of it.

7. { CONTINUANCE, *produce, subsist, along, close.*

{ DISCONTINUANCE, *by coasts, sparsim, cease, pause, respite,*
leak off, intermit, interrupt.

{ Distributive; when a thing is in || *every place*: or *none.*

8. { SUBIQUITY, *Omnipresence.*

{ NULLIBIETT.

III. The

III. The mixed Notion made up of *Position* and *Place*, or the Application of the parts of a Body to the parts of Place, respectively, is styled **SITUATION**, *Seat, set, site, lying, standing, pitch, plant, Position, placing*; to which may be annexed, by way of affinity, that respect of the imaginary face of a thing towards some other thing or place, called **VERGENCE**, *tending, leaning, inclining, hanker, toward, upon that hand, Rhombe.*

These are either more

General; respecting || the *Universe*: or the *four chief terms* of it.

- 1. { **EAST**, *Orient.*
- { **WEST**, *Occidental.*
- 2. { **NORTH**, *Septentrional, Arctic.*
- { **SOUTH**, *Meridional, Antarctic.*

Special; with relation to the several parts of any thing, consider'd as a *Line*; the *interjacent* part: or those which are most remote from each other.

- 3. { **MIDDLE**, *Intermediate, Mean, Core, Heart, Waist, main body, Noon, between both, Interim, Interval.*
- { **EXTREME**, *Term,* { **END**, *final, last, extremity, ultimate, surcease, last, end, utter,* { *terminate, expire, in fine.*
- { **BEGINNING**, *First.*
- { **utmost.**

Superficies; the outmost parts of which, being considered either with relation to *the thing it self*: or some *other thing* to which it is adjoined, is commonly styled

- 4. { **SIDE**, *Flank, Wing, Cheek, lateral, collateral, Limb, Rim, Brim, Brink, Edge-wise, Hem, Ridg, Skirt, List, Selvage, Welt, Gard, Eaves, Battlement.*
- { **MARGIN**, *Limit, Marchest, Border, Verge, Meer, Bound, Term, Front-ier, Land-mark, adjacent, abutt, confine, Purliew.*

Body;

In general; either as to such parts as are

- { *Higher*: or *Lower.*
- 5. { **SUPPER-SIDE**, *Ridge, above, vertical.*
- { **UNDER-SIDE**, *lower, neather, bottom.*
- { *Within*: or *Without.*
- 6. { **IN-SIDE**, *internal, intrinsecal, inward, inner, inmost, intestine,*
- { **OUT-SIDE**, *external, extrinsecal, outward, outmost, utter, ut-*
- { *most, Surface, superficial, exterior, ambient.*

Living Bodies; specially men, with relation either to

The Head: or *Foot.*

- 7. { **STOP**, *Tip, Head, Crown, Upper end, Knap, Apex, Vertical, Chapter.*
- { **BOTTOM**, *Base, Lower end, Pedestal, Foot, Sole.*

The Face: or *Back.*

- 8. { **FORE-PART**, *Front, Frontispiece, Prow, Van-tguard, Van-*
- { *ward, foreward.*
- { **HINDER-PART**, *Back, Rere, rereward, endorse, last, Poop,*
- { *Posterior,*

The right hand: or *left hand.*

- 9. { **RIGHT SIDE**, *Dexter, Starrbord.*
- { **LEFT SIDE**, *Sinister, Larrbord.*

Of

OF MEASURE.

ð. III.
MEASURE.

Those several relations of *Quantity*, whereby men use to judge of the *Multitude or Greatness* of things, are styled by the name of MEASURE, *Dimension, mete, survey, Rule*; to which the relative term of PROPORTION, *Portion, Rate, Tax, Size, Scantling, Pittance, Share, Dose, Meß, Symetry, Analogy, commensurate, dispense, allot, adapt*, is of some Affinity, signifying an equality or similitude of the respects that several things or quantities have to one another. They are distinguishable into such as respect either

{ MULTITUDE. I.
MAGNITUDE. II.
GRAVITY. III.
VALOR. IV.
Duration.

{ More GENERALLY CONSIDERED. V.

{ As RESTRAINED TO LIVING CREATURES. VI.

I. MULTI-
TUDE.

I. To the *Measure* whereby we judge of the MULTITUDE of things may be annexed NUMBER, *enumerate, reckon, compute, muster, count, re-count, Tale, tell, Arithmetic, Cyphering*. If the way of Numeration were now to be stated, it would seem more convenient to determine the first Period or Stand at the number *Eight*, and not at *Ten*; because the way of Dichotomy or Bipartition being the most natural and easie kind of Division, that Number is capable of this down to an Unite, and according to this should be the several denominations of all other kinds of Measures, whether of Capacity, Gravity, Valor, Duration. So eight Farthings would make a Penny, eight Pence a Shilling, eight Shillings an Angel, eight Angels a Pound. So eight Grains should make a Scruple, eight Scruples a Dram, eight Drams an Ounce, eight Ounces a Pound, &c. But because general custom hath already agreed upon the decimal way, therefore I shall not insist upon the change of it.

The different degrees of Number generally received, are these.

- 1 ONE, *Ace, Unite, Once, First, Imprimis, Single.*
- 2 TWO, *a Couple, a Brace, a Pair, a Yoke, Second-ly, Twice, Double, Twofold, Bipartite.*
- 3 THREE, *a Leash, Ternary, Trey, Third-ly, Tertian, Thrice, Treble, Threefold, Tripartite, Trine-ity.*
- 4 FOUR, *Fourth-ly, Quartan, Quaternion, Fourfold, Quadruple, Quadrupartite, Quartile.*
- 5 FIVE, *Fifth-ly, Quintuple, Fivefold.*
- 6 SIX, *Sixth-ly, Sixfold, Sextuple, Sextile, Senary.*
- 7 SEVEN, *Seventh-ly, Septuple, Sevenfold.*
- 8 EIGHT, *Eighth-ly, Octuple, Eightfold.*
- 9 NINE, *Ninth-ly, Ninefold.*

How other numbers besides these here enumerated may be expressed both in *writing* and *speech*, see hereafter, Chap.

II. Measures

II. Measures of *Magnitude* do comprehend both those of Length, and of Superficies or Area, together with those of Solidity; both comprehended in that which is adjoyned, *viz.* the word *CAPACITY*, *bold, contain.* The several Nations of the World do not more differ in their Languages, then in the various kinds and proportions of these Measures. And it is not without great difficulty, that the Measures observed by all those different Nations who traffick together, are reduced to that which is commonly known and received by any one of them; which labour would be much abbreviated, if they were all of them fixed to any one certain Standard. To which purpose, it were most desirable to find out some *natural Standard*, or *universal Measure*, which hath been esteemed by Learned men as one of the *desiderata* in Philosophy. If this could be done in *Longitude*, the other Measures might be easily fixed from thence.

II. MAGNITUDE.

This was heretofore aimed at and endeavoured after in all those various Measures, derived from natural things, though none of them do sufficiently answer this end. As for that of a *Barly corn*, which is made the common ground and original of the rest, the *magnitude* and *weight* of it may be so various in several times and places, as will render it incapable of serving for this purpose; which is true likewise of those other Measures, an *Inch*, *Palm*, *Span*, *Cubit*, *Fathom*, a *Foot*, *Pace*; &c. none of which can be determined to any sufficient certainty.

Some have conceived that this might be better done by subdividing a *Degree upon the Earth*: But there would be so much difficulty and uncertainty in this way as would render it unpracticable. Others have thought, it might be derived from the *Quick-silver experiment*: But the unequal gravity and thickness of the *Atmosphere*, together with the various tempers of Air in several places and seasons, would expose that also to much uncertainty.

The most probable way for the effecting of this, is that which was first suggested by Doctor *Christopher Wren*, namely, by *Vibration of a Pendulum*: Time it self being a natural Measure, depending upon a revolution of the *Heaven* or the *Earth*, which is supposed to be every-where equal and uniform. If any way could be found out to make *Longitude* commensurable to *Time*, this might be the foundation of a *natural Standard*. In order to which,

Let there be a solid Ball exactly round, of some of the heaviest metals: Let there be a String to hang it upon, the smallest, limberest, and least subject to stretch: Let this Ball be suspended by this String, being extended to such a length, that the space of every Vibration may be equal to a second Minute of time, the String being, by frequent trials, either lengthned or shortned, till it attain to this equality: These Vibrations should be the smallest, that can last a sufficient space of time, to afford a considerable number of them, either 6, or 500 at least; for which end, its passing an arch of five or six degrees at the first, may be sufficient. The *Pendulum* being so ordered as to have every one of its Vibrations equal to a second minute of time, which is to be adjusted with much care and exactness; then measure the length of this String, from its place of suspension to the Centre of the Ball; which Measure must be taken as it hangs free in its perpendicular posture, and not otherwise, because of stretching: which being done, there are given these two Lengths, *viz.* of the *String*, and of the *Radius* of the Ball, to which a third Proportional must be found out; which

which must be, as the length of the String from the point of Suspension to the Centre of the Ball is to the Radius of the Ball, so must the said Radius be to this third : which being so found , let two fifths of this third Proportional be set off from the Centre downwards, and that will give the Measure desired. And this (according to the discovery and observation of those two excellent persons, the Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, President of the Royal Society, and *Mon. Huygens*, a worthy Member of it) will prove to be 38 *Rhinland* Inches, or (which is all one) 39 Inches and a quarter, according to our *London* Standard.

Let this Length therefore be called the *Standard* ; let one Tenth of it be called a *Foot* ; one Tenth of a Foot, an *Inch* ; one Tenth of an Inch, a *Line*. And so upward, Ten Standards should be a *Pearch* ; Ten Pearches, a *Furlong* ; Ten Furlongs, a *Mile* ; Ten Miles, a *League*, &c.

And so for Measures of *Capacity* : The *cubical* content of this Standard may be called the *Bushel* : the Tenth part of the Bushel, the *Peck* ; the Tenth part of a Peck, a *Quart* ; and the Tenth of that, a *Pint*, &c. And so for as many other Measures upwards as shall be thought expedient for use.

As for Measures of *Weight* ; Let this cubical content of distilled Rain-water be the *Hundred* ; the Tenth part of that, a *Stone* ; the Tenth part of a Stone, a *Pound* ; the Tenth of a Pound, an *Ounce* ; the Tenth of an Ounce, a *Dram* ; the Tenth of a Dram, a *Scruple* ; the Tenth of a Scruple, a *Grain*, &c. And so upwards ; Ten of these cubical Measures may be called a *Thousand*, and Ten of these Thousand may be called a *Tun*, &c.

As for the Measures of *Mony*, 'tis requisite that they should be determined by the different Quantities of those two natural Metals which are the most usual materials of it, viz. *Gold* and *Silver*, considered in their Purity without any *alloy*. A Cube of this Standard of either of these Metals may be styled a *Thousand* or a *Talent* of each ; the Tenth part of this weight, a *Hundred* ; the Tenth of a Hundred, a *Pound* ; the Tenth of a Pound, an *Angel* ; the Tenth of an Angel, a *Shilling* ; the Tenth of a Shilling, a *Peny* ; the Tenth of a Peny, a *Farthing*.

I mention these particulars, not out of any hope or expectation that the World will ever make use of them, but only to shew the possibility of reducing all Measures to one determined certainty.

These measures of **MAGNITUDE** (to which may be annexed the Notion of **CONTENT**) may be reduced to these Heads.

1 LINE.	6 FURLONG.
2 INCH.	7 MILE.
3 FOOT.	8 LEAGUE.
4 STANDARD.	9 DEGREE.
5 PEARCH.	

Each of which is *applicable* either to *Longitude*, *Area*, or *Bulk* : the last of which comprehends the Measures of *Capacity*.

III. GRAVITY.

III. Measures of **GRAVITY** (to which may be annexed for affinity the *thing by which Gravity is measured*, styled **WEIGHT**, *Poize*, *counterpoise*, *Plummet*, &c.) may be distributed into these kinds.

1 GRAIN.	6 STONE
2 SCRUPLE.	7 HUNDRED.
3 DRAM.	8 THOUSAND.
4 OUNCE.	9 TUN.
5 POUND.	

IV. The

IV. The Gradual differences of that common Measure of the VA- IV. VALOR. LUATION or worth of all vendible things (to which may be adjoined that which is used as this common Measure, styled MONY, Cash, Coin, Bank, Treasure, pecuniary, Mint, Stamp, Medal, Counter, Purse,) may be distinguished into

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 FARTHING, <i>Dodkin.</i> | 5 POUND. |
| 2 PENY. | 6 HUNDRED. |
| 3 SHILLING. | 7 THOUSAND. |
| 4 ANGEL. | |

V. Unto the Measure of TIME may be adjoined for its affinity the V. TIME. word which signifies the Permanency of any thing in its existence, from its beginning to its end, DURATION, *abide, continue, persist, endure, hold out, last long, persevere, everlasting, survive.*

Time is usually distributed by the Revolution of the heavenly Bodies, or rather of the Earth and Moon, into such Spaces as are required to a revolution of the

Earth in its Orb; according to the

Whole

1. YEAR, *Twelvemonth, Anniversary, Annual, Biennial, &c.*

Parts; considerable as being the proper seasons for the Growth and ripening of Vegetables.

2. SPRING, *Vernal.*

SUMMER.

Decaying of Vegetables, according to a lesser: or greater degree.

3. AUTUMN, *Fall of the Leaf, Harvest.*

WINTER, *Hybernal, hyemal.*

Moon in its own proper course about the Earth: to which may be adjoined the usual name given to the fourth part of this.

4. MONTH, *Menstrual.*

WEEK, *Sennight, Fortnight.*

Earth about its Axis; according to the

Whole

5. DAY NATURAL, *Quotidian.*

Parts;

Greater;

Time while the Sun continues above: or below the Horizon.

6. DAY ARTIFICIAL, *Diurnal.*

NIGHT, *Nocturnal, Pernoclation, lodge.*

Part of the day artificial, former: or later.

7. MORNING, *Mattins, early, dawning, betimes.*

AFTERNOON, *Evening.*

Lesser parts of time; being each of them the 24th part of a natural day, called an Hour: or the 60th part of an hour.

8. HOUR, *Horary.*

MINUTE.

VI. AGE.

VI. Life-time, or the AGE of LIVING Creatures, (as particularly applied to Men, to which there is something answerable in other Animals; to which may be adjoined the word SECULUM, *Age, Estate, Generation,*) is, according to common use, distinguished by such Terms as do denote the gradual differences of it.

The *first and most imperfect State*, when || *destitute of the use of reason* : or *having but little use of it*. comprehending the two first ten years.

{ INFANCY, *Babe, Child, Cub.*

1. { CHILDHOOD, *Boy, Girl, Wench, green years.*

The *less imperfect Age*, subject to the sway of *Passions*; || *either more, or less*, containing the third and fourth ten years.

{ ADOLESCENCY, *adult, Lad, Springal, Stripling, Youth, Lass, Damofel, Wench.*

2. { YOUTH, *Juvenile, Younger.*

The *perfect Age as to the Body* : or the *declining Age of the Body*, but *most perfect for the Mind*, styled *vergens etas*, or the *Age of Wisdom*; the former comprehending the space betwixt the 40th and the 50th, and the latter containing the space betwixt the 50th and the 60th

{ MANHOOD, *virile, middle age.*

(year.

3. { DECLINING AGE, *elderly.*

The *last and most imperfect Age*, by reason of the decay of *Vigor*, which commonly happens both in *Body* and *Mind*, || *either according to the first and better part of it* : or the *last and worst part of this State*, reaching from the 60th to the 70th, and from thence for the

{ OLD AGE.

(time after.

4. { DECREPIDNESS, *Crone.*

CHAP. VIII.

Concerning the Predicament of Quality; the several Genus's belonging to it, namely, I. Natural Power. II. Habit. III. Manners. IV. Sensible quality. V. Disease; with the various Differences and Species under each of these.

Whether many of those things now called *Quality*, be not reducible to Motion and Figure, and the Situation of the parts of Bodies, is a question which I shall not at present consider. 'Tis sufficient that the particulars here specified are most commonly known and apprehended under that notion as they are here represented, and are still like to be called by the same names, whatever new Theory may be found out of the causes of them.

The several Genus's under this Predicament are such kinds of Qualities as are either

{ Internal; whether

{ Innate; NATURAL POWER.

{ Superinduced; considered more

{ Generally; styled by the common name of HABIT.

{ Specially; with respect to the customary Actions of men considered

{ External; denoting either

(as voluntary MANNERS.

{ Those more general affections of bodies which are the objects of SENSIBLE QUALITY. (sense.

{ Those special impotencies of living bodies, whereby they are disabled SICKNESS. (for their natural functions.

As

As for *Figure*, which by the common Theory is reduced under this Predicament, that; being a Qualification or *Modification of Quantity*, may more properly be referred thither.

OF NATURAL POWER.

Those kinds of *Natural innate Qualities*, whereby things are rendered able or unable to act or resist, according to their peculiar natures, are styled d. I.

{ NATURAL POWERS, *Faculty, Capacity, Endowment, Talent, Gift, Ability, Strength, Energy, Force, Virtue, may, can.*
 { IMPOTENCIES, *Disability, Incapacity, invalid, unable, weak, infirm, lame, dead.*

These Natural Powers may be distributed into such as are

More particular; viz. the Faculties that are

- { RATIONAL. I.
- { Sensitive.
- { INWARD. II.
- { OUTWARD. III.
- More general; being either
- { SPIRITUAL. IV.
- { Corporal; relating to the good of the
- { INDIVIDUUM. V.
- { SPECIES. VI.

I. Those Faculties whereby we are enabled to apprehend and compare the general natures of things as to Truth and Falshood, Good and Evil, and to demean our selves accordingly towards them, are styled I. RATIONAL FACULTIES.

{ RATIONAL, *Reasonable, Ratiocination.*
 { IRRATIONAL, *Unreasonable, brutish.*

These may be distinguished into

Apprehensive; whereby we are rendered able or unable to

Know and apprehend knowable things, Generals as well as Particulars, respecting in them Truth and Falshood.

{ UNDERSTANDING, *Intellect, Mind, mental, apprehend, comprehend, perceive, conceive, reach, resent, Sentiment.*

1. { IDIOTICALNESS, being as a *natural Fool, Changeling, Innocent*

Compound and compare Notions together, so as to make a right estimate of things and consequences.

{ JUDGMENT, *Judicious.*

2. { INJUDICIOUSNESS, *simple, Silly.*

Apply general Principles to particular cases, being a kind of practical Judgment or Memory relating to matters of Duty.

{ CONSCIENCE.

3. { UNCONSCIONABLENESS, *Searedness, Profligateness, moral, Insensibility.*

Motive; whereby we do rationally follow any thing as good, or fly it as evil: or being without any such motion.

{ WILL, *Desire, List, Option, Vote, Wish, Mind, Pleasure, covet, voluntary.*

4. { LISTLESNESS, *no mind to.*

II. INTERNAL SENSES.

II. INTERNAL SENSES are so styled, because they belong to the *interiour parts*, and are conversant about internal and *absent* as well as *present* things. Whether there be any such real Faculties in the Soul as are mentioned under this and the preceding Head, is not here to be debated. 'Tis sufficient that common experience doth acquaint us with such various operations of the Mind, and that general custom hath agreed upon such names for the expressing of them.

These are likewise distinguishable into

Apprehensive; whereby we are rendred *able* or *unable* for the *Receiving of impressions from the outward Senses*.

1. { COMMON SENSE, *perceive, discern, apprehend, Sentiment, resent, conceive, discover, find.*

{ STUPOR, *Numness, amaze, astonish, narcotic, amuze, asleep, set on edge.*

2. { *Compounding and comparing what is communicated from the outward Senses.*

{ SPHANSIE, *Imagination, Conceit, fantastical, capricious, Phantasm.*

{ DOTAGE, *Delirium, Dizzard, Sot, besot.*

3. { *Retaining such impressions.*

{ MEMORY, *recolle^t, re-call, commemorate, remember, call or come to mind, put in mind, suggest, record, recount, con over, getting by heart, by rote, without book, at ones fingers ends, memorable, memorial, memorandum, mindful.*

{ FORGETFULNESS, *Oblivion, Unmindfulness, overslip.*

Motive; whereby, in order to our own Conservation, we *follow* or *fly* what is by the judgment of the Senses represented as *good* or *evil*.

4. { APPETITE, *Desire, Inclination, Concupiscence, Stomach, Longing, Lust, having a mind to.*

{ LOATHING, *fulsome, nauseate, glut, cloy, go against, queasie, squeamish, wambling, qualm, detest.*

III. EXTERNAL SENSES.

III. EXTERNAL SENSES are so styled, because they reside in the *exteriour parts* of the body, and do apprehend only external present things; which common opinion hath determined to the number of Five: (amongst which some are said to be

Commodious

For Discipline; whereby we discern

Light and Colour.

1. { SIGHT, *Vision, View, ken, Optic, descry, discern, espie, spie, peep, prie, see, perceive, look upon, behold, Glimpse, Spectacle, Spectator, Inspection, Revise, Prospect, first blush, visible, conspicuous.*

{ BLINDNESS, *Dimness, dark, poreblind, put out ones eyes.*

Sounds.

2. { SHEARING, *attend, hearken, listen, give ear, audible.*

{ DEAFNESS, *surd.*

For the trial of OUR Food at a distance.

3. SMELL, *Odor, Savour, Sent, Pomander, Perfume.*

Necessary for the

Immediate trial of our Food.

4. TAST, *Gust, Savour, Relish, Swack, Smatch, Tang, toothsome.*

Perception of tangible things.

5. TOUCH, *feel, contact, tactile, palpable, grope.*

{ NUMNESS, *Stupor, dead, torpid, asleep.*

Though common Language have not affixed particular names to the *impotencies* of some of these, yet they ought to be provided for as well as the rest.

IV. Those

IV. Those natural *Habitudes of the Soul or Spirit which render it fit or unfit for its proper functions*, are styled by that general name of **TEMPER-ature, -ament, Disposition, Spirit, Genius, Fancy, Humor, Vein, Quality, Condition, Constitution, Nature.**

IV. TEM-
PERS OF
SPIRIT.

These may be distinguished into such as are more

General; chiefly of *moral disposition*, denoting || *the goodness*: or *badness* of it.

- I. { **SINGENUITY**, *Good nature, Candor, candid, free, liberal, clear.*
- { **DISINGENUITY**, *Ill nature, Perverseness, thwart, cross, froward, untoward, wayward, awkward, refractory, untractable, wilful, stubborn, sul-
den, dogged, sturdy, stiff, restiff.*

Particular; as to

Action; denoting

Ability, or disability; aptitude, or ineptitude for it.

- 2. { **SPRIGHTLINESS**, *Wit, Vivacity, ingenious, brisk, lively, quick, acute, sharp, debonair, mercurial, pregnant, presentness of mind.*
- { **DULNESS**, *Stupidity, gross-witted, hard-headed, torpid, soft, thick, heavy, dazle, dolt, Block-head, Logger-head, Duncce, Sot, indocily dreaming.*

Attention: or *levity of mind* in it.

- 3. { **SERIOUSNESS**, *earnest, grave, sober, staid, sad, substantial, so-
lemn.*
- { **WANTONNESS**, *lightness, airy, playward, gamesom, dallying, sportful, trifling, lascivious, giddy, petulant, skittish, toying, Ramp, Gigg, Rigg, Gambol*

Aptitude or Ineptitude to moderate the

Irafcible appetite.

- 4. { **GENTLENESS**, *Tameness, Mildness, Meekness, Lenity, break, reclaim, tame, come to hand.*
- { **FERCENESS**, *Wildness, Haggard, Savage, barbarous, curfness, surly, eager, furious, dire, fell, grim, rough, source, keen, un-
tamed.*

Concupiscible appetite.

- 5. { **OPPOSITE TO RAPACITY**, *not rapacious.*
- { **RAPACITY**, *ravenous, voracious, greedy, Harpy, devour, preying.*

Ability or disability to attempt or resist difficulties.

- 6. { **STOUTNESS**, *Boldness, manful, redoubted, daring, sturdy, strenuous.*
- { **LAZINESS**, *sluggish, lither, lurden, Drone, dull, soft.*

Action and Passion, denoting an *ability or disability to endure and hold out both in acting and suffering.*

- 7. { **CHARDINESS**, *Tolerance, strenuous, robust, stout, sturdy, indu-
strious, painful.*
- { **NICENESS**, *Softness, Tenderness, Delicateness, Curiosity, fine, squeamish, effeminate, finical, dainty.*

V. Those

V. TEM-
PERS OF
BODY FOR
THE INDI-
VIDUUM.

V. Those CORPOREAL HABITUDES, whereby things are rendered *able or unable to act or resist for the good of the INDIVIDUUM*, are usually styled by those general names of *Temper, Complexion, Frame, State, Constitution, Disposition, Nature*.

These are distinguishable into such as concern,

- The just number of the parts; || *having all* : or *wanting some*.
1. { WHOLENESS, *Intireness, perfect, safe and sound, tite, consolidate, of one piece.*
 - { MUTILOUSNESS, *maimed, mangle, lame, lopped, crippled.*
- The nature of the whole or parts; being either
- Negative or Positive of
- Corruption.
2. { SOUNDNESS, *sanity, Healthiness, hail, heal, whole, clearness.*
 - { ROTTENNESS, *Putridness, Corruption, purulent, tainted, unsound, moulder, festered addle, Matter, rankle, suppurate, putresie, Carrion*
- Trouble to the sense of Feeling.
3. { SINDOLENCE, *Ease, lenitive, relaxation, clearness, lighten.*
 - { PAIN, *Ach, smart, ail, anguish, grief, ill at ease, sore, pang, thro, torment, torture, ake, excruciate, twing, twitch, fret, gripe, gird, racking.*
- Positive or Negative;
- General; relating to the state of the body, || *good* : or *ill*.
4. { VIGOR, *Vivacity, thriving, vegetous, flourishing, lusty, lively, sprightly, florid, quick, fresh, in heart, in good plight, in proof, pert, smart, crank, sturdy, revive.*
 - { DECAYING, *consume, wear, wast, drooping, fading, out of heart, flagging, languish, break, fail, going down, fall away, bring down or low, decline, impair, quail, abate, molder, pine, wither, perish, spend, corrupt.*
- Special; respecting the
- Plight of the fleshy parts, || *full* : or *sparing*.
5. { FATNESS, *plump, pampered, burly, corpu'ent, gross, foggy, purse, battle.*
 - { LEANNESS, *macilent, meagre, Starveling, flue, poor, bare, spare, thin, lank, gaunt, Rascal, scraggy, ghastly, pine, emaciate, fall away, Carrion, skin and bone.*
- Figure and colour of the external parts, || *right* : or *wrong*.
6. { BEAUTY-fulness, *Handsomness, Pulchritude, Comeliness, Elegance, Decency, fair, goodly, well-favoured, seemly, polite, quaint, pretty, graceful, lovely, personable.*
 - { DEFORMITY, *unhandsome, ill-favoured, ugly, uncomely, misbecoming, Indecorum, absurd, unseemly, mishapen, foul, squalid, Hagg, deface, disfigure.*
- Ability, or disability for Action or Passion.
7. { STRENGTH, *Force, Might, Validity, Puissance, robust, strenuous, stout, sturdy, in heart, main, corroborate, fortifie, recruit.*
 - { WEAKNESS, *Feebleness, Debility, Imbecility, Infirmity, disabled, faint, languid, dead, frail, out of heart, heartless, flagging, invalid, small, bring down or low, enervate, decline, enfeeble.*

Aptitude

Aptitude or ineptitude for Motion,

In a place.

8. { AGILITY, Nimbleness, Activity, Lightness, Volubility, quick, dexterous, Mercurial, restive, handy, man of his hands.
 { LUMPISHNESS, Unweildiness, dulness, groß, heavy, purste, Lob, Lubber, Slugg, Lozel.

To a place.

9. { SWIFTNESS, Fleetness, Celerity, Speed, fast, apace, sodain, quick, rapid, hurry, accelerate, hasten, cursory, by, expedite, run, send, whisk, post.
 { SLOWNESS, Heaviness, slackness, dull, slug, tardy, leisurely, softly, dilatory, retard, foreflow, delay, Lob, Lubber, lumpish, Lardan, torpid, unwieldy, gingerly.

VI. Such corporeal Habitudes as do concern the Propagation of the Species, do refer either to the

VI. TEM-
PERS FOR
PROPAGA-
TION OF
THE SPE-
CIES.

Kinds of things apt for Propagation, according to the

General name.

1. SEX, Kind, Gender, Epicene, Hermaphrodite.

Particular distribution into || more, or less noble.

2. { MALE, masculine, Buck, Bore, Dog, Gib, Cock, Milter, He.
 { FEMALE, feminine, Doe, Sow, Bitch, Hen, Spanner, She.

Disposition of things || for, or against Propagation.

3. { FRUITFULNESS, fertile -ity, fecund, prolifical, fructifise, rank, produce fruit.
 { BARRENNESS, Sterility, Unfruitfulness, infertile, blasting, blite:

State of things generated, when they || have attained the perfection they ought to have : or else are in a state of imperfection, by reason of excess, or defect.

4. { RIPENESS, Maturity, mellow, Precocity, stale, hatch.
 { SOVER-RIPENESS, fading, decaying, withering.
 { UNRIPENESS, immature, green.

Of

OF HABIT.

§. II. SUCH *superinduced Qualities*, whether infused or acquired, whereby the *natural Faculties* are perfected, and rendered more ready and vigorous in the exercise of their several Acts, according to the *more or less* perfect Degrees of them, are styled by the name of

Σ HABIT, *Endowment, enure, qualifie, Gift, Talent.*

Σ DISPOSITION, *Propensity, Proclivity, Promptitude, Proneness, Inclination, readiness, given to, addiction, fitness, aptitude.*

To the more general consideration of Habit may appertain

Those *States or Conditions* of life which either reward or enable men for vertuous Actions; comprehending the

Σ ENDS OR REWARD OF VERTUE. I.

Σ INSTRUMENTS OF VERTUE. II.

Those *Qualifications*, which, though they are not properly Vertues, yet do prepare for, and dispose unto, and, in other respects, circumstantiate Vertue it self, both in the *Habit* and *Operations* of it, and are therefore styled AFFECTIONS OF VERTUE, either

Σ INTELLECTUAL. III.

Σ MORAL. IV.

The *Kinds* of vertuous Habits, whether

Σ INFUSED, both Intellectual and Moral. V.

Σ ACQUIRED INTELLECTUAL. VI.

I. RE-
WARDS
OF VER-
TUE.

I. Those things which are due to the merit of *Vertue or Vice*, are styled

Σ REWARD, *Guerdon, Meed, Prize, Recompence.*

Σ PUNISHMENT, *Penalty, Penance, Judgment, Plague, Vengeance, inflict, suffer, impunity, scotsfree.*

These may be distinguished into such as are either more

General; viz. that state wherein a thing injoys as much perfection as it is capable of.

Σ HAPPINESS, *Felicity, Bliss, Blessedness, Beatitude, good, weal, welfare.*

I. Σ MISERY, *Unhappiness, Infelicity, Extremity, Calamity, Woe, Distress, Disaster, Affliction, Tribulation, Trouble, Plague, Judgment, Caitiff, Wretch, poor, pitiful, deplorable.*

Particular; relating to the reward of

Moral Vertue; in the enjoyment of those things that conduce to our *bene esse.*

External;

3. Σ PROSPERITY, *flourishing, thriving, auspicious, fortunate, happy, good luck, success, speed.*

Σ ADVERSITY, *Affliction, distress, tribulation, cross, disaster, infelicity, suffering, persecution, duress, fall, pressure, mischance, mishap, misadventure, misfortune, unfortunate, unlucky, unprosperous, inauspicious, sinister, dismal, ill luck or success.*

Internals,

Internal; || quiet, or disquiet of the Affections.

3. { CONTENTATION, *Tranquillity, Contentment, Serenity, Hearts-ease, Equanimity, Sedateness, Rest, be satisfied, acquiesce.*
 ANXIETY, *Discontent, thought taking, dump, trouble, anguish, disquiet, vexation, perplexity, streight, pinch.*

Christian Vertues and Graces; consisting in an everlasting Vision and Fruition of God.

4. { SALVATION, *Beatifical Vision, Heaven, Glory.*
 DAMNATION, *Condemnation, Hell, perdition.*

II. The INSTRUMENTS OF VERTUE, commonly styled the Goods of Fortune, requisite to the due exercise of the Acts of many Vertues, and one kind of Reward belonging to it, do concern either

II. INSTRUMENTS OF VERTUE.

Our Persons, and the being at our own disposal.

1. { LIBERTY, *Freedom, at large, deliver, release, inlarge, set free, rid, dispatch, ransom, redeem, manumise, emancipate, give one his head, scope, arbitrary, undetermin'd, unconfined, may, may chuse.*
 RESTRAINT, *confine, streighten, repress.*

Our Possessions; being either || sufficient, or insufficient, for our occasions and conveniencies, according to that rank and station whererein we are placed.

2. { RICHES, *Wealth, Opulence, Pelf, Means, Fortunes, Estate, thrive, Treasure, make, enrich, worth, well to pass.*
 POVERTY, *Necessity, Penury, Indigence, Need, Want, poor, empowerish, ruine.*

The sutableness of the things which we have or do, and that satisfaction which we receive by them.

3. { PLEASURE, *Delight, Delectation, Enjoyment.*
 UNPLEASANTNESS, *Grief, Trouble, displeasing.*

Our Names, and the esteem we have amongst good men.

4. { REPUTATION, *Credit, Countenance, Applause, Name, Honour, Vogue, report, Fame, redoubted, of Note, Glory, Renown, well-sounding.*
 INFAMY, *Disgrace, discredit, dishonour, disparage, defame, discountenance, shame, ignominy, Stain, Blot, Blemish, Slur, inglorious, illiberal, ignoble, notorious, ill reflexion, or sound, or name.*

Our Degrees; and the quality of our Conditions in relation to others; being either considerably above them, or below them.

5. { DIGNITY, *Promotion, Preferment, Advancement, Honour, Worship, Greatness, State, Post, Title, preeminence, upper-hand, High place, raise, exalt, illustrious.*
 MEANNESS, *Lowness, Obscurity, Baseness, Vileness, ignoble, plain, abase, debase, degrade, Abjection.*

Our Ability to protect our selves and others from injury, which is the usual result or consequent of the rest.

6. { POWER, *full, Potent-ate, Greatness, Interest, Strength, Might, Pui-sance, Mastery, Prevalence, Predominance, over-sway, rule-the-rost, bear a stroke.*
 IMPOTENCE, *weak, inconsiderable.*

III. AFFECTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL VERTUE.

III. AFFECTIONS of INTELLECTUAL VERTUE, may be distinguished by their reference to those two Faculties in the

Rational Soul, imployed for the gaining of Knowledge, viz.

Invention; which is || *rightly*, or *wrongly* disposed by.

1. { SAGACITY, *Perſpicacity, Sharpneſs, Subtilty, Dexterity, Wit, clear, quick, acute, ſearching, piercing, docil, towardsly, apt, prompt.*
 { DULNESS, *Stupidity, Heavineſs, groſs-witted, indocil, dreaming, Dolt, Dunce, Blockhead.*

Judgment; which is || *well diſpoſed*, by ſuch a temper of mind as doth incline a man to aſſent unto things upon ſuch evidence as is in it ſelf ſufficient: or *ill diſpoſed*, by ſuch a temper as inclines a man either to aſſent unto things upon ſuch evidence as is *inſufficient*, or not to aſſent upon ſuch as is *ſufficient*.

2. { FAITH, *Docility, Teachableneſs, Towardlineſs, Aptneſs.*
 { CREDULITY, *Eaſineſs, light or raſh of belief, facil.*
 { INCRECULITY, *Unteachableneſs, Untowardlineſs, Scepticalneſs, Scrupuloſneſs, Unbelief.*

Senſitive Soul, which are apt to hinder us from Knowledge.

Phancy; which is || *well*, or *ill* diſpoſed by

3. { SOBRIETY, *diſcreet, grave, ſerious, ſtaid, ſteddy, ſettled, ſage.*
 { CONCEITEDNESS, *Affectation, Singularity, fantaſtical, vagary, wild, light, aiery, giddy, freakiſh, whimſical, hair-brain'd, brain-ſick, Humorist, Opiniater.*

Appetite; which is fitly regulated by our being concerned for any Truth according to a due meaſure; and not either *more* or *leſs* then the *evidence* and *importance* of it, doth require.

4. { MODERATION, *Temper, Meaſure, Gentleneſs, qualiſie, reduce to reaſon.*
 { SLIGHTNESS, *Slackneſs, negligence, remiſſneſs, Neutrality, frigid, cold, indifferent, unconcerned, flatering, ſuperficial, curſory, overly, perſunctory, faint.*
 { FIERCENESS, *Fanaticalneſs, vehemence, violence, eagerneſs, earneſt, furious, heady, immoderate, dogmatical, Opiniater, boiſterous, rough, ſour, keen.*

IV. AFFECTIONS OF MORAL AND HOMILETICAL VERTUE.

IV. The *Affections* of MORAL and HOMILETICAL Vertues, do concern either

The *Temper* and *Frame of our Minds*, as to their due

Attention;

For any kind of *Advantage*, or *Expedient*.

1. { CONSIDERATION, *Adviſedneſs, deliberate, ruminare, fore-caſt, of or on purpoſe.*
 { CUNCTATION, *Loitering, Delay, ſlack, trifling, linger, lag, while off, drive off, put off.*
 { RASHNESS, *Huſtineſs, Temerity, heady, hair-brain'd, fool-hardy, curſory, headlong, precipitate, unadviſed, incogitancy, inconfiderateneneſs, preſumption.*

Against

Against any kind of Evil, Danger or Impediment.

2. { **HEEDFULNESS**, *Wariness, Care, Cantelousness, Watchfulness, Attention, Intention, Caution, minding, circumspection, chary, vigilant, cautious, shie, advised, aware, beware, intend, look to or about, see to, take heed, be thoughtful, take thought, take warning, narrow-*
 { **SCARKING**, *Solicitude, Anxiety, over-thoughtful.* (ly.
 { **CARELESSNESS**, *Heedlesness, incogitancie, negligence, slatering, slightness, lightness, supineness, inconsiderate, oscitation, overly, perfunctory, superficial, secure, unwary, retchless, cursory, idle, slothful, sluggardly, slubbering, dissolute, uncircumspect, hand over head, not regard, overstep.*

Freedom and Readiness of our Faculties about any thing.

3. { **ALACRITY**, *Chearfulness, readiness, forwardness, with all ones heart, with a good will, free; glad, promptness, propensity, rather.*
 { **GRUDGING**, *maunder, murmure, mutter, repine, regret, querulous, go against, with an ill will.*

Reality of our Intentions, sutable to our outward Pretences.

4. { **SINCERITY**, *Uprightness, reality, cordialness, heartiness, downright, honest, plain, simple, unfeigned, sound, clear, uncorrupt.*
 { **HYPOCRISIE**, *Disimulation, double tongue or heart, hollow-hearted; feigning, false, counterfeit, sophistical, pretend.*

The Vigoronsness of our Endeavours in the prosecution of fitting means.

5. { **DILIGENCE**, *Affiduity, Sedulity, Industry, Attention, Care, Labour, study, instant, elaborate, ply, bestir, stickle, lay about him, earnest, indefatigable, take pains.*
 { **DOUBLE-DILIGENCE**, *overdoing, busse, pragmatical, fain, meddling.*
 { **SLOTH**, *Idleness, laziness, carelesness, lither, loose, retchless, dreaming, Drone, Sluggard, Truant, loiter.*

The Universality required to vertuous Actions, in respect of the Object.

6. { **SINTEGRITY**, *Honesty, intire, equal, impartial, incorrupt, upright.*
 { **PARTIALITY**, *unequal, making a difference, accepting of persons.*

Time of continuance.

7. { **CONSTANCY**, *Perseverance, Stability, Steadiness, stedfast, firm, fixed, sure, certain, resolute, inflexible, unchangeable, abide, persist, hold out, stand out, stay by, stick to, unwearied, indefatigable.*
 { **PERTINACY**, *Obstinacy, Contumacy, perrivacious, peremptory, stiff, wilful, inexorable, inflexible.*
 { **LIGHTNESS**, *Inconstancy, fickleness, levity, instability, mutability, uncertain, unsteddy, unstable, unstedfast, unsettled, unstead, wavering, divers, dodging, shittle, shuttle, slippery, variable, mutable, changeable, trifling, giddy, freakish, paltring, fast and loose.*

V. INFUSED HABITS.

V. Those are styled **INFUSED HABITS**, to which the Divine favour and assistance is required after a more especial manner; which are therefore styled by the general name of **GRACE**, *Gift*.

To which may be opposed **UNGRACIOUSNESS**, *Impiety, graceless, ungodly, carnal, wicked, sinful*.

These are either

General; consisting in

A change of mind from evil to good.

1. { **REPENTANCE**, *Penitence, compunction, relent, remorse, contrition, rue, return, reclaim, renew, regeneration, penance.*
 { **IMPENITENCE**, *Obdurateness, Hard-heartedness.*

An habitual frame of mind, whereby we are fitted for vertuous actions, and more especially for the Duties of Religion.

2. { **HOLINESS**, *Sanctity, Godliness, Piety, Devotion, Righteousness, Sanctification, sacred, Pureness.*

{ **UNHOLINESS**, *Wickedness, Iniquity, Impiety, Ungodliness, Prophaneness, Corruption, Sin, Miscreant, graceless, Caitiffe.*

An enlargement of Soul, to desire and endeavour public general good, and taking it off from being immersed in narrow selfish designs.

3. { **SELF-DENIAL**, *Christian Magnanimity, Generosity, Public-spiritiveness, Greatness of mind, Resignation.*

{ **SELFISHNESS**, *Narrowness, Pedanticness, Littleness of mind, Worldling.*

Particular; styled *Theological Vertues*; respecting

Truth and Falshood; a readiness to yield an effectual assent unto revealed Truths upon such grounds as their natures are capable of, and such as are sufficient to prevail with any such prudent teachable man as is free from any affected Captiousness.

4. { **FAITH**, *Belief, Believer, Creed.*

{ **INFIDELITY**, *Unbelief, Miscreant.*

Good and Evil.

Future; being an acquiescence of the mind in the expectation of such Promises as are revealed.

5. { **HOPE**, *Trust, Affiance, Reliance, Recumbency.*

{ **DESPAIR**, *Despondency, out of heart, forlorn, hopeless, past hope, deadness of heart.*

General; wishing well, and endeavouring to be helpful and serviceable unto all, according to the due proportion we are obliged to by natural or revealed Light.

6. { **SCHARITY**, *Love.*

{ **UNCHARITABLENESS**, *Maliciousness.*

VI. Those

VI. Those are styled **ACQUIRED INTELLECTUAL HABITS** which may be gotten by Industry, and tend to the perfecting of the Mind or Understanding. They are distinguishable by their

VI. ACQUIRED INTELLECTUAL HABITS.

Objects; being either

Speculative; furnishing the mind with due Notions and conceptions concerning the Nature of things, their Causes, Differences, Relations and Dependencies.

1. { SCIENCE, Knowledge, Skill, Theory, Learning, Insight.
 { SCURIOSITY.
 { IGNORANCE, rude, untanght.

Active; denoting Skill in men and businets, whereby we are inabled to judge what is fit and convenient, according to various cafes and circumstances.

2. { WISDOM, Prudence, Discretion, Sapience, wise, sage, politic.
 { CRAFT, Cunning, Subtilty, Shiness, Policy, Device, Quirk, Sleight, Fetch, Wile, Trick, fly, sbrewd, Knave, Shark, Sbift, come over one, over reach.
 { FOLLY, Fool-ishness, Simplicity, Silly-ness, Imprudence, Indiscretion, witless, unwise, absurd, shallow, Noddy, Ninny, Sot, infatuate, Foppery.

Effective; implying Skill in those several Operations and Works which concern Humane life.

3. { ART, Skill, Dexterity, Craft, Cunning, Insight, Knack, expert, well-seen in, good at, artificial, Workman, Artist.
 { UNSKILFULNESS, bungling, blundering, botching, fumbling, cobbling, slubber, smatter, ignorant, silly, rude, gross, jejune, inexpert, inartificial, awkward, Freshman, Novice.

The manner of acquiring them; whether by
 Our own Observation, and repeated Trials

4. { EXPERIENCE, Practice, Exercise, Knowledge, conversant, versed, expert, Experiment, Empyric.
 { INEXPERIENCE, inexpert, raw, to seek, Puny, Novice, Freshman, unverst.

The Teaching of others, either || *viva voce*, or *ex scriptis*.

5. { LEARNING, Literature, Scholarship, scholastic, Liberal Science, Skill, indoctinate.
 { UNLEARNEDNESS, illiterate, unlettered, rude, simple.

Of

OF MANNERS.

§. III.

The Customary and habitual Actions of men considered as voluntary, and as they are capable of Good or Evil, Reward or Punishment, are styled by the name of MANNERS, *Ethic, Moral-ity.*

To which may be adjoyned the general name of such *customary Actions* as are mutual betwixt man and man, styled CONVERSATION, Carriage, Demeanour, Comportment, homiletical, Communication, lead, life, living, sociable, behave.

The Vertues belonging to these do comprehend all those Habits which concern the regulating both of our *Wills* and *Affections*, and of our *Conversations*. They are distinguishable by the Faculties which they moderate, and the Objects they are conversant about, into such as do more immediately concern the regulating of our

Wills and Affections, and that Rectitude of mind which we are obliged unto with reference to our selves, considered more separately, according to those principal parts of which we consist, viz. Soul and Body, Reason and sense, together with the things we possess, being either

§ More GENERAL. I.

§ More Particular, relating to

§ Our BODIES. II.

§ Our ESTATES or DIGNITIES. III.

Conversations, or the right Demeanour of our selves considered as Members of Society, in our converse with others; the due managing of the common Affairs and Busineses of life, according to the relations wherein we stand towards those whom we are to deal with. These are commonly called *Homiletical Vertues*; being either

§ More GENERAL and Common. IV.

§ More Particular, towards

§ SUPERIORS. V.

§ INFERIORS. VI.

I. VERTUE.

I. Those kind of *Moral habits* which serve for the regulating of our *Wills* and *Affections* more General, are commonly styled by the name of VERTUE, *Honesty, Probity, Righteousness, brave*; denoting such Habits whereby we are inclined and inabled to observe a due Mediocrity in our Actions. To this is properly opposed the notion of VICE, *Sin, Crime, Dishonesty, Trespass, Transgression, Fault, Failing, Infirmitie, Oversight, wicked, Improbability, Turpitude, unrighteous, unjust, bad, naught, vile, base, loose, evil, ill, corrupt, venial, heinous, debauched, lewd, lawless, licentious, foul, flagitious, enormous, profligate, Miscreant, Ruffian, Caitiff, Villain, Rakehell, Libertine, defile, pollute.* These may be distinguished into such as relate to the Inclination of our Minds, either

In Debitis; in such things as are due from us

By Law;

I. § JUSTICE, *Righteousness, right, square dealing, upright dealing.*

§ INJUSTICE, *Unrighteousness, Wrong.*

§ RIGOUR, *rigid, extreme, severity, overstrict.*

§ REMISSION, *Over-sparing.*

Right

Right Reason.

More general; respecting our Actions towards others, in such cases as the Law-giver (could he have foreseen) would have provided for; whereby a man is willing to recede from his own strict right, & the utmost extremities of things, and to take the most amicable way in the accommodating of Differences, supplying that by right Reason which is not provided for in the words of the written Law.

2. { EQUITY, *Moderation, reasonable, conscionable, Chancery, fair dealing, in reason.* (unequal.

{ SUMMUM JUS, *Rigidness, sourness, unreasonableness, iniquity,*
More particular; in our Thoughts concerning other mens words or actions, being ready to interpret every thing in the best sense, when there is no evident reason to the contrary.

3. { SCANDOR, *fair, ingenuous, candid, fair dealing.*
{ CENSORIOUSNESS, *Sinister suspicion, captiousness, controlling,* (carping, find fault.

In Gratuitis; respecting chiefly the Benefactor; being either

{ More general; denoting || a propension of mind to do good to others, together with external actions suitable thereto.

4. { GOODNESS, *Benignity, benevolence, beneficence, kindness, good turn, beholding, gratifie.*

{ MISCHIEVOUSNESS, *Maleficence, ill turn.*

{ More particular; respecting such as are in a state of misery.

5. { MERCY, *tender-hearted, pitiful, propitious, soft.*

{ CRUELTY, *Immanity, inhumane, hard-hearted, pitiless, savage, dire, truculent, barbarous.*

Beneficiary; namely, a propension of mind to put a just esteem upon the Favours we receive, and to take all occasions of acknowledging and requiting them.

6. { GRATITUDE, *Thank-fulness, give or render thanks.*

{ INGRATITUDE, *Unthankfulness, ingratul.*

In arduis; whether things

{ Hard to be done; whereby we are made duly resolute against all such difficulties either of Fear or Discouragement as may hinder us in our duty.

7. { FORTITUDE, *Valour, Courage, Manhood, Prowess, Puissance, stout, redoubted, undaunted, bold, daring, valiant, resolute, in heart, of spirit, manly, manful, sturdy.*

{ RASHNESS, *Temerity, fool-hardiness, audacity, desperate, heady, hair-brain'd, boisterous, precipitate.*

{ COWARDISE, *timorous, faint-hearted, fearful, soft, Craven, Dastard, Poltron, Recreant, out of heart, to flinch, to cow.*

Hard to be suffered; in respect of

Pain.

8. { PATIENCE, *Long-suffering, forbearance, abide, bear, brook, endure, sustain, tolerate, weather it out.*

{ OBSTINACT, *stubborn, sturdy, peremptory.*

{ SOFTNESS, *Tenderness, Impatience, relent, mollifie.*

Provocation to Anger and Revenge, in which we are to observe a due Mediocrity.

9. { MEEKNESS, *Mildness, long-suffering, gentleness, clemency, lenity,*

{ LENTITUDE, *Stupor, Insensibility.* (calm, put up.

{ RASH ANGER, *curst, hasty, peevish, peevish, snappish, testy.*

II. The

II. Vertues relating to our BODIES.

II. The more *special* Vertues for the regulating of our Wills and Affections in things relating to our BODIES, whose Object is *Jucundum* or *Utile*, are either.

Of a more *large extent*; denoting an Ability to withstand all such temptations of allurements whereby we may be hindered in our Duty.

STEMPERANCE.

1. { SENSUALITY, *Voluptuousness, Intemperance, debauched, dissolute, effeminate, Epicure.*

Of a *lesser extent*; concerning the Moderating of our natural Appetites towards things which concern the Preservation of the

Individuum; either

More necessary; as in

Meats.

2. { ABSTINENCE, *abstemious, fasting.*

{ MACERATION.

{ GLUTTONY, *surfeit, voracity, gormandizing, pampering, ravenous, sated, Gully-gut.*

Drinks.

3. { SOBRIETY, *Abstemiousness.*

{ DRUNKENNESS, *Sot, besot, inebriate, heady, intoxicate, fox, carouse, overtaken, whittled, fuddled, tipsie, Tippler, Soaker, Pot-companion, Toss-pot.*

Sleep.

4. { VIGILANCE, *Watchfulness.*

{ SLUGGARDLINESS, *Sloth, Drowsiness, Sleepiness.*

Less necessary; which concern

Refreshments from Labour.

5. { MODERATENESS IN RECREATION.

{ IMMODERATENESS IN RECREATION.

External Decorum and Ornament.

6. { CLEANLINESS, *Neatness, smug, terse.*

{ NICENESS, *Finicalness, Delicateness, Daintiness, Curiosity, dapper.*

{ SLOVENLINESS, *Uncleanness, Nastiness, sordid, filthy, squalid, foul, sloven, Slut, slubber.*

Species; as *Venerary*.

7. { CHASTITY, *Continence, Honesty.*

{ UNCHASTITY, *Incontinence, Wantonness, lascivious, unclean, obscene, ribaldry, bawdy, lewd, light, dishonest, corrupt, defile, deflower, incest, rape, ravish, viciate.*

III. Vertues

III. Vertues relating to our ESTATES and DIGNITIES.

III. Vertues relating to the due moderating of our Affections towards the things which concern our ESTATES and DIGNITIES, whose Object is Profit or Esteem, may be distinguished into such as do more particularly concern

Estates and Possessions; being either (our

More general; denoting a Mediocrity about getting, or keeping, or spending.

- 1. LIBERALITY, Bounty, Munificence, open-handed, free, generous, frank, large.
- PRODIGALITY, Profuseness, wastful, lavish, riotous, embezzil, lash out.
- COVETOUSNESS, Avarice, Worldliness. (vock, run out.)

More special; in

Getting.

- 2. PROVIDENCE.
- SCRAPING, Rapacity, greedy, craving, griping, ravenous.
- SLATERING, Improvidence.

Keeping.

- 3. FRUGALITY, Parcimony, thristiness, good-husbandry, saving, sparing, near.
- PENURIOUSNESS, crib, hard, close-fisted, hide-bound, over-thrifty, tenacity, pinching, pinch-peny, Churle, Niggard, Miser, close, near.
- QUANDRING, flying-out, ill-husbandry, unthristiness, spend-thrift, wast, embezzil, mispend.

spending; distinguished by its Objects; either

The Public.

- 4. GENEROSITY, Magnificence, Bounty, Grandeur, stately, pompous, sumptuous, brave, noble, heroic.
- PROFUSION, Profuseness, Luxurionsness, blade-it, debauch, Riotousness, Baseness, unworthy, penurious. (ster.)

The Poor; relieving the wants of others.

- 5. ALMSGIVING, Charity, Dole, Alms, reliefe, Pensioner, Bedes-man, Eleemosynary, Hospital.
- CHURLISHNESS, uncharitable, rough, Niggard.

Strangers.

- 6. HOSPITALITY, harbour, entertain, treat, open-house.
- INHOSPITABLENESS.

Dignities and Esteem; in respect of the

Avoiding or suffering of Disgrace.

- 7. MODESTY, Bashfulness.
- SHEEPISHNESS, Shamefacedness, over-bashful, sneaking, softness.
- IMPUDENCE, Shamelesness, Audacity, saucy, immodest.

Seeking or bearing of Honour; as putting a just value upon things, (having but a little esteem for little things,) as likewise upon himself, and his own merits; and not either

Less than he ought.

- 8. MAGNANIMITY, brave, noble, heroic, generous, greatness of mind.
- INSOLENCE, arrogance, haughtines, presumption, vaunting, vaporing.
- PUSILLANIMITY, Baseness, fordid, pedantical.

More than he ought.

- 9. MODESTY.
- ABJECTNESS, Sneaking, narrowness and littleness of mind, base.
- AMBITION, Presumption, High-mindedness, Vain-glory, Arrogance, aspire, overweening, Rodomontade, affectation of Empire.

E c

IV. HO-

IV. HOMILETICAL
COMMON
Vertues.

IV. HOMILETICAL Vertues more COMMON, are such vertuous habits as are required in men of all degrees and conditions for the regulating of their mutual Conversations. Not that the other Vertues before specified, are not likewise necessary to this end: but that they do not so directly and immediately tend to it as these others do which are styled HOMILETICAL. To which may be opposed INSOCIABLENESS, *Barbarism*.

These are distinguishable into such as render our Conversation; either profitable to each other: which may be considered according to the

Matter; such as tend to the preservation of

Truth; either in our

Declarations or Assertions.

VERACITY, *Truth*.

1. LYING, *Leasing, Over-saying, Hyperbole, Boasting, Ostentation, vapor, crack, brag, vaunt, swagger, Rodomontade.*
 forge, fib, flim, false, perjury. }
 UNDER-SAYING, *Detraction, Diminution, disparage, traduce, depreciate.*

Obligations or Promises.

FIDELITY, *trusty, true, loyal.*

2. UNFAITHFULNESS, *OFFICIOUSNESS, Fawning, Treachery, perfidious, false, faithless, unfaithful, untrusty, disloyal, Recreant, Traitor, Ambodexter, betray, falter, undermine, prevaricate.*

Peace.

3. PEACEABLENESS, *Quietness, Concord, Accord, Agreement, Union, appease, atone, pacifie, reconcile, compose, take up, compromise, still, calm, set at peace, part a fray.*

UNPEACEABLENESS.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *Strife, Dissension, Discord, Variance, Controversie, Difference, Broils, Contest, Combustion, Debate, Division, Bickering, litigious, quarrel, wrangle, clash, jarr, brabble, jangle, Garboil, Odds, Brangling, conflict, Squabble, Brawling, Cavilling, captious, Incendiary, Barreter, Boutsfew, sbrew, Scold.*

Manner; such as regulate our Carriage with a due respect of

Things; in

Saying what is fit to be said.

4. FRANKNESS, *Freemess, plain, open-hearted.*
 TOO MUCH OPENNESS, *Tell-tale, Blab,*
 RESERVEDNESS, *shy, nice, coy, demure, staunch, wary, close.*

Concealing what is fit to be concealed.

5. TACITURNITY, *staunch, close, still, counsel-keeping, secrecy, silence.*
 LOQUACITY, *Babbling, Garrulity, talkative, babble, blab, chatter, gabbling, tattle, prate-ttle.*

Persons; in observing a just Decorum.

6. GRAVITY, *seriousness, sober, demure, sage, stayed, earnest, settled, solid.*
 VANITY, *FORMALNESS, Coxcomb, fond, foppish.*
 LIGHTNESS, *flashy, Freak, Levity, Petulance.*

Pleasant

{ *Pleasant* to each other ; serving to regulate

Our *Outward carriage* towards others, both *Actions* and *Speeches*, so to a *Facility* for *Converse*, together with our *desires* and *endeavours* by all *honest wayes* to please others, and care not to offend them.

7. { *COURTESY*, *Comity*, *mannerlinesse*, *civility*, *affability*, *kindness*, *humanity*, *gentle*, *fair*, *humane*, *benign*, *tractable*, *smooth*.

{ *FAWNING*, *Assentation*, *Adulation*, *obsequious*, *smooth*, *glavering*, *gloze*, *cogg*, *cajole*, *curry favour*, *collogue*, *wheedle*, *crouch*, *creeping*, *scraping*, *flatter*, *sooth*, *clawing*, *Blandishment*, *Parasite*, *Sycophant*, *Claw-back*.

{ *MOROSENESS*, *curst*, *crabbed*, *cynical*, *froward*, *churlish*, *uncivil*, *boisterous*, *rude*, *sullen*, *surly*, *unmannerly*, *hard to please*, *humor-some*, *rough*, *harsh*, *sour*, *testy*, *snappish*, *dogged*, *currish*, *waspish*, *tetchy*, *wayward*, *peevish*, *pettish*.

Our *Words* and *Speeches* ; either in

{ *More serious* debates ; making due allowances to others, affording them just liberty.

8. { *COMPLACENCY*, *Civility*, *smooth*, *soft*, *popular*,

{ *ASSENTATION*, *Flattery*, *glozing*, *soothing*, *fawning*, *mealy-mouth'd*, *trencher-friend*.

{ *MAGISTERIALNESS*, *Arrogance*, *Imperiousness*, *Lordliness*, *masterly*, *pedantical*, *rough*, *over-bear*, *Roister*.

{ *Less serious* matters ; by such honest mirth whereby *Conversation* is to be sweetned.

9. { *URBANITY*, *Facetiousness*, *Raillery*, *Drollery*, *jocular*, *jocund*, *merry*, *Conceit*, *Jest*, *Squib*, *Clinch*, *Quibble*, *Wagg*.

{ *SCURRILITY*, *Buffoonry*, *Abusiveness*, *Pasquil*, *Zany*, *Vice*.

{ *RUSTICITY*, *Clownishness*, *boisterous*, *blunt*, *barbarous*, *rough*, *rude*, *Kerne*, *home-bred*, *Slouch*, *uncivil*, *unmannerly*, *dirty*.

V. HOMIL.
VIRT. to-
wards SU-
PERIOURS.

V. HOMILETICAL VERTUES whereby we are to regulate our Demeanour towards our SUPERIOURS, may be distinguished into such as are

- More general; denoting the Habit of behaving our selves as we ought towards all in a superiour relation.*
1. { DUTIFULNESS, *submissive.*
UNDULFULNESS, *sturdiness, stiff, untoward, untractable.*
- More special; ex parte*
- Subjecti; as Inferiours, and at a distance from them.*
2. { HUMILITY, *Lowliness, abase, humble, gentle, submission, demisness.*
PRIDE, *Haughtiness, Loftiness, high-minded, Lordly, elate, stately, perk, self-conceit, arrogance, magisterialness, presumption, overween, puff up, look big.*
- Objecti; as to Superiours in*
- Place.*
3. { REVERENCE, *Honour, regard, respect, veneration, awe, dread, Worship.*
IRREVERENCE, *Petulance, Sauciness, malapert, perk, presumptuous.*
- Gifts.*
4. { RESPECT, *Grace, Honour, deference, civility, esteem, observe, veil to.*
DISRESPECT, *Dishonour, neglect, slighting, undervaluing, disregard, vilifie.*
- Authority;*
- General.*
5. { SUBJECTION, *Homage, Loyalty, Allegiance, at ones command, serve under.*
REBELLION.
- Special; as*
- Governing.*
6. { LOYALTY, *Allegiance, Fealty, Homage.*
TREACHERY, *betray, Traitor, disloyal.*
- Commanding.*
7. { OBEDIENCE, *obsequious, observant, pliable, submissive, tractable, towardly, Conformity, follow, serve, be subject to.*
DISOBEDIENCE, *Contumacy, Obstinacy, refractory, self-willed, unruly, untoward, transgress, trespass, break, violate, take head, stiff-necked, wilful, masterless, restive.*
- Punishing; submitting to Justice, and suing for Mercy, or contrá.*
8. { SUBMISSION, *give place to, give way, yield, resign, surrender, at discretion of.*
CONTUMACT, *Obstinacy, Self-will, stubborn, sullen, stiff, untractable, wayward, stout, stiff-necked, refractory.*

VI. HOMI-

VI. HOMILETICAL VERTUES whereby we are to regulate our Demeanour towards our INFERIORS, may be distinguished into such as are

VI. HOMIL-
VERT. to-
wards IN-
FERIORS.

More general.

1. { GRACIOUSNESS, Favour, Indulgence, gentle, kind, mild, serene,
soft, benign, propitious.
HARSHNESS, Ruggedness, sourness, roughness.

More particular; ex parte

Subjeſti; in respect of our Superiority, from which we are ready upon occasion to yield and stoop down.

2. { CONDESCENSION, deign, vouchsafe, bear with, suffer.
INSOLENCE, Magisterialness, imperiousness, roughness, strictness,
stately, domineer, insult, swagger, Roister, Ruffian.

Objecſti; as to Inferiors, in

Place or Gifts.

3. { SAFFABILITY, Courtesie, gentleness, facil, fair, demeanour.
SUPERCILIOUSNESS, roughness, stern, sour, scornful, stately,
surly, arrogant.

Authority; in

- General; || preserving such in their just rights, or invading of them.
4. { PROTECTION, shelter, defence, guard, patronage, refuge.
TYRANNY.

Special; as

Governing.

5. { GOOD GOVERNANCE, Discipline, Regiment.
MALE-ADMINISTRATION, misgoverning, ill governance.

Commanding.

6. { REASONABLENESS.
UNREASONABLENESS.

Punishing when one ought.

7. { SEVERITY, strict.
FONDNESS, Indulgence, coddle, dote, make much of, tender,
chary.

Remitting, when there is just occasion.

8. { CLEMENCY, Gentleness, favourableness, lenity, mildness.
AUSTERITY, stern, strict, inflexible, asperity, rigor, stiff, ri-
gid, harsh, sharp, tart, rough, crabbed.

Though several of the Vertues and Vices enumerated under this and the former Head, may be ascribed sometimes to persons in other capacities; yet they do primarily and originally appertain to the Relations of Superiours and Inferiours.

of

OF SENSIBLE QUALITY.

§. IV. **BY SENSIBLE QUALITY** is meant such kind of Quality as falls under our outward Senses, or the Affections of Bodies considered as they are the Objects of Sense: To which may be opposed the Notion of **OCCULT QUALITY**. These do relate either to the

- { Eye and things visible.
- { Primary, LIGHT. I.
- { Secondary, COLOUR. II.
- { Ear, SOUND. III.
- { TAST and. SMELL. IV.
- { Touch; viz. such Qualities as are more
- { ACTIVE. V.
- { PASSIVE. VI.

In this distribution of Sensible Qualities, those that are *Visible* and *Tangible* are, both because of their Number and Variety, each of them reduced under double Differences. Whereas those that belong to the Senses of *Tast* and *Smell* are, for the contrary reason, contracted under one. The gradual Differences belonging to every one of these are so very numerous, that no Language doth, or indeed can, provide for them; but we are fain to denominate each of them from that subject in which it is most commonly found and known. And, for the farther help of the common defect of Languages as to such things, I have in the following Tables (where it could conveniently be done) reduced things to double Opposites, which, with the addition of the transcendental points of *Augmentative* and *Diminutive*, will much facilitate the expression of the several degrees of these things.

I. LIGHT. I. That is styled **PRIMARY VISIBLE**, by the help of which we are enabled to see other things; being inherent chiefly either in

The Air; according to the more

General Nature of it; denoting the *intermediate* or *extremes*, the latter of which is properly a total Privation.

1. { **STWILIGHT**, *Dawning*.

 { **LIGHT**, *Lux, lightsome, illuminate, enlighten, glimmer, glimpse, flash.*
 { **DARKNESS**, *gloomy, close, dim, duskie, Eclipse, obscure, sad, swart, brown.*

Particular Kind or Degree; the Opposite to which doth suppose some secondary Light.

2. { **LIGHT**, *Lumen, lucid, Luminary, irradiate, Sunshine.*

 { **SHADOW**, *Shade, Umbrage, adumbrate, Screen, Canopy, Curtain.*

The Superficies of solid Bodies; from which a strong or weak reflexion is styled.

3. { **BRIGHTNESS**, *Lustre, splendor, refulgence, glister, glitter, dazzling, shine, coruscation, clear, fair, orient, polite, gloss, resplendent, illustrious, surbish, polish, burnish, irradiate.*

 { **DIMNESS**, *gloomy, cloudy, blink.*

The

The Bulk and Solidity of Bodies ; according to their || capacity, or incapacity of conveying Light.

4. { TRANSPARENCY, Perspicuity, pellucid, diaphanous, clear, thin.
 { OPACITY, Thick.

Both the Superficies and Bulk of Bodies ; signifying || a freedom from : or liability unto, any single or interspersed impediment.

5. { CLEARNESS, fair, immaculate, unspotted, clarisse.
 { SPOTTEDNESS, Blemish, Blot, Blur, Mote, Mole, Freckle, Speck, Stain, Soil.

II. Secondary Visible Qualities, are by a general name styled COLOURS, Tincture, Hue, Complexion, Stain, Tinge ; by which are meant those various Appearances in the Superficies of Bodies which do more immediately affect the Eye.

They are distinguishable into those that are more

Simple ; and counted either

{ Primary ; whether || the intermediate, or the two extremes :

1. { GRAYNESS, Freez, grisy, hoary, russet.
 { WHITENESS, blank, blanch, bleach.
 { BLACKNESS, sable, sad, swart, brown, Negro.

{ Secondary ; most considerable according to their order in the Rainbow : the usual Colour of

{ Bloud : or of Gold.

2. { REDNESS, Crimson, Vermilion, Scarlet, Stammel, ruddy, Murrey, Gules.
 { YELLOWNESS, Sallow, Tawny.

{ Vegetables : or the appearing Colour of the Heavens.

3. { GREENNESS, Verdure.
 { BLEWNESS, Azure, Watchet.

{ Juice of the Fish Murex.

4. PURPLE.

Mixed ; according to the more

{ General names.

5. { VARIEGATEDNESS, motly, pyed, particoloured, divers colours, embroider, inlay.
 { CHANGEABLENESS.

{ Particular kinds ; being made either by

{ Points : or Lines :

6. { SPECKLEDNESS, Freckled.
 { STRIATEDNESS, brindled, streaked, striped,

{ Roundles, or Squares,

7. { DAPPLEDNESS.
 { CHECQUEREDNESS.

III. Sensible

III. SOUND.

III. Sensible Quality perceptible by the Ear, together with the Privation of it, is styled by the name of

SOUND, *Noise, resound, Report, Coil, Rout, Racket, blow, loud, din, quetch, Echo, Euphony.* To which may be adjoined those natural words (*fictitia à sono*) *bounce, buz, chatter, chink, clack, clap, clash, clatter, click, clink, crash, crush, scrk, tum, hiss, jar, jingle, jerk, knock, rattle, ruffle, rumble, rattle, clutter, lash, pipe, ring, scream, shriek, snap, squeak, squall, roar, thump, toot, twang, thwack, tinkle, wheez, whizzer, whip, whine, whistle, yell.*

SILENCE, *Stilness, hush, hold ones peace, mum, tacit, quash, quiet, whist, 'st.*

The several Notions belonging to this Head, to which different names are assigned, do concern either the

Causes of it; considered

Formally; according to which several Sounds are made; either by an intermediate, or a stronger and quicker: or weaker and slower percussion of the Air.

1. *MEAN, Tenor, Counter tenor.*

2. *ACUTE, shrill, Treble, Canto.*

3. *GRAVE, low, Base, deep*

Materially; when it is made by things

1. *Metalline, or other solid brittle bodies; either || clear: or interrupted by some discontinuity of the parts.*

2. *SRINGING, jingle, tinkle, Bell, tole, chime, Peal, Knell.*

3. *JARRING, Clattering.*

Animal; being either.

1. *More general to the more perfect Animals: or to Man.*

2. *VOICE, vocal, call, cry, invoke, Tone.*

3. *ARTICULATE. Voice, speak, eloquution, pronounce,*

More special, and peculiar to some brute Creatures; which may likewise be imitated with artificial Instruments, by the forcible compression of Air through a rimule: or through an equable concavity.

4. *SHISSING, Whizzing.*

5. *WHISTLING.*

Relations; as a

1. *Single perfect sound: or near half more or less then such a Sound.*

2. *NOTE, Tone, Key.*

3. *SHARP.*

4. *FLAT.*

5. *Perfect Series of Notes: or aggregate of such Series.*

6. *TUNE, Lesson, Chime, Ayre, Strain.*

7. *CONSORT.*

Affections; either of

1. *Single Notes; being either || full and perfect: or impedit and imperfect.*

2. *CLEARNESS, shrill.*

3. *HOARSNESS, Harshness.*

4. *Notes together; in respect of their || agreement: or disagreement.*

5. *CONCORD, Symphony.*

6. *DISCORD, Dissonance, untunable*

7. *Tunes together; in respect of their || agreement: or disagreement.*

8. *HARMONY, Melody, Music.*

9. *JANGLING, Tintamar.*

IV. The

IV. The *sensible Qualities* belonging to the TAST and SMELL, are of so near affinity, that several Languages do assign to them the same names. IV. TAST
and SMELL.

They are distinguishable into the

More general and extreme, as to the || agreeableness: or disagreeableness of them to the Palate or Nose.

1. { SWEETNESS, *Pleasant, luscious, toothsom, fragrant, odoriferous, Perfume.*

{ UNSAVOURINESS, *Stink, Stench, fætid, noisom, fulsom, rank.*

More special and middle; from

Thin and warm matter, like that of Oil or Butter: or that of Pepper.

2. { FATTINESS, *Oily, unctuous, gross, greasie.*

{ ACRIMONIOUSNESS, *biting, keen, cutting.*

Cooling and constringing matter, like that in Green fruit: or in Galls.

3. { SAUSTERENESS, *Harshness, sour, tart.*

{ ACERBITY, *Astringency, styptic.*

Penetrating vellicating matter, like that of Vinegar and Limons: or that of Aloes and Wormwood.

4. { ACIDITY, *Sharpness, eager, hard.*

{ BITTERNESS.

Matter of a moderate consistency: apt to corrode by its ficcidity.

5. { SALTISHNESS, *saline, brackish, briny, seasoned.*

{ FRESHNESS, *unsalted, flashy.*

The vividness: or decay of the Spirits in any thing.

6. { FRESHNESS, *smartness, brisk, quick, lively, spirituous.*

{ DEADNESS, *vapid, decayed, insipid, wearish, flashy.*

The beginning: or farther degree of Putrefaction.

7. { MUSTINESS, *Moldiness, vinewed, fusty.*

{ ROTTENNESS, *addle, putrid.*

V. ACTIVE
FACTILE
QUALI-
TIES.

V. *Tactile Qualities* more ACTIVE are commonly distinguished by their being

Primary, from whence the others proceed; being either || the *intermediate*: or the *extremes* of that Quality, whereby

{ *Homogeneous* or *Heterogeneous* things are congregated, or separated.

1. { TEMPERATENESS, Warmness, Tepidness, lukewarm.

{ HEAT, hot, sultry, ardent, torrid, fervent, swelter, inflame, scald, parch, scorch.

{ COLDNESS, bleak, piercing, biting, chill, cool, frigid, refrigerate.

A Body is easily || bounded by it self: or conformed to any other Body, wherein it may be contained.

2. { MOISTNESS, dank, damp.

{ WETNESS, Humidity, liquid, mash, slubber, daggie.

{ DRYNESS, Siccity, exsiccate, arid, fear, parch.

Secondary, such as are derived from the first; referring either to

The *Texture of parts*, as to || nearer: or farther distance.

3. { CLOSENESS, shrink, Constipation, consolidate, compact.

{ DENSITY, Crassitude, Thickness, Condensation, thronged, pressed.

{ RARITY, Thinness, attenuate, rare-fie.

Inclination to Motion || downwards: or upwards.

4. { WEIGHTINESS, massie.

{ GRAVITY, Ponderousness, Heaviness, lumpish, weighing, pressing down.

{ LEVITY, Lightness.

Aptitude or Ineptitude to Motion.

{ *Common to Liquids and Solids.*

5. { CONSISTENCY, congeal, stand.

{ HARDNESS, indurate, callous, brawny.

{ FLUIDITY, liquid, flow, dissolve.

Proper to Solids.

6. { FLEXIBLENESS, Pliableness, pliant, bend, bow, stoop.

{ LIMBERNESS, supple, lank, lith, ling, gentle, pliant, pliable, slack, flagging.

{ STIFFNESS, stark, tite, rigid, harsh, inflexible.

VI. *Tactile Qualities* more PASSIVE, are distinguishable by their denoting either the

Giving way to: or *resisting of the Touch.*

1. { YIELDINGNESS, give place.

{ SOFTNESS, Tenderness, mollifie, relent, give.

{ HARDNESS, obdurate, indurate, callous.

Fabric of Bodies, as to their

Superficies; being || more: or less plain.

2. { EVENNESS, plain, level.

{ SMOOTHNESS, sleekness, glibbery, slippery, terse, polite, polish, burnish, Calender.

{ ROUGHNESS, Asperity, Ruggedness; uneven, harsh, ruffle, rumple, puckered, cragged.

Bulk,

- { Bulk, being in its self, or in its parts, of || an *indifferent* : or of a greater or smaller magnitude.
3. { } ORDINARINESS, of the most usual and common size.
- { } COARSNESS, *groß, thick.*
- { } FINENESS, *Tenuity, Subtilty, thin, attenuate.*
- Adhesion of parts, in
- { Fluids:
4. { } SLIMINESS, *mucilaginous, roping.*
- { } CLAMMINESS, *viscons, adbering, stick to, cling, cleaving, glutinous, Bird-lime.*
- { } UNCTUOUSNESS, *Slipperiness, Lubricity, glit.*
- { Solids.
5. { } FIRMNESS, *Fastness.*
- { } TOUGHNESS, *ductile, malleable.*
- { } BRITTLENESS, *Friableness, criss, short, frail, fragil.*
- Ineptitude or aptitude to Local motion, chiefly in Solids.
6. { } STEDDINESS, *establish, Stability.*
- { } FASTNESS, *Fixedness, Firmness, steadfast, wistly, set, settle, clenching, Rivet, stick in.*
- { } LOOSENESS, *sease, Slackness, unfastned, unfixcd, unsteddy, unsteadfast, unsettled, Luxation.*

OF SICKNESS.

THose kind of *Impotencies* of the Body, as to its natural Functions, which are usually accompanied with Pain, are stlyed by the common name of SICKNESS, *Disease, ill, Malady, Relapse, unhealthy, unwholsom, crazy, Distemper, Indisposition, ail, Fit, mortality, taken with, Spittle.*

e. V.

To which is opposed HEALTH, *Sanity, Soundness, heal, incurable, wholsom, recover, safe and sound, well, clear, how do you.*

The principal Notions referring to this Head may be distinguished into such as signifie either

{ The more general CAUSES OF DISEASE. I.

{ The Diseases themselves; whether

{ Common to the whole Body, and the various parts of it, in respect of

{ DISTEMPERS. II.

{ TUMORS. III.

{ Peculiar to some parts; either the

{ HEAD, or ARISING THENCE. IV.

{ MIDDLE REGION, the Breast, or its parts. V.

{ LOWER BELLY or Bowels. VI.

Besides the Diseases enumerated in the following Tables, there are divers others not here provided for, because they may be otherwise sufficiently expressed: As for instance, those that belong to the *Appetite*, may be exprest by the notes of *Excess, Defect, Depravation.*

And thus likewise may it be with those other Functions of *Concoction, Sanguification, Nutrition, Augmentation, &c.*

Those that belong to the Organical parts, in respect of any Imperfection as to their just Number, Magnitude, Conformation, Site, Connexion, &c. may also be otherwise sufficiently expressed.

I. GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.

I. The GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE, may be distinguished into such as are either

Extrinsic; and without the body; whether from

Other bodies of a malignant dangerous quality, || either spreading their efficacy by insensible *Effluvia*: or such as being taken in a *small quantity*, prove *destructive* to life.

1. { CONTAGION, *Infection, taint, catching, run, spread, diffuse.*
 { POISON, *Venom, ervenom, virulent.*

Violent motion; causing either || a *dissolution of continuity*: or too great a *pressure upon the parts*, when the skin is not cut.

2. { WOUND, *Hurt, Sore, vulnerary, cut, break ones head, Scarr.*
 { BRUISE, *Contusion, crush, batter, shatter.*

Intrinsic; with relation to the

Humors; whether || *asto the error of Excess*: or *bad disposition*.

3. { SPLETHORA, *Fulness.*
 { CACOCHYMIA, *Ill humors.*

Qualities; || according to the *general name*, denoting *Excess* or *Defect*: or *that particular Indisposition* which is most frequent, namely, too much *Heat*.

4. { DISTEMPER.
 { INFLAMMATION.

Parts and Vessels; with respect to the

{ *Stopping, or blowing* of them up.
 5. { OBSTRUCTION, *Oppilation.*
 { INFLATION, *puffed up, flatulent, windy.*

Putrefying, of them; considered according to the usual

{ *Antecedent, or Cause*; || a *Collection of putrid matter.*
 6. ABSCESSUS, *Aposteme.*

{ *Consequent, or Effect*; in relation to the

{ *Aperture or Cavity* made by the *Corrosion* of this *putrid matter*; being either || *roundish, or oblong.*

7. { ULCER, *Sore, Botch, Canker.*
 { FISTULA.

{ *Defect of animal spirits*, whereby *Sense and Motion* is to be communicated, so as a part becomes *cadaverous and mortified*, according to a || *lesser*: or *greater degree.*

{ GANGRENE.
 { SPHACELUS.

II. Diseases

II. Diseases belonging to the whole Body, or the various parts of it, in respect of DISTEMPERS of Body, are distinguishable into such as do arise either From some putrid matter, causing a preternatural heat; being either

Not infectious; seated in the Humors; whether || continuing: or intermitting, according to certain seasons.

1. { FEVER, Calenture.
- { AGUE, quotidian, tertian, quartan.

Habit of the Body, which is usually accompanied by a wasting away of the parts.

2. { HECTIC.
- { CONSUMPTION, tabid.

Infectious; by

Effluvia; being usually accompanied with Spots in the skin, || according to a lesser: or greater degree of danger.

3. { SMALIGNANT FEVER, Spotted fever, Purples.
- { PLAGUE, Pestilence, Pest, pestiferous, pestilential, the Sickness, Murrain.

Breakings out in the skin.

More dangerous; according to degrees greater: or lesser.

4. { SPOX.
- { MEASLES.

Less dangerous; accompanied with pain of itching and burning, from bilious matter; || either that which doth usually overspread the whole body: or that which is commonly only in some parts, being apt to diffuse it self gradually, being accompanied with redness and scurfiness.

5. { ITCH, Mange.
- { TETTER, Ring-worm, Shingles.

Roughness in the skin.

6. { LEPROSIE, Lazer, Lepet.
- { SCURF, Morphew, Scald.

Contact in Venery.

7. LUES VENEREA, French-pox.

[From some humor not in it self corrupted, but by its superfluity distending the inward membranes of the Bones, the Muscles or Nerves: or discolouring by Redness, and heating the outward skin; being a thin light matter that may be easily discussed.

8. { GOUT, Arthritis.
- { ERYSIPELAS, St. Anthony's fire.

III. Those

III. TU-
MORS.

III. Those Diseases by which the parts are swelled and distended beyond their due proportion, are styled TUMORS, *Rising, swell, turgid, node.*

These may be distinguished into such Tumors as are either in the Cuticle, or upper skin, *with little or no pain*; being || *small collections* of watery matter hindered from transpiring: to which may be adjoined that which is *subsequent upon the drying of this* and such other putrid matter, causing a roughness upon the skin with little exulceration.

I. } PUSTULE, *Wheal, Wheelk., Pimple, Push, Sty.*
 } SCAB.

Skin it self and Flesh.

With purulent matter.

{ *Not poisonous*: either || *of a bigger magnitude*, and apt to pass from one part to another, of more difficult cure: or of *a lesser magnitude*, more frequent, and less dangerous.

2. } SKING'S EVIL, *Scrophula, Struma.*

} BOIL, *Blain, Sore, Whitlow, Ancone.*

{ *Poisonous* and corroding; being either || *hard and unequal*, discolouring the skin by paleness or blackness, with Veins about it resembling the Leg of a Crab, and exceeding difficult in the Cure: or else a *collection of thick putrid blood* violently hot, with fretting and malignity.

3. } SCANCER, *Wolf.*

} CARBUNCLE, *Sore, Plague-sore.*

Without purulent matter.

{ *Not discolouring the skin*; whether of a *Bigger magnitude*; either || *soft*: or *hard*.

4. } SWEN.

} SCIRRHUS.

{ *Lesser magnitude*; being kinds of Plants rooted || *in the skin*: or *below it*.

5. } SWART

} CORN.

Discolouring the skin with redness, and occasioned by Cold.

6. CHILDBLANE. *Kibe.*

Veins or Arteries immoderately distended.

7. } SVARIX.

} ANEURISMA.

Tendons.

8. GANGLION, *Spavin.*

IV. THE

IV. The DISEASES belonging to the HEAD, or NERVES, or arising thence, may be distinguished into such as relate more

IV. DISEASES of the HEAD and NERVES.

Immediately to the *Brain* it self, the seat and organ of the principal Faculties; either in regard of its

Substance; when it is indisposed for the

More principal and noble Faculties; either by || some *hot Vapour* or Humour diffused: or from some *particular Hurt* or Inflammation, causing a depravation of the Intellectuals, Fancy and Memory; either || *with a Fever*, or *without*.

1. { FRENZY, *Delirium, frantic, light-headed, phrenetic.*

{ MADNESS, *out of ones wits, raving, distraction, besides ones self, wood, brain-sick, crack-brained, crazed, lunatic.*

Less principal Faculties; by the

Superfluity of cold pituitous matter, causing || *excessive drowsiness*: or by crass crude vapours rising from the stomach, working a kind of *Suffocation in sleeping* by a sense of weight upon the Breast.

2. { VETERNUS, *Sopor.*

{ EPHALTES, *Night-mare, Incubus.*

Corruption of some crass phlegmatic humor, either || *in the Brain*, causing much *drowsiness* and *deliration*: or *in the Arteries* which should convey the spirits to the Brain, causing first a *giddiness*, and then an *abolition of Sense and Motion*.

3. { LETHARGY.

{ APOPLEXY.

Defluxion of Humours (which are sometimes salt or sharp) either || *on the Lungs*: or *other parts of the Body, Limbs, or Joynts*.

4. { CATARRH, *Distillation, Rheum, Defluxion.*

{ RHEUMATISM.

Ventricles; || *when any hot Vapour* doth agitate and disturb the motion of the spirits, so as objects seem to turn round: or *when any cold phlegmatic humour* doth obstruct their motion, causing a privation of Sense, with *convulsive motions* in several parts.

5. { VERTIGO, *Giddiness, Swimming in the head, Dizziness, Scotomy.*

{ EPILEPSY, *Falling-sickness.*

Mediately to the

Nerves; which may be either

Obstructed; whether || the *greater Nerves*, and for a longer continuance: or the *lesser Branches*, for a shorter space, whereby Sense and Motion is hindered.

6. { PALSIE, *paralytic.*

{ NUMNESS, *Stupor, asleep.*

Contracted more generally: or *distended in some particular part*.

7. { CONVULSION.

{ CRAMP, *Stitch.*

Oppressed with superfluous moisture, causing an unequal growth of the parts, specially the Head and Joints.

8. RICKETS, *Rachitis.*

Throat; by such an inward Swelling and Inflammation as doth hinder Swallowing and Respiration.

9. SQUINANCY, *Quinsie.*

V. The

V. DISEASES of the MIDDLE REGION.

V. *The Diseases* belonging to the MIDDLE REGION and its parts, may refer either to the

Lungs; in their being

Obstructed by some crass phlegmatic matter adhering to the sides of the Pipes, from whence follows

Too frequent Respiration.

1. SHORTNESS OF BREATH, *Anhelatio, Panting, Purfiness, Difficulty of Breathing*, according to || a lesser, or greater degree: by the latter of which men cannot fetch their breath, unless in an upright

2. { ASTHMA, *Tiffick, broken-winded, wheeze.* (posture.
{ ORTHOPNOEA.

Ulcerate, and by degrees putrefying; from whence sometimes doth proceed much purulent matter to fill up the cavity of the Thorax:

3. { CONSUMPTION, *Phthifis.*
{ EMPYEMA.

Heart; by some noxious vapours or humours, which do either

Prowoke to too frequent and vehement motion for the freeing it self (from them,

4. PALPITATION.

Hinder the motion of it; according to || a lesser: or greater degree.

5. { FAINTING, *Failing, languish, Qualm.*

{ SWOUNING, *Swound, Leipothymia.*

Side; from some Inflammation within the Membranes covering the inside of the Ribs, causing difficulty of breathing, and provocation to coughing, upon which great pain follows, accompanied with a Fever.

6. PLEURISIE.

VI. DISEASES of the BOWELS.

VI. *Diseases* belonging to the LOWER BELLY or Bowels, may be distinguished into such as do concern the

Stomach; by sharp humors corroding the mouth of it, causing sometimes Fainting and cold Sweats.

1. CARDIALGIA, *Heart-burning.*

Liver and Gall; being caused by some impotence in them for the doing of their Functions, in not digesting & distributing the humors belonging to them; causing either || *Paleness of colour, Faintness, Indisposition to stir*: or *Tellowness and Swarthiness of colour, accompanied with faintness and nauseousness.*

2. { GREEN-SICKNESS, *Cachexie.*

{ JAUNDISE, *Tellow-jaundise; Black-jaundise.*

Stomach and Liver, and other Bowels jointly; which, being defective in the works of Concoction and Distribution, do occasion a *superfluity of serous matter distending the skin of the belly and other parts of the body, accompanied with some wind*: and sometimes a *windy vapour, accompanied with some watery humors, stretching the belly.*

3. { DROPSY, *hydropical.*

{ TYMPANY.

Spleen; by its dispersing *sour and seculent humors*: or *noxious vapors*, into other parts of the body; the former of which is usually accompanied with faintness, weariness, looseness of teeth, spots on the body, and specially on the legs.

{ SCURVY, *Scorbute.*

4. { HYPOCHONDRIACAL VAPOURS, *Splenetic.*

Guts;

Guts; || from some sharp humor that corrodes, or vapor that distends the Colon: or from some hardened excrement, or some other like matter, stopping the Iliac or smaller Guts.

- 5. } SCOLIC, Belly-ach.
- } ILIAC PASSION.

Faculties of excretion; whether by

{ Stool; either as to the excess of this: or the voiding of blood.

- 6. } DIARRHÆA, Lax, Looseness, Flux.
- } DISENTERY, Bloody flux.

{ Urine; either by some stony concretion in the Kidneys or Bladder: or a continual involuntary urining by drops.

- 7. } STONE.
- } STRANGURY.

Lower part of the belly or Scrotum; || by a breach of the internal Membranes, or too much distention of it, or by superfluity of waterish or windy matter: or in the Veins about the Fundament.

- 8. } RUPTURE, Hernia, Burst, Broken-belly.
- } HÆMORROIDS, Piles.

Mother or Womb; by || causing convulsive motions: or stopping of the Breath.

- 9. } HYSTERICAL PASSION, Mother.
- } SUFFOCATION.

CHAP. IX.

Concerning the Predicament of Action; the several kinds of it.
I. Spiritual. II. Corporeal. III. Motion. IV. Operation.

Next to the Predicament of Quality may succeed that of Action; the several kinds of which may be distributed into such as have for their Agent a

- { Spirit, or spiritual faculty, called SPIRITUAL ACTION.
- { Body, or material substance, respecting chiefly either the
 - { Actions of Animate bodies, called here CORPOREAL ACTION.
 - { Passage of bodies from one place to another, styled MOTION.
 - { Sundry kinds of works, about which men of several callings use to employ themselves, styled OPERATION.

SPIRITUAL ACTION.

The Genus of SPIRITUAL ACTIONS, may be distributed into ϕ . I. such as do belong either to

- { GOD. I.
- { The Soul, with reference to the
 - { Understanding.
 - { SPECULATIVE. II.
 - { PRACTICAL. III.
 - { WILL. IV.
- { Fancy or Appetite; the Actions of which are styled Affections or Passions, and may be distinguished into such as are either more
 - { SIMPLE. V.
 - { MIXED. VI.

G g

I. By

I. ACTION;
OF GOD.

I. By ACTIONS OF GOD in this place, are meant only his *transient* Actions, which are terminated in the Creatures. As for his *immanent* Actions, because we can frame no other conceptions of these but such as are suitable to the acts of our own minds, therefore *may they be sufficiently expressed by those that follow* in the next Differences. These *transient* Acts here enumerated, do *primarily belong to the Divine Nature*; though some of them may *in a secondary manner*, and by way of allusion and participation, be sometimes ascribed to *other things*: To which may be annexed upon the account of Affinity the general name of those Actions which do exceed all Natural power, **MIRACLE**, *Wonder, supernatural*.

These are distinguishable into such as do concern either the

Putting of things into their first being: or reducing them to nothing.

1. { CREATION, *Making, Creator, Creature,*

ANNIHILATION, *Annul, disannul, abolish, extinguish, bring to naught,*
Government or disposal of things; (*call-in, cancel, put out.*

More general; whereby he doth most freely and wisely take care of, and provide for all things: To which may be opposed by some Analogy such a necessary Concatenation and *unalterable order* amongst things as doth not admit of any liberty: or such a *blind contingency* of things as excludes all wisdom, expressed usually by the words,

2. { PROVIDENCE, *Fore-sight, Fore-cast.*

{ FATE, *Destiny.*

{ FORTUNE, *Chance, Accident, Venture, Adventure, casual, Happ, Luck, Hazard, fortuitous, a Hit, peradventure, perhaps.*

More special; belonging either to

Animate Creatures; by

Contributing to their || well: or ill being.

3. { BLESSING, *Beatitude, Benediction.*

{ CURSING, *accurse, ban, Malediction, Exccration.*

Continuing them in their particular kinds of Being: or depriving them of it.

4. { PRESERVATION, *Conservation, Protection, Keeping, maintain, save, Saviour, shelter, guard, keep, cherish.*

{ DESTRUCTION, *Perdition, Confusion, Bane, Devastation, Loss, pernicious, subvert, undo, ruine, confound, extirpate, abolish, bring to naught, stroy, destroy, cast away, perish, cut off, wast, consume, dissolve, exterminate, extinguish, fall, gone.*

Keeping or taking them from any evil felt or feared: or leaving them to it.

5. { DELIVERANCE, *Rescue, Save-iour, Salvation, free, quit, rid, clear, exempt.*

{ DERELICTION, *destitute, forlorn, deserting, give up, relinquish, cast off, deliver up, forsake, leave, forgo.*

Rational Creatures; as to their

Minds; by discovering to them; or impressing upon them, in an extraordinary way, such Truths or Inclinations as humane industry could not of it self attain to.

6. { REVELATION, *open, disclose, discover, Vision, Enthusiasm, Fa-*

{ INSPIRATION, *infuse.* (*natic, Oracle.*

States; by delivering them from a condition of servitude & misery.

7. REDEMPTION, *deliver, save, ransom, rescue.*

II. ACTI-

II. ACTIONS of the UNDERSTANDING and Judgment SPECULATIVE, *Contemplation, Theory*, are such as do concern the various exercise of our Understandings about the Truth and Falshood of things, with respect either to Understanding; being either

II. SPECULATIVE ACTIONS of the Understanding.

(the Preparative; in the first Objectization of a thing: or the reflexive Thought about it, together with what else one knows of that kind.

- 1. { THINKING, *Cogitation, bethink, deem, imagin, esteem, Conceit, Notion, Thought-ful, pensive, mind it, suggest, put in ones head,*
- { MEDITATING, *Study, considering, cast about in ones mind, muse, contemplate, Elucubration, think, fore think, premeditate, ponder, extempore.*

Operative; in || the comparing of things to find out what is Truth: or the Thought resulting from such comparison.

- 2. { INQUISITION, *Examination, Search, Scrutiny, exploration, investigate, Disquisition, seek, discuss, hunt, cavvase, cast water, Quest, Inquest.*
- { DISCOVERY, *detect, find, perceive, sift out, pick out, Invention, excogitate, Author, Inventor, tell, inkling, 'tis out.*

Judgment; Primary; in judging such discovery || agreeable to Truth: or disagreeable.

- (More general.
- 3. { ASSENT, *Consent, accord, agree, concurr, allow, acknowledge, yield, suffrage, Voice, Vote, of the same mind, think good.*
- { DISSENT, *differ, disagree, of another. mind, Discord.*

(More special; according to its arguments; as Proceeding from Causes

- { Extrinsic; *Testimony || sufficient: or insufficient.*
 - 4. { BELIEVING, *Credit, credible, Faith, Trust.*
 - { DISBELIEVING, *Discredit, incredible, Distrust.*
- Intrinsic in the thing it self; that it is || conclusive: or not so conclusive but that it may be otherwise.

- 5. { KNOWING, *Cognition, conscious, wist, witting, aware, privy, Intelligence, learn, inform, acquaint, cognizance, notice, inkling, prescience, omniscient.*
- { DOUBTING, *misdoubt, mistrust, distrust, suspence, hanging staggering, hesitate, pendulous, dubious, ambiguous, at a stand, stick at, Quandary, Scruple, Sceptic, uncertain, Apocryphal, 'tis a question.*

Productive of these Effects in || higher, or lower degrees.

- 6. { CERTAINTY, *Affurance, sure, evince, convince, demonstrate, evidence, undoubted, out of doubt, without doubt, doubtless, infallible.*
- { OPINION, *Conceit, Judgment, Sentiment, Mind, Tenet, think, suppose, surmise, ween, overween, unanimous, likely, probable, prejudice, apprehend, fancy, repute, deem, Verdict, Sentence, shoot ones bolt.*

Secondary; judging of Truth found, as to the Consequence of it, in respect of other things to be concluded from it, or to follow upon it; in *Thesi*: or in *Hypothesi*.

- 7. { REASONING, *Discussing, Arguing, Ratiocination, Logic.*
- { CONJECTURING, *Guessing, surmise, divine, mind gives, conceit, Pre-Importance: or frivolousness of it. (sumption, probable.*
- 8. { ESTEEMING, *accounting, prizing, valuing, rating, regard, respect, repute, count of, care for, think well of, set by, stand upon, credit, prefer.*
- { CONTEMNING, *despising, slighting, undervaluing, disregarding, set at nought, scorn, disclaim, abjectness, despicable, vilisise, disesteem, neglect, set light by, make nothing of, I pass not for it, Nickname, pish.*

III. PRACTICAL ACTIONS of the Understanding.

III. ACTIONS of the UNDERSTANDING and Judgment PRACTICAL, do concern the enquiry after and taking notice of the Nature of things, with reference to their Goodness or Fitness to any purpose. They are distinguishable, as the former, by their respect to the

Understanding; being either

Preparative, in the first Objectization of a business: or the reflexive Thought about it, together with what else one knows of that kind.

1. { DELIBERATING, ponder, weigh, forecast.
OBSERVING, advert, animadvert, give ear, attend to, heed, regard, give ones mind to, look to, mark, note, mind, pry, peep, watch, take notice, notable, remarkable, oversee, overlook.

Operative, in || the comparing of means to find which is expedient: or the Thought resulting from such comparison.

2. { CONSIDERATION, revolve, scan, advise, forecast, recognize, premeditate ponder, peruse, study, recount, reflect, review, revise, weigh, betink, consult, cast in ones mind, retrospection, ruminare.
INVENTION, devising, excogitate, find out, make, Author.

Judgment;

Primary; in judging the thing found to be || agreeable to its end: or disagreeable.

More general.

3. { APPROVING, liking, allowing, think good, take well, fancy him, find a Bill, currant.
DISAPPROVING, disliking, disallowing, disavow, mislike, condemn, explode, reprobate.

More special; according to its motives; as

Proceeding from Causes

Extrinsic; Warranty || sufficient: or insufficient.

4. { TRUST, Confidence, betrust, entrust, rely, repose, ensoff, recommend, credit, charge, rest upon.
DISTRUST, Mistrust, Diffidence, Suspicion, Surmize, Jealousie, Umbrage, call in question, misgive.

Intrinsic in the means it self; || conclusive that it is so: or not so conclusive but that it may be otherwise.

5. { SATISFACTION, Content, acquiesce, resolve.

SCRUPLE, Doubt, dissatisfie.

Productive of these Effects; in || higher: or lower degrees.

6. { ASSURANCE, Confidence, sure, certain, resolved, secure, confirm.
PERSWASION, think, believe.

Secondary; in judging of expedients found, || as to the use of them, how they are to be ordered and managed: or what is like to be the event of them.

7. { CONTRIVING, projecting frame, machinate, plot, forecast, cast about, or in ones mind, find a way, devise, Conveyance.
EXPECTING, look for, wait, gaping after, mind gives me, make account, stay for, watch for.

IV. ACTIONS OF THE WILL.

IV. ACTIONS OF THE WILL. Under this Head are to be considered the Kinds of such Actions; belonging either to the

End as future; comprehending Acts more

Simple;

Imperfect and diminute; || for: or against one thing rather than another.

1. { INCLINATION, Propensity, Proclivity, Proneness, Forwardness, banking, having a mind to, Prejudice for, bent, addicted.
AVERSION, Prejudice against, unwillingness, coyneß, stand off.

Impedite

Impedite and conditional; || for: or against a thing, if left to it self.

1. { VELLEITY, *Wou'lding, Wishing, Desire, List, Vote, Will, Mind;*
Option, rather.

2. { NOLLEITY, *Backwardness, go against, grudge, loth, Regret, Relu-*
fancy, think much, rather not, unwilling, with an ill will.

Perfect; denoting || the determining of it self to do, or not to do:
or the taking of farther time to consider.

3. { PURPOSING, *Intention, Decree, destine, determine, appoint, de-*
sign, resolvè, ordain; mean, noncc, bent, minded, set himself, set
ones mind, predestinate, preordain.

DEMURRING, *hesitating, hanging, suspense, stick at, Quandary.*

Complicate; towards an object considered as difficult, signifying ||
the purpose of doing it notwithstanding such Difficulties: or doubt-
ing because of such Difficulties.

4. { RESOLUTION, *Fixedness, determined.*

{ WAVERING, *fluctuate, hanging, suspense, irresolute, staggering.*

Means;

Antecedently; determining what to || take: or leave.

5. { ELECTION, *chusing, select, Choise, cull, picking, prefer, set aside,*
Option, Pre-election, predestinate, rather.

{ REJECTION, *refuse, Preterition, pass by, cast off, cast aside, cast away,*
reprobate, repudiate, renounce, explode, out-cast:

Consequently; || continuing in the purpose of using such means: or
ceasing such purpose.

6. { PROSECUTING, *persevere, persist, hold on.*

{ DESISTING, *giving off, leaving, cease, surcease, end, terminate, de-*
termin, stay, rest, pause, forbear, withdraw, falter, supersede, break
off, go out, give over, lay aside, or down.

End obtained; as to the || resting: or not resting of the Will in it as good.

{ DELECTATION, *Fruition, Rejoycing, Joy, Gladness, Delight, Com-*
fort, Complacence, Pleasure, Solace, Satisfaction, Content, placid,
please, affect, acceptable, delicious, sweet, welcome.

{ DISPLACENCE, *Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort, unpleasent, irksom, grie-*
vous, Offence-ive, Disgust, Dislike, Distast, stomach, unacceptable gra-
ting, malecontent.

Affections; either of the

Will it self in its actings; consistin in || its having a power of applying it
self to the doing or not doing this or that: or not having such power.

8. { LIBERTY, *arbitrary, free, may, may chuse.*

{ DETERMINATION TO ONE, *must, cannot chuse but, limit, Ne-*
cessity.

Actions of the Will; denoting || the doing of things according to the
free inclinations of our own minds: or the being necessitated by some
external impediments to do any thing against such inclinations.

9. { SPONTANEITY, *of ones own accord, freely, willing, voluntary,*
with a good will, unbidden, gratis, ready.

{ COACTION, *Compulsion, Constraint, Force, enforce, Violence, unwill-*
lingness, manure, perforce, extort, wrench, wrest, in spight, will or
nil, driving, pressing, bear down, over-atte.

V. Acts

V. SIMPLE
PASSIONS,

V. *Acts* of the Sensitive part, namely of the *Fancy*, and chiefly of the *Appetite*, whereby the mind is moved and disturbed with the apprehensions of things, are styled **PASSIONS**, *Affection*, *Perturbation*, *pathetic*.

Those amongst these are called *more* SIMPLE which consist onely of one single *Act*. They are distinguishable into such as concern things under the notion of

1. *New unexpected* surprizing: or else things *over-common* and too much repeated; without respect to the good or evil of them, being chiefly a disturbance of the *Fancy*; styled

2. **ADMIRATION**, *marvel*, *wonder*, *amaze*, *astonish*.

1. **TÆDIUM**, *glut*, *loathing*, *cloy*, *dawl*, *nauseate*.

Good or Evil which we

Wish to happen to them.

2. **FAVOUR**, *Benevolence*, *Benignity*, *Grace*, *Good will*, *kind propiti-ous*, *ingrati-ate*, *Favorite*, *Dilling*, *Well-wisher*, *make much of*.

MALIGNITT, *Malice*, *Spite*, *Pique*, *Grudge*, *Prejudice*, *Despise*, *Disco-rtise*, *Disfavour*, *sinister*, *virulent*, *malevolent*, *ill will*, *ill minded*.

Apprehend to be in them; whether

Absolute; flowing from || our general apprehensions of the *Worth* of things, and our need of them: or the *Evil*, and our being hurt by them.

3. **LOVE**, *Affection*, *inamour*, *dote on*, *smitten*, *amiable*, *besotted*, *amorous*, *dear*, *endear*, *Darling*, *Minion*, *Paramour*, *well-beloved*, *Likings*, *Fancy*, *Philtre*.

HATRED, *Malice*, *Rancour*, *Spite*, *Virulence*, *odious*, *abhor*, *abominate*, *detest*, *cannot endure*, *Grudge*, *Pique*, *Heart-burning*, *cankered*, *exulcerate*.

Relative to different notions concerning

Both Good and Evil; considered as

Present.

4. **MIRTH**, *Glee*, *Solace*, *Chearfulness*, *Spart*, *blithe*, *blissom*, *buxom*, *frollick*, *jolly*, *jocund*, *jovial*, *merry*, *exhilarate*, *glad*, *crank*, *debonair*, *comical*, *pleasant*, *sanguin*, *Jubile*.

GRIEF, *Sadness*, *Sorrow*, *Melancholy*, *Heaviness*, *doleful*, *deplorable*, *disconsolate*, *bitter*, *pensive*, *dejected*, *tragical*, *rusul*, *amort*, *moan*, *bemoan*, *wail*, *bewail*, *lament*, *Dump*, *cast down*, *vex*, *trouble*, *cut*, *take on*, *whimper*, *pule*, *woe*, *agony*, *anguish*, *mourn*, *Plaint*, *Cry*, *take heavily*.

Absent and possible.

5. **DESIRE**, *Affection*, *covet*, *crave*, *fain*, *long for*, *lust*, *greedy*, *Inclination to*, *hankering*, *wish*, *Concupiscence*, *eager*, *earnest*, *importunate*, *thirst after*, *have a mind to*.

AVERSATION, *Antipathy*, *Regret*, *Reluctancy*, *Disfast*, *irksom*, *eschew*, *shun*, *avoid*, *abhor*, *loath*, *execrate*, *cannot endure*, *or abide*,

Absent

Absent and probable; as to

The nature of the Act.

6. { HOPE, Trust, Recumbency, Affiance, Rely.
 { FEAR, Awe, Dread, Terrour, Horrour, Consternation, hideous, dismal, afraid, agast, formidable, horrible, terrible, fright, fray, terrifie, scare, startle, daunt, deterr, dismay, amate, appale, dare not, terrible, Bugbear, Hobgoblin.

The greater: or lesser degree of this Probability.

7. { CONFIDENCE, Affiance, Trust, build upon, rest upon, rely, repose, secure, pert, in heart, dare, presume, take to.
 { DIFFIDENCE, Suspicion, Jealousie, Mistrust, Distrust, out of heart, faint-hearted, cast down, heartless, misdoubt, misgive.

The issue and event; which as it is represented to have Difficulties in it || either superable: or insuperable; so it excites.

8. { BOLDNESS, Courage, Audacity, daring, sturdy, hardy, stout, venturous, pert, malapert, embolden, presume.
 { DESPAIR, Despondency, forlorn, hopeless, dash, cast down, deadness of heart, heartless, past hope.

Evil alone, or opposition from others, wherein there is contempt: to which may be annexed by way of affinity (though it be not properly a simple Passion) that particular desire of making such actions whereby others have been injurious to us, to become hurtful to themselves, so as they may be sensible of it.

9. { ANGER, Ire, Passion-ate, Wrath, Sharpness, Rage, Outrage, Pett, Choler, Gall, fume, storm, fret, pelt, chafe, vex, take on, inflame, kindle, irritate, inrage, exasperate, incense, provoke, move, sullen, hasty, furious, outrageous, mad, look big, placable, appease, stomack, Animosity, heart-burning, irascible, rough, hot, curst, snappish, snarle, snuffle.

REVENGE, avenge, Vengeance, vindictive, wreak.

VI. MIXED

VI. MIXED
PASSIONS.

VI. MIXED PASSIONS, are such as do not consist of any single Act, but are made up of more than one, to be distinguished by the Object they are conversant about, and by the Simple Passions of which they consist, into such

Determined either to Good or Evil; with respect to (as are

The particular interest of *Repute*; being conversant about

Good, which we apprehend to be in it self *honourable* and worthy, implying || *Confidence and Love* in the promoting of it: or *Confidence and Joy* in the owning of it.

1. { *SZEAL*, ardent, Devotion, earnest, fervent, hot, warm, intent, eager, Zealot.
 { *GLORYING*, Triumph, Exultation, boast, brag, Bravado, Rodomontado, Thrasonical, crack, crow, vapor, vaunt, Ostentation, swagger, vain-glory, flourishing, take a pride.

Evil, which we apprehend to be in it self *dishonourable* and unworthy: implying || a mixture of *Hatred and Aversion* against the committing of it: or *Sorrow and Diffidence* for the committing of it.

2. { *SCORN*, set light by, slight, despise, contemn.
 { *SHAME* -faced-full-left, abash, bashful, ashamed, out of countenance, confound, quash, dash, Impudence, Turpitude, put to shame.

The more general interests belonging to

Our selves; respecting either

Good that is dear to us, implying a || mixture of *Love, Anger, and Hope*, that we may excel others in it: or a mixture of *Love, Anger, and Fear*, lest we should by others be deprived of it.

3. { *SEMULATION*, vy, strive, struggle.
 { *JEALOUSIE*, Suspicion, surmise.

Evil; whether as done

By our selves; being either || a mixture of *Sorrow and Fear* upon dissatisfaction in having committed it: or *Sorrow and Desire*, as wishing it had not been committed.

4. { *REMORSE*, Compunction, Contrition, relent, beshrew, trouble of
 { *REPENTANCE*, Penitence, rue. (mind.

By others; || either a vile thing by any person, or any evil by a vile person; implying a mixture of *Anger and Hatred*: or of *Anger and Aversion*.

5. { *SINDIGNATION*, Scorn, dudgeon, fume, murmur. (tion.
 { *DISDAIN*, Scorn.

Others; in respect of the

Good befalling them, (as we think) || *worthily*, or *unworthily*; implying a mixture of *Love and Joy*: or *Hate and Grief*.

6. { *JOY FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS*, Gratulation, congratulate, Sympathy.
 { *ENVY*, Spite-full, invidious, grudge, repine, malign.

Evil befalling them, (as we think) || *worthily*, or *unworthily*; implying a mixture of *Hate and Joy*: or of *Love and Grief*.

7. { *ΕΠΙΧΑΙΡΕΚΑΚΙΑ*, Joy for the evil of others.
 { *PITTY*, Compassion, commiserate, condole, relent, ruthless, tender, woful, yearn, Bowels, bemoan, bewail, lament, deplore, Sympathy, fellow-feeling.

Indetermined either as to Good or Evil, but concerning both consisting in a distraction of the Mind by a conflict of any two contrary Passions: to which may be opposed (though not so proper to this place) the transport of the

8. { *SACONY*. (Mind, being wholly possess'd with one Passion: styled
 { *EXTASIE*, Transport, Amazement, Consternation, Maze, Traunce, Rapture, ravish, astonish, extatical. COR-

CORPOREAL ACTION.

BY CORPOREAL ACTIONS are meant such Actions whose Agent is a Body or Material substance. They are distinguishable into such as are

More peculiar to Living creatures; either more

- { Absolute; belonging to
- VEGETATIVES. I.
- SENSITIVES. II.
- RATIONALS. III.

Relative to the

- { Outward SIGNS OF PASSION. IV.
- { GENERAL Notions belonging to Demeanour. V.

Common with them to other things, to which by Analogy they are ascribed, the different kinds of GESTURE. VI.

I. Corporeal ACTIONS belonging chiefly to VEGETATIVE Bodies, may be distinguished into such as are either.

I. AC-
TIONS
VEGE-
TA-
TIVE.

- { Primary and more general; denoting the making: or unmaking of a thing; the motion towards a new form: or from the precedent form; styled
- 1. { GENERATION, get, beget, procreate, propagate, breeding, engender, Gene-
CORRUPTION, Dissolution, consumption. (fr.

Secondary and more particular; relating unto the

Conveying, or receiving in that first matter which is to be formed into an animate Body.

- 2. { IMPREGNATION, beget, pregnant, breeding, teeming, conceived, get
with child, big, great with child, or egg.
CONCEPTION, with child, Superfetation. (soon.

Bringing forth what hath been thus conceived; either in due time: or too

- 3. { PARTURITION, Bearing, Birth, Nativity, bringing forth, travail,
grooming, in labour, lying in, Child-birth, eaning, farrowing, kindling,
soling, whelping, deliver, Midwife, brought to bed, cry out, lay egg.
ABORTION, miscarry, Mischance, cast young, Casting, untimely birth,
Slink, still-born.

Improvement of what is thus brought forth; either

Peculiar to the Young; implying that more then ordinary tenderness to be used towards things in that state, || whether more general: or that which is proper to viviparous Animals.

- 4. { NUTRITION, cherishing, foster, foment, brood, Incubation, hatching.
LACTATION, giving suck, suckle,

Common to Young and Old;

Antecedent; || the taking in of sutable and sufficient aliment: or the fitting of this aliment by fermentation.

- 5. { FEEDING, living upon, Aliment, Food.
DIGESTING, Concoction, put over.

Consequent from the

Union of the Aliment to the body: and its improving thereby.

- 6. { NOURISHING, Nutrition, maintain, Nutriment.
GROWING, come up, increase, improve, thrive, Spring, Proficient
Union: or disunion, of the Body and Soul.

- 7. { LIVING, Life, quick, alive, enliven, vivify, revive, survive.
vital, Resurrection.

- { DYING, Death, dead-ly, mortal, fatal, dy, decease, depart, expire,
give up the ghost, defunct, kill, slay, mortifie, dispatch, Slaughter,
Mortality, capital.

H h

II. Cor-

II. AC-
TIONS
SENSI-
TIVE.

II. Corporeal ACTIONS belonging to SENSITIVE Bodies, may be distinguished into such as are either

More principal and natural; denoting the kinds of natural Appetite, together with such Actions as tend to the satisfying of them; relating to the Preservation of the Individuum, as to the desire of

Nourishment, for the supply of Decays; and that either by

Food: or Meat.

1. { HUNGER, *Appetite, Stomach, eager, greedy, ravenous, Famine, sharp-set.*
EATING, *devour, gorging, fall to, Meal, Repast, Refection, Food, Meat, Aliment, edible, Viands, Viſuals, fall to ones Meat.*

Liquor.

2. { STHIRST, *dry.*

DRINKING, *Potion, potent, potable, quaff, ſoop, ſoaking, lap, ſwilt, carouſe, ſip, tippel, bibble, guzzle, Draught, Drench, Water, Butler, Buttery, Cellar.*

Reſt and reſreſhment after labour and wearineſs; comprehending the Appetite or inclination after this: or the Satisfaction of ſuch Appetite, conſiſting in a ceſſation from all Actions of the outward Senſes, by a relaxation of the Nerves.

3. { DROWSINESS, *Heavineſs.*

SLEEPING, *aſleep, dormant, a Nap, lull, Slumber, narcotic, rooſt.*

State ſuppoſed, belonging to this Appetite, or the Satisfaction of it, denoting the general Action of the Senſes: or the working of the Fancy in ſleep.

4. { SWAKING, *awake, watch, Reveiles, raiſe from ſleep.*

DREAMING.

Propagation of the Species.

5. { LUST, *Salacity, Lechery, Vnery, Concupiſcence, libidinous, carnal, fleſhly, bliſſom, clictet, proud.*

COITION, *coupling, gendring, lie with, know carnally, Copulation, rutting, tread, vnery.*

Leſſ principal and preternatural; referring to ſeveral affections of the Touch, and different kinds of Pain; being either

Proper to the Skin and outward parts; cauſed by an agitation of ſome thin Vapours ſtopped in their expiration, which is remedied by ſuch a kind of affriction with an edge as doth open the Pores, that the Vapors may tranſpire.

6. { ITCHING.

SCRATCHING, *ſcraping, clawing, Scalping-iron.*

Common to other parts; and cauſed by

Diſtention or compreſſion of the parts: or ſharpneſs of humours.

7. { SAKING, *Ach.*

PRICKING, *Crick, pungent, ſharp, Stitch.*

Diſſipation of the Spirits in the ſofter parts by a light touch: or corroſion of the membranous parts.

8. { TICKLING, *Titillation.*

SMARTING, *piercing.*

Obſtruction either in the Nerves or Muſcles; cauſing || ſome vellications in the Nerves: or a hot pungent pain in the Muſcles.

9. { SWITCHING, *Vellication, Pinching.*

TINGLING.

III. The

III. The Corporeal ACTIONS peculiar to Men, or the several ways of expressing their mental Conceptions, are either by Articulate sounds; considered according to

III. ACTI-
ONS PECU-
LIAR TO
MEN.

The general name, together with the privation of it,

1. { SPEAKING, talk, utter-ance, mentioning, Elocution, pronounce, express, deliver, Prolation, Spokes-man, effable, voluble, fluent, say, tell, mutter, mumble, jabber, jargon, vein, Grammar, Rhetoric, Oratory, Eloquence, Prolocutor, nuncupative, by word of, mouth.

{ MUTEENESS, dumb, speechless, silent, blank, tongue-tied.

The defects of speaking, as to || the continuity of speech: or the prolation of some particular letters.

2. { STUTTERING, Stammering, falter, hammer.
LISPING.

The degrees of loudness in speaking; either || without any vocal sound: or with much noise.

3. { WHISPERING, mutter, round in the ear.
EXCLAMATION, Acclamation, hollow, hoat, hoop, shout, bawl, clamor, cry, Lure, Out-cry, roar, screech, scream, squeak, squeal, loud, lift up ones voice, set out ones throat.

The particular kinds of speaking; referring

{ To such words as we see before us; either || more perfect: or imperfect.

4. { READING, Lecture, Lesson, legible, peruse.
SPELLING.

{ To the manner of ordering our voice according to musical Tunes; either || the more perfect: or the more imperfect attempt.

5. { SINGING, Song, Ditty, Ballad, Carol, Canticle, Lay, Ode, Madrigal, Eclogue, canorous, Modulation, chant, Chorister, Quire.
CHIRPING, questring, quittle.

The several relations of speaking; when we say that to another which we expect should be || repeated: or written by him.

6. { DICTATING, prompting, suggest.
ENDING.

Figures representing either words or things, and made either || immediately by mens hands: or by the impression of Types.

7. { WRITING, penning, drawing, engrossing, Hand, Manuscript, subscribe, superscribe, inscribe, transcribe, Postscript, interline, indorse, scrawle, scribe, rude draught, Pen-man, Scribe, Writer, Scrivener, Secretary, Clerk, Note, Ticket, Docket, Short-hand, Tachygraphy, Brachygraphy, Cryptography, set ones hand, set down, take or put in writing, enter into book, write out fair.

{ PRINTING, Imprint, Impression, typographical, Type, Press, put in Print.

IV. SIGNS
OF PASSI-
ONS.

IV. The OUTWARD SIGNS OF our inward PASSIONS, are ei-
ther

More peculiar to some single Passions; as to

Admiration: or *Sating*; *Straining the* || *eyes*: or *the brows*.

1. } STARING.

1. } MOVING THE BROWS.

Love: or *Hate*; *expansion*: or *contraction of the Muscles of the Face*.

2. } SMILING, *smirking*, *snearing*, *simper*.

2. } LOWRING, *powting*, *scowling*, *frowning*, *grinning*, *look sowre*.

Mirth: or *Sorrow*.

3. } LAUGHING, *deride*, *ridiculous*, *giggle*, *chuckle*, *tibi*, *flicker*.

3. } WEEPING, *mourn*, *cry*, *Tears*, *wailing*, *Plaint*, *bemoan*, *bewail*, *lament*, *blubber*, *shed tears*, *whining*.

Desire: or *Aversion*; *scrning the body*: or *wagging the head*.

4. } WRIGLING.

4. } MOVING THE HEAD, *Nodd*.

Hope: or *Fear*; expressed either by the

{ *Body* or parts of it; being || *moved once and quick*: or *oft and continuedly*: or *deprived of motion*.

5. } STARTING, *flinching*.

5. } TREMBLING, *quaking*, *shaking*, *shuddering*, *Trepidation*, *quivering*, *shiver*, *quaver*, *chatter*.

5. } RIGOR, *Horror*, *Stifness*.

{ *Breath*; || *emitted short and quick*: or *emitted slow and long*: or *sucked up suddenly*.

6. } HUFFING, *snuff*, *puff*.

6. } SIGHING, *sobbing*.

6. } SUCKING up the breath, *sniff*.

Confidence and Diffidence: or *Boldness and Despair*; *setting the hands against the sides*: or *heaving up the shoulders*.

7. } KEMBOING.

7. } SPANISH SHRUG.

Anger: or *Revenge*; by *emission of the breath*; either || *vocal*, but not *articulate*: or *articulate*, but not *distinctly intelligible*.

8. } GRONING.

8. } GRUMBLING.

More common to several Passions; by *discolouring the countenance* || *with* a greater degree of *Redness* then doth belong to the natural hue; appertaining either to *Joy*, *Love*, *Desire*, but chiefly to *Shame*: or else *with Whiteness*; belonging to those more violent perturbations of *Grief*, *Anger*, &c. but chiefly to *Fear*.

9. } BLUSHING, *flush*.

9. } PALENESS, *wan*, *ghastly*, *pallid*, *appale*.

V. The

V. The general notions belonging to DEMEANOUR, *Carriage, V. DEMA-
Comportment, Deportment, Garb, behavè, or the manner of our conversing* NOUR.
towards one another in respect of such Corporeal Actions as either
custom or common opinion hath put a decency and fitness upon, are con-
siderable; either according to the

More general kinds; denoting

The endeavour to express our respect to others; by || going to them: or
staying by them or for them.

1. { VISITING, go to see.

{ WAITING, Attend-ance, serve, Retinue, Train, Valet, Page, Lac-
quey, stay for, tarry for, tend.

The congress or meeting of others, in respect of || our applying our selves
to them: or their receiving or using of us.

2. { ADDRESSING, accost.

{ ENTERTAINING, treat, entreat, usage, reception, welcome.

The kinds of gesture, or words, signifying respect.

3. SALUTATION, caressing, accost, greet, hail, commendations.

More special kinds; consisting in

Gestures.

{ At a distance; by bowing of the || Body: or Knees.

4. { CONGEEING, cringe, duck, make a leg, crouch.

{ CURCHEEING, Genusflexion.

Near; either more

Rustic.

5. { SCLAPPING.

{ SHAKING HANDS.

{ Gentle; by joyning of the || Body: or Face.

6. { EMBRACING, clasping, clip, coll, grasp, hug, twine.

{ KISSING, smack.

Words; whereby we express

{ Our || esteem of others: or our business with them.

7. { COMPLEMENTING, Courtlines, Caressing.

{ CONFERRING, commune, parley, talk, treat, speak with, Dia-
logue.

{ Our good wishes to others; either at our || first meeting: or parting.

8. { SALVEDICTION, accost, greet, hail.

{ VALEDICTION, adieu, farwell, take leave.

VI, GESTURE,

VI. GE-
STURE.

VI. GESTURE, *Action, Behaviour, Gesticulation, Mimic*, doth denote such an *Animal action* or motion as alters the *situation* of the whole or parts of the body: To which the word *POSTURE, Position*, may be annexed by way of affinity; signifying the *situation in which such motion is determined*. The several kinds of these *Gestures and Postures* (which are applicable likewise to inanimate things) do refer either to the *weights being incumbent upon something*.

Below it: And these are distinguished according to the imaginary progress of that body or the parts of it,

Upward; either more

Direct.

1. { RISING, *arise, raise, rouse, ly up, sit up, stand up, rear, elevate, lift up, erect, exalt, Resurrection*

{ STANDING, *Station-ary, Footing, Perch, Rampant,*

Oblique.

Keeping the height, and

Inlarging the terms.

2. { STRETCHING, *retching, extending, Distention, Expansion, produce, sprein, strein, draw out.*

{ SPREAD, *square.*

Narrowing the terms.

3. { SHRINKING, *contracting, Coarctation, couch, gather up.*

{ CRUMPLE, *snudge.*

Altering the height, by motion of the

Trunk.

4. { STOOPING, *crouch, bow, bend, cowering.*

{ LEANING, *lolling, Recumbency, stay or rest upon.*

Lower Limms.

Hips.

5. { SITTING, *set, sedentary, seat*

{ SATE, *squat.*

Knees.

6. { KNEELING, *Genuflexion, fall on knees.*

{ ON KNEES.

Downward; either more

Direct.

7. { FALLING, *fell, cast down, sink.*

{ LYING, *Prostration, groveling, lay, along, all along, flat, level, couch.*

Oblique.

8. { TURNING.

{ REVERSE, *inverted.*

Above it; whether || partly: or wholly; each of which is either motion or rest.

9. { SCLINGING.

{ HANGING, *pendent, suspended, dangling.*

MOTION.

MOTION.

THat Action whereby things do pass from one place to another is styled §. III.
MOTION, *move, remove, stir, wag, shake, quetch, shog, jog, start, jerk, budge, dislodge, flitting, shuffle, shuttle, rummage, agitation, going, passing, transferr, place, make a stirr.*

REST, *Quiet, still, unmoved, repose, sedate, settle, stand, stay, stand or ly still, Requiem, ease, Pause, acquiesce, settle, sit, lodge, lull, Sabbath, dead of the night, take rest.*

By the word *Motion* here is meant Local Motion, which doth alwayes accompany Corporeal Action, upon which account many of the Species under this Head might, if there were convenient room for them, be reckoned under the former; but their places here may serve sufficiently to express and distinguish them. This Local Motion of bodies may be distinguished into

Natural.

- { Of the whole; more
- { General, respecting the Kinds of Animal PROGRESSIVE MOTION. I.
- { Particular, referring to the VARIOUS NOTIONS OF GOING. II.
- { Of the parts; considered
- { More largely; as belonging to ANIMAL ACTION IN COMMON. III
- { As restrained to the Acts of
- { PURGATION. IV.
- { EXERCISE. V.

VIOLENT MOTION according to the several kinds of it. VI.

I. ANI:
MAL
PRO-
GRES:
SION.

I. Kinds of ANIMAL PROGRESSION, may refer either to

Beasts; more || perfect: or imperfect.

- 1. { GOING, *gressive, a Step, Pace, Gate.*
- 1. { HALTING, *Cripple, lame, limp, hobble, foundred.*

Birds; in the

Air; by the motion of the wings: to which may be annexed that other kind of Motion of the wings whereby Birds use to keep themselves up in the same place with little or no Progression.

- 2. { FLYING, *fluttering, soar, volatile, toure.*
- 2. { HOVERING.

Water; either || upon it: or into and under it.

- 3. { FLOTING.
- 3. { DIVING, *duck, plunge:*

Fish; either || more generally within the water: or more specially down-wards into it;

- 4. { SWIMMING, *launch.*
- 4. { SINKING.

Insects; as

- { *Grashoppers and Fleas, &c. the more || perfect: or imperfect.*
- 5. { SLEAPING, *skipping, jump, frisk, spring, caper, curvet, bound.*
- 5. { HOPPING.

Ants: or Worms, &c.

- 6. { SCREEPING, *crawl, sprawl, reptile.*
- 6. { WRIGLING, *insinuate, serue or wind himself in.*

Though each of these Motions do principally belong to such kinds of living Creatures, yet are they not so to be restrained to them but that they may be truly ascribed to others.

H. The

II.
MODES
OF GO-
ING.

II. The several MODES OF GOING, may be distinguished into

The Self-motion or Ition of Animals;

On an ordinary Plain or declivity; according to the

Lesser: or greater degrees of Velocity.

1. { WALKING, *Ambulation, Proceſſion, Perambulation, go, wade, Ford,*
waddle, Lacquey, Path, foot it, trip along. (man.)

{ RUNNING, *galloping, Career, Courſe, Race, ſtart, Goal, outſtrip, Foot-*
Different Motion of the four legs; || when either thoſe of one ſide move
together: or when they move croſs and diagonally.

2. { AMBLING, *pacing, thorough-paced.*

{ TROTTING, *prancing.*

Different Extensions || of the body according to height: or of the legs ac-

3. { STALKING, *jetting, ſtrutt, portly going.* (according to wideſſeſt)

{ STRADLING, *ſtride, a ſtride, divaricate.*

Different Modes, whether more || regular: or irregular.

4. { STEDDY.

{ STAGGERING, *reeling, Vacillation, Tottering.*

On a very ſmooth Plain.

5. { SLIDING, *glide, ſlipping.*

{ STUMBLING, *titubation, blunder, falter, lapſe, ſlip, trip.*

On a difficult Declivity, || upwards: or downwards.

6. { CLIMBING, *clambering, ſcaling.*

{ TUMBLING.

The being carried by ſomething elſe: on || the Land: or Water.

7. { RIDING, *being horſed or mounted, taking horſe, Poſt-ilion.*

{ SAILING, *Navigation, Voiage, launch, take water or ſhip, embark, waſt*

III. MO-
TIONS
OF
THE
PARTS.

III. *Animal MOTIONS belonging to the various parts, are either*

More principal;

{ *Of the Heart originally, and from thence of the Blood in the Arteries: to*
which may be adjoyned the Motion of the Guts.

1. { PULSE, *throb, beat.*

{ PERISTALTIC.

{ *Of the Lungs, || more general, or the Sound made by ſome impediment of*
breathing through the Noſe.

2. { RESPIRATION, *breathing, fetch wind, draw breath, take breath.*

{ SNORTING, *ſnoring.*

Leſſ principal; of the

Mouth and Thorax; by the forcible || emission, or attraction of Breath.

3. { BLOWING, *puffing, blaſt.*

{ SUCCTION, *ſupping, ſip, ſoop, drawing, emulgent, ſnuff up.*

Diaphragm or Stomach; agitated by a convulſive Motion || upwards, or

4. { SOBBING.

{ HICCOUGH, *Tex.* (downwards.)

Jaws; by a

{ *Repeated Motion in the || firſt, or ſecond preparation of Food.*

5. { MASTICATION, *chewing, champ, gnawing, browzing, mumble.*

{ RUMINATION, *chewing the cud.*

{ *Single Motion; to which may be annexed that Motion of the muſculous*
parts of the body, cauſed by ſome ſtatulent vapours.

6. { YAWNING, *gape, Oſcitantion, gasp.*

{ PANDICULATION, *retching, ſtretching.*

{ Tongue

Tongue, or Throat.

- 7. { SLICKING, lap, flap.
- { SWALLOWING, gulp, ingurgitate, devour, pouch, gobble.

IV. Those kinds of *Actions* whereby several *Animals* do cast off such excrementitious parts as are offensive to nature are styled PURGATION, voiding, evacuating, Excrement, fluxing: to which may be opposed the Notion of BINDING, costive, stypic, restraining, astringent.

IV. PURGATION.

These Motions may be distinguished by the kinds of parts so amoved; either the more

Vaporous and windy; from the

Head.

- 1. { SNEEZING, neeze, Sternutation.
- { Stomach upwards, or Guts downwards.
- 2. { BELCHING, parbreak, breaking wind upwards.
- { FARTING, breaking wind downwards, Scape.

Serous and watry; from the

whole habit of the body.

- 3. { SWEATING, Exudation; diaphoretic, sudorific, all in a water.
- { TRANSPIRATION, breathing, Evaporation, Effluviu, Perspiration.

Head.

- 4. { SPITTING, Salivate ion, Spittle, bespit, spawl, bespawl, flaver, drivel, Flux.
- { BLOWING THE NOSE, mucous, Snivel, Snot.

Lungs and Chest.

- 5. { COUGHING.
- { EXCRETION, barking, hemming.

Greater or lesser Veins.

- 6. { BLEEDING, opening a Vein, Phlebotomy, let blood, draw blood, Lancet.
- { SCARIFYING, lance.

Skin.

- 7. { BLISTERING; Vescication, caustic.
- { CUPPING.

Bladder.

- 8. URINING, piss, make water, hold ones water, stale, diuretic, Diabetes, Dysury.

Consistent and gross parts; from the || Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards.

- 9. { VOMITING, spewing, casting, disgorging, puke, regurgitate, retching.
- { DUNGING, purging by siege, going to stool, scour, Draught, Lask, laxative, Loosness, muing, soluble, solutive, Muck, Ordure, Siege, Stool, Sir-reverence, excrement, easment, ease the belly, Jakes, Privy, House of office.

V. By RECREATION, Diversion, Pastime, Sport, Exercise, are meant those several kinds of *Actions* which are used for divertisement or Exercise: to which may be annexed the word GAME, Play, Prize, signifying such kind of Exercises, wherein there is an endeavour for Mastery. These are either of the

V. RECREATION.

Mind; depending upon

Chance onely; according to || the more general name: or that particular kind which is most frequent by marked Cubes.

- 1. { SLOT, Sortition, Cuss, Ballot, cast or draw Lots.
- 2. { DICE, a Dy, cock-all, rifle.

Chance and Skill.

- 3. { CHARTS.
- 4. { TABLES.

Skill onely.

- 5. { CHESS.
- 6. { DRAUGHTS.

Body; in respect of

The whole; requiring

- 7. { Strength and Skill.
- 8. { BOWLING.
- 9. { BALLING, Tennis, Foot ball, Stool-ball, Sto-Ball. Pel-mel.

Agility and Skill.

- 10. { DANCING, Masking, Revels, a Ball, Morice, Mumming.
- 11. { VAULTING.

Strength, Agility and Skill.

- 12. { WRESTLING, grappling, Strugling, striving, handy gripes, strike up ones heels.
- 13. { FENCING, Gladiator, Tilting, Tournament, jousting, play at weapon or foils.

The Eye, or the Ear.

- 14. { SIGHTS, Shows, Theatre, Amphitheatre, Pageants, Spectacle.
- 15. { MUSIC, Serenade, strein, aer, tun:, prelude, Waits, Crowd, Fiddle-er, Minstrel, play on an Instruments.

VI. VIOLENT MOTION.

VI. The general kinds of VIOLENT MOTION, may be distributed according to the effects upon the thing moved, into such as denote

Translation into a new place; comprehending

Motion together; when the Mover sustains the thing moved: to which may be annexed by way of affinity that other Action, by which one thing sustains, or hinders the falling of another.

1. { CARRYING, bring, convey, bear, serve, import, waft, weare about one, portable, portage, porter, baggage, vehicle, fare, beer, packhorse.
 { BEARING, supporting, sustain, hold up, prop, shore up, stay up, uphold, carry, stand under, shoulder up, bolster up.

Amotion, when the Mover and Moved do at the beginning cease to be contiguous: or Admotion, when the thing moved doth end in a contiguity of something else. (coit, sling.

2. { CASTING, throwing, sling, hurl, project, inject, eject, ding, pelt, toss,
 { CATCHING, apprehend, lay hold, snatch, lay hands on, grapple, grasse, scamble.

Often returns into the same place; according to || greater or less degrees.

3. { SWINGING, vibration, waving, brandish, agitate, exagitate, to and fro flourish, rock, sway, dangling, pendulous, wield.
 { SHAKING, Quassation, Concussion, jogging, agitate, dandle, wag, swag, sway, jolt, totter, flutter, shatter, waving.

Some impression from the Mover; according to the more

General name: or that which is from an obtuse hard body.

4. { STRIKING, Percussion, smite, bang, beat, bast, buffet, cuff, dash, hit, swinge, thump, thwack, Blow, Stripe, slap, flap, rap, tap, kick, wince, spurn, bob, box, fillip, whirret, yerke, pummel, punch, rebuff, repercussion, collision, gnash, skittish, interfere, let fly at,
 { KNOCKING, beating, Blow, butt, Mallet, battering, jobbing, Ramm.

Particular kind; by the end of a thing, more || obtuse, or acute.

5. { POUNDING, braying, Contusion, stamp.
 { PECKING, Mattock, Pick-ax.

Dissolution of Union in the same body; according to

The stiffness, or Limberness of the body wherein it is made.

6. { BREAKING, Fracture, Rupture, burst, Crack, Crash, Squash, Dash, Flaw, Shatter, shiver, crumble.
 { TEARING, torn, dilacerate, rend, rent, ragged, tattered, flittered, jagged, pull in pieces.

The Figure of the body by which it is made; either || an edge, or a point.

7. { CUTTING, Incision, gash, slash, hack, hew, chop, rip, chip, snip, slice, section, segment, carve, dissect, whittle, barb, pare, top, lop, curtail, dock, sharpe, keen, Hatchet, Pole-ax.
 { PRICKING, stabbing, Goad, pungent, runn in, thrust in, goar.

O P E.

OPERATION.

The sundry kinds of *works about which men of several Callings use to employ themselves*, are usually styled by the name of **OPERATION**, *Labor-iours, Pains, Travail, Toil, moil, Turmoile, drudg, droil, work, handy-work, Ply, cooperate, take pains, lay about him.* §. IV.

PLAY, sport, lufory, dally.
These are either

- { More *Common* and general; relating to
- { **SMECHANICAL FACULTIES. I.**
- { **MIXED MECHANICAL Operations. II.**
- { More *Particular*; belonging to the providing of
- { Food, **AGRICULTURE. III.**
- { Houses, or Utenfils, **FABRILE Arts IV.**
- { Clothing, **SARTORIAN Trades. V.**
- { Physic, **CHYMICAL, Pharmaceutical Operations. VI.**

I. OPERATIONS belonging to the **MECHANICAL** Faculties, are either such as do refer to the

I. MECHANICAL OPERATIONS.

Lever; for the forcible motion of a thing || *upwards, or downwards.*

- 1. { **LIFTING**, *heave, hoise, advance, elevate, exalt, Lever, Crow, Crane.*
- 1. { **DEPRESSING**, *Strein, strest, weigh down.*

Balance; for || *trial of the weight of things, or the preponderating of one*

- 2. { **LIBRATING**, *balancing.*
- 2. { **BIASSING**, *preponderate.* (side.)

Wedge; for the *dividing of hard tough bodies*; to which may be opposed the *thrusting of them close together.*

- 3. { **CLEAVING**, *rive, slit, split, Cleft, Chink, Chap, Crevisse.*
- 3. { **COMPRESSING**, *crib, gripe, pinching, press, squeezing, straining, wring, nip, twing, throng, crowd, crush, Constipation, bulge.*

Pully; when the mover and moved continue their *Contiguity in || ad-motion, or amotion.*

- 4. { **PULLING**, *pluck, tow, tug, lugg, twing, twitch, draw, drag, Draught, hale, Revulsion, vellication, distract.*
- 4. { **THRUSTING**, *push, shove, drive, rush, juttle, repell, extrude, intrude, press, throng, crowd, crumm, farce, wedge in, vennie, run at, soin at.*

Wheel; by || *continued turning about, or rolling backward or forward.*

- 5. { **VERTIGINATING**, *turning round, Revolution, wheeling, Rotation, swirl, whirl, spinn, role round.*
- 5. { **VOLUTATION**, *tumbling, rolling, wallow, welter, rock, trundle, waddle.*

Screw; to which may be adjoynted for some affinity the *action of that concave Instrument used for the projection of water.*

- 6. { **SCREWING**, *Winch.*
- 6. { **SYRINGING**, *squirting, spirt, spouting.*

Spring; wherein there is a motion of restitution: to which may be annexed for its affinity the *forcible putting a thing out of its natural tension and posture.*

- 7. { **SPRINGING**, *elastical, fillip.*
- 7. { **BENDING**, *bow, warp, crooke.*

II. MIXED
MECHANICAL OPERATIONS.

II. Those are styled MIXED MECHANICAL OPERATIONS, which are not appropriate to any one kind of Art, but are general and common to many. These do concern the.

Uniting or separating of several bodies; considered more

Simply.

1. { BINDING, *gird, Band, Bond, Bundle, Packet, Fardle, sheaf, faggot, tack, lace, swaddle, swathing, trussing, girt, surcingle.*
LOOSENING, *unbind, undo, solve, lax, slack, relaxation.*

Relatively to the affections of binding; viz. fastning of the bond || by a knot, or confused kinds of knots.

2. { TYING, *Knot, Node, bracing, buckling, coupling, fastning, knit, furling.*
TANGLING, *entangle, hamper, ravel, perplex, snarled, fetter, intricate, involved, Intrigues, extricate, complicate, insnare, Labyrinth.*

Concealing, or manifesting; either more

Common.

3. { COVERING, *heal, Veil, shroud, hide, whelm, stop, Canopy, Hood, Lid, palliate, cloake, overlay, overrun, overshadow.*
UNCOVERING, *open, expose, discover, shew, reveal, naked, unmask, unveil.*

Special; relating to Containing bodies.

4. { SHUTTING, *stop, close, inclosing, immure, exclude, seclude, recluse, obstruct, Wink, fold up, pinn up, some up, seal up, corke up, lute up, lock up, put to the door.*
OPENING, *breaking up, disclose, display, Expansion, gap, Slade, Aperture, unstop, expose, lay or set open.*

Putting of things || nearer together, or farther asunder; either

More general.

5. { GATHERING, *Collect-ion, assemble, convene, compile, levy, raise men or money, Receiver, rake or scrape together, rally, glean, pick up.*
SCATTERING, *discuss, disperse, dissipate, sprinkle, strew, insperison.*

More particular; with reference to the

Capacity of

Consistent bodies, and such as are not supposed to be contained.

6. { HEAPING, *accumulate, amass, lay up, stow, pile, Stack, Mow, Cock, Rick, Shock, Drift, Dunghill, mixen.*
SPREADING, *diffuse, Expansion, display, Suffusion, strew, run, plash, lay cloth.*

Fluid Bodies, and such as are supposed to be contained in something.

7. { FILLING, *replenish, Repletion, full, plenary, sated, stow, cram, stuff, farse, recruit.*
EMPTYING, *evacuate, vacant, Vacuity, rid, void, exhaust, Chasm, clear, lanke, lave, draw dry.*

Motion of bodies, chiefly fluids; according to || the more general name: or that which is involuntary, and besides intention.

8. { SPOURING, *Effusion, Infusion, gush, gurgling, yewer, Tunnel.*
SPILLING, *shedding, run out, seeth over.*

III OPERA-

III. OPERATIONS belonging to AGRICULTURE, do concern either III. AGRICULTURE.
The Ground, or Land; in respect of

Loosning it; either || by single persons: or by the help of drawing Beasts.

1. { DIGGING, delve, break up, spit, spade.
- { PLOWING, tilling, breaking up, coulter, share.

Breaking the clods, and smoothing the surface.

2. { HARROWING.
- { ROLLING.

Helping or directing the Fertility of the ground, by || adding some new matter, or removing the impediments of noxious Plants.

3. { MANURING, cultivate, dunging, marling, soiling, Tilth, culture.
- { WEEDING.

The Grane or Seed, chiefly of Herbs; in respect of

Putting it into the ground, or taking it off from the ground upon its maturity.

4. { SOWING, seminate.
- { REAPING, mowing, Crop, Harvest, Sithe, Sickle, stubble, swarth.

Separating of it from || the straw, or lesser husks:

5. { THRESHING, Flail.
- { WINNOWING, Fan, Ventilation.

The Propagation of Trees or Shrubs chiefly, by

Putting the Root of the Plant in the ground; to which may be adjoyned the putting of Grain segregately into the ground, which is sometimes used for Pulse.

6. { PLANTING, implant.
- { SETTING.

Joyning a part of one Plant to another; either || to the top of the body, or some branch being cut, or to the sides of the body.

7. { GRAFTING, ingraft, Imp.
- { INOCULATING.

Cutting off superfluous Branches; to which may be adjoyned the cutting down of the whole.

8. { PRUNING, dressing, cutting, coping.
- { FELLING, grubb, wood-fall.

IV. By

IV. FABRILE OPERATIONS.

IV. By FABRILE OPERATIONS, (*Smith, Carpenter, Mason, &c.*) are meant all such kind of works as do primarily concern our Houses or Utensils, whether for necessity, or ornament: to which may be adjoynd those Operations which concern the making of Earthen ware, styled FIGULATORY, *Potter*. These are distinguishable into such as denote

Dissolution of Continuity; either by

*Seperating of some thin parts from the surface of a body by rubbing with an edge: or breaking the body it self into minnte parts by percussio*n with some obtuse body.

1. { SHAVING, *scraping, raze, razour.*

{ CONTUSION, *bruising, pounding, stamping, braying, mortar, pestle, Dividing from a body some small parts: either || by affric*tion upon a stone, or with an iron instrument.

2. { GRINDING, *attrition, Grist, Querne, Mill.*

{ FILING, *Raspe.*

Dividing the parts of a body, by cutting it, either || in roundish cavities, or in oblong scissures.

3. { BORING, *perforate, foraminate, pierce, Bodkin, Dril, Awle, Gimlet, Wimble, Trepann, Awgre.*

{ SAWING, *Saw, whip*saw, &c.

Uniting either of metalline or other bodies by some third body adhering.

4. { SODERING, *Cement, luting.*

{ GLUING, *cementing, glutinous, conglutinate.*

Shaping of bodies into particular figures; either by

Hammering, or melting.

{ FORGING.

5. { CASTING, *melt, founding, fusile, molde.*

Cutting, either || a solid and bulky, or a flat figure.

6. { CARVING, *Sculpture.*

{ GRAVING, *ingrave, etching.*

Compressing of a soft body; or circumagitating either a soft: or hard body.

7. { KNEADING, *woulding, plastic.*

{ TURNING, *Lath.*

Adorning the surface of the body; either by || variety of colours: or adding an external lustre to it.

8. { PAINTING, *limn, draw, enamel, fucus, pensil.*

{ VARNISHING, *size.*

V. SARTO-

V. SARTORIAN OPERATIONS do concern either the

V. SARTO-
RIAN OPE-
RATIONS.*Preparation of stuffs; by**Making several vegetable or animal substances into Thred.*

1. { TWISTING, *tortion, wath, writbing, twine, winding.*
 { SPINNING, *Spinster, Rock, Distaff.*

Joyning such Threds together into Cloth.

2. { WEAVING, *Texture, Contexture, Loom, Web, braid, woven, Hur-
 dle, Shuttle, Wicker, Matt.*
 { KNITTING.

Thickning and colouring such Cloth.

3. { FULLING, *milling, Fuller.*
 { DYING, *stain, Tincture, tinge, in grain.*

*Making of Stuffs into Vests; either by**Uniting necessary, and cutting off unnecessary parts.*

4. { SOWING, *Stitch, Seam-ster, Suture, Welt, Needle, dearn, quilt,
 draw cloth, rip.*
 { CLIPPING, *Scissors, shear, shorn, cut.*

Placing together the parts in || greater, or lesser plicatures.

5. { FOLDING, *wrap, lap, pleit, clinching, clutching, doubling, envelop.*
 { CURLING, *crisping, frizzling, furling.*

*Preserving of such Stuffs or Vests clean; common likewise to other things.**By the help of Water or liquor; either when**Things are put into, and agitated in the water; to which may be opposed the putting upon them other bodies of a more gross consistence; styled*

6. { WASHING, *scouring, Lotion, rince, Laver, Laundress, gargling.*
 { SMEARING, *daubing, anoint, ointment, Unction, greaze, chrism; and many with [be] as bespaul, spit, spue, sprinkle.*

Water is imbibed and communicated to the thing; to which may be adjoined, for its affinity, the putting of things into liquor, in order to the communicating of some new quality to such liquor.

7. { SOAKING, *steeping, embrewing, macerating, watering Land, &c.*
 { INFUSION, *watering Filb, &c. macerate, Decoction, impregnate.*

By external Motion of or upon them, || more, or less violent.

8. { RUBBING, *scrape, Friction, Frication, scrub, chafe, Attrition;*
 { WIPING, *fret, gall, scowr, taw, grate.*
 { WIPING, *stroke, terse, handkerchief, towel, napkin.*

By Instruments to separate those minuter bodies which adhere to the superficies.

9. { BRUSHING, *sweeping, Beesom, Whisk, Brush, Broom, Maukin.*
 { COMBING, *carding, currying.*

VI. By

VI. CHYMICAL OPERATIONS.

VI. By CHYMICAL OPERATIONS are meant such kind of works as tend to the *changing* of bodies, with respect to the *Position and Figure* of their *minuter parts*. By this, amongst other ends, Medicaments are usually prepared; for which reason, these kind of Operations styled PHARMACEUTICAL, belonging to the Apothecary, may be hereunto annexed.

The Operations belonging to this Head, do concern the changing and preparing of Bodies; either by

Instruments, for the reduction of them into minute parts; || by *compression and affriotion* betwixt two hard bodies: or by *separating the parts so reduced, through a porous Plain*.

§GRINDING.

1. §SIFTING, *bolting, Sieve, siercing, ranging.*

Liquors; either

Changing the Consistence of bodies; by *reducing them into* || a more *liquid*: or a more *dry consistence*.

2. §DISSOLUTION, *melt, liquefie, dissolve, thaw, fusil, flux, run about.*
 §COAGULATION, *congealing, Clod, Curd, Gelly, Clot-teted, Gore, Concretion, grumous.*

Dividing hard bodies into minute parts; || by an *acid liquor*, through which such parts are dispersed: or the *sinking down of such parts to the bottom*, by the mixture of some other liquor.

3. §CORROSION, *eating, fretting, gnawing, caustic.*
 §PRECIPITATION, *settling.*

Separating of these parts from the liquor; by *passing them through a porous body*; either || *downward*: or both *upward and downward*.

4. §STRAINING, *Percolation, squeeze, Colender.*
 §FILTRATION, *filtre.*

Heat; applicable chiefly either to

Liquid bodies; which being kept for some considerable time in a gentle heat, upon this usually follows; either the

(*Loosning the inward parts of such bodies, so as by agitation they work one upon another*; styled

§DIGESTION.

5. §FERMENTATION, *work, fret, Leven, Yeast, Barm, Rennet.*

(*Separating of the finer parts, by raising them up in the form of a Liquor*: or the farther separating of the more spirituous from the watery parts of this liquor.

6. §DISTILLATION, *still, Limbeck, cohobation.*
 §RECTIFYING.

Hard and solid bodies; either by

(*Driving away the more watery and volatil parts, and leaving the more solid*: or *raising the volatil parts in the form of a Salt*,

7. §CHARRING, *chark, Tinder.*

§SUBLIMING, *sublimation.*

(*Burning away the combustible parts of a body*: or *turning the parts remaining after such burning into a liquor*.

8. §CALCINATION.

§LIXIVIATION, *deliquiate, Lye, Buck.*

C H A P. X.

Concerning Relation more private, namely, I. Oeconomical or Family Relation, together with the several kinds of things relating to those in that capacity; either as, II. Possessions; or, III. Provisions.

THE Species of Relation are the most numerous amongst the Tables of Accidents, by reason of their mixed natures, comprehending both Substances, Qualities and Actions, as they are circumstantiated by some peculiar respects, according to which they are here considered.

More private Relation may be distinguished into such as denote; either
 { Those Personal respects or Actions, which belong to the first kind of Association of Men into Families; called OECONOMICAL RELATION.
 { Those things which are necessary to the well being of Families, either as
 § POSSESSIONS.
 § PROVISIONS.

OECONOMICAL RELATION.

That respect wherein one man may stand to another, according to the first and most natural kind of association of men into Families, is styled OECONOMICAL RELATION, Family, Household, domestic, menial, House, Home.

The Notions belonging to this Head, may be distinguished into such as signify
 { Personal Relations, of
 { CONSANGUINITY. I. § SUPERIORITY, or Inferiority. III.
 { AFFINITY. II. § EQUALITY. IV.
 { Oeconomical Duties referring to Education; consisting either in
 § WORDS. V.
 § DEEDS. VI.

I. Those who partake of the same Blood; are styled Relations of CONSANGUINITY, Kin, kindred, Bloud, House, Stem, Stock.

I. CON-
SANGUI-
NITY.

These are distinguishable into such as are; either more General; denoting such as have || preceded, or succeeded.

1. { PROGENITOR, Ancestor, Forefather, Extraction, Parentage, Elders, Pedegree, Genealogy.
 { DESCENDANT, Lineage, Off spring, Race, Issue, Progeny, Generation, Posterity, Stock, Breed, Kind, Extraction, Stem, spring from.

Special; whether

{ Direct; || ascending, or Descending.
 2. { PARENT, Sire, Father, Mother, Dam, paternal, maternal, Grandfire, &c. Orphan.
 { CHILD, Issue, Son, Daughter, Brood, Litter, filial, adopt, Posthume.

Lateral; either ||

{ Ascending, or descending.

3. { UNCLE, Aunt.
 { NEPHEW, Niece.

Equal.

{ Immediate; whether || by both Parents, or by one

4. { BROTHER, Sister-hood.
 { HALF BROTHER.

{ Mediate; either || Brothers Children, or their Descendants.

5. { FIRST COSIN, -German.

{ COSIN.

K k

II. Those

II. AFFINITY.

II. Those respects which do either refer unto or arise from a state of Marriage, whereby persons are mutually engaged to Fidelity and Constancy, are styled Relations of AFFINITY, *Alliance, Kindred.*

These are distinguishable into such as do concern either

That state preceding whereby persons are rendered capable of it as to their || *not being married* : or *not having coupled with any other person.*

1. { COELEBS, *Single life, Bachelour, Damofel, Maid.*
1. { VIRGIN, *Maid.*

The endeavour after Marriage ; wherein, if several persons stand in competition, there doth thence arise this double Relation.

2. { SUTER, *Paramor, Sweet-heart, Mistresß, Servant, woo, canvase court,*
2. { RIVAL, *Corrival, Competitor.* (make love.

The first beginning of this Affiance, by a mutual Promise in order to the consummating of it.

3. BETROTHED, *contracted, spouse, espouse, Affiance, sure.*

The full completing of it by all its Solemnities.

4. MARRIED, *Matrimony, Wed-ding, Match, Mate, nuptial, conjugal, Husband, Wife, Toke-fellow, Spouse, Bride-groom, Bains, Dower, Bygamy, Polygamy, Hymen, Epithalamium.*

The state resulting from a dissolution of it by Death.

5. WIDOWER, *Dowager, Relict, Jointer.*

III. SUPERIORITY.

III. Relations of SUPERIORITY, *Betters*, and INFERIORITY, *Underlings*, do originally belong to Families, in which was the first kind of Government, and from thence are derived all the secondary Relations which follow ; respecting either

Minors ; as to their

Souls and Religion.

1. { GODFATHER, *Godmother, Gossip, stand for.*
1. { GODCHILD.

Bodies ; in respect of || nourishing : or being nourished.

2. { FOSTERER, *Nurse, educate.*
2. { NURSING.

Minds ; || instructing : or being instructed in any Science or Art.

3. { TEACHER, *Master, Tutor, institute, instruct, inform, indoctrinate, Doctrine, Document, docil, Lecture, Lesson, train, discipline, enter, read to, Rabbi.*

3. { LEARNER, *Apprentice, Disciple, Pupil, Scholar, Pny, Neophyte, young beginner, Student.*

Estates.

4. { GUARDIAN, *Tutor, Tuition.*

4. { PUPIL, *Minority, Ward-ship, under-age, non-age.*

Majors or Minors ; in respect of

Habitation ; as supreme : or subordinate ; whether in a relation

More fixed.

5. { MASTER OF THE FAMILY, *House-wife, Good man of the house.*
5. { DOMESTIC, *of the household, menial.*

More occasional.

6. { HOST, *Landlord, boord, tabling, sojourn, entertain, Inn, Hospitality, Inholder.*
6. { GUEST, *Boorder, Sojourner, quarter, lodge, lie, tabling, at livery.*

Power

Power to command : or Duty to obey.

7. { MASTER, Lord, Sir, Mistress, Dame, Madam, Lady:
 { SERVANT, Servitor, Minister, Man, Maid, Handmaid, servile, ad-
 minister, Hind, Journeyman, Prentice, Waiter, Lacquey, Footman,
 Page, Livery.

Benefits || conferred : or received.

8. { BENEFACTOR, Courtesie, Kindness, Favour, Service, Good turn,
 Pleasure, gratifie, oblige, ingage, good office, Patron.

{ BENEFICIARY, beholding, bound, obliged, ingaged humble Servant.

General obligation of || protecting others : or being under such Protection.

- 9 { PATRON - age, support, dedicate.

{ DEPENDANT, Retainer, Cadet, Client, Follower, Retinue, wait.

IV. Relations of EQUALITY or Fellowship (as was said concerning IV. EQUALITY those of the former Difference) do originally belong to persons in an Oeconomical capacity ; though they are not in the strictest sense to be so confined ; but they are likewise applicable to persons upon other considerations.

These are founded ; either upon

Mutual Love : or Hatred, which should be chiefly upon the account of Vertue : or Vice.

1. { FRIEND-ship, Confident, Privado, intimate, all one, being in with,
 Amity, amicable, befriend, great with, strike in with. kind. attone.
 { ENEMY, Adversary, Foe, Antagonist, Opposite, Opponent, Feud, Hostility,
 Odds, Spite, Enmity, being out with, fall out with, adverse party.

Conversation with others, chiefly upon the account of Pleasure ; or Segregation from others.

2. { COMPANION, Compeer, Associate, Fellow Match, Mate, Consort, So-
 ciety, Sociable-ness, Comrade, Colleague, Complice, Concomitant, Gossip,
 associate, accompany, Crew, Gang, keep company with.
 { SOLITARY, lonesom, a'one, onely, recluse, sole, single, Solitude, by it self,
 retired, desolate, several, aside.

Near : or remote Habitation.

3. { NEIGHBOUR, adjacent, vicinity.
 { FOREIGNER, Alien, exotic, extraneous, peregrine, outlandish.

Particular Knowledge : or Ignorance of others.

4. { ACQUAINTANCE, Familiar-ity, conversant.
 { STRANGER, strange, alienate, unacquainted, uncouth, alien.

Dealings with others.

Jointly ; as one party.

5. PARTNER, Copartner, Partizan, Sharer, impart, joyn, commu-
 nicate, Communion, halvet, joynt stock, partake.

Mutually ; as party and party.

6. CUSTOMER.

V. EDUCATION specially relating to WORDS.

V. The chief Oeconomical Duties (which are likewise applicable to other Relations) are those which concern the due Government of persons in this capacity, chiefly of the inferior and younger sort, styled by the general name of EDUCATION, *institute, train, breed, bring up, seminary.*

Education Duties consisting in WORDS do respect either

A thing to be done, or forbore; expressing to others our Desires, or their Duties.

Simply; to persons

Inferior; || for it: or against it.

1. { COMMAND, *require, bid, impose, charge, injoin, exact, appoint, prescribe, Mandate, Precept, Injunction, Commandment, Imperative, Warrant, will.*
FORBID. *Prohibit ion, interdict, inhibit, barr, contraband, countermand.*

Equal; || for it: or against it.

2. { PERSUADE, *exhort, suafory, move, press, win, cajole, Motive, Inducement, ductile, exorable, pliable, flexible, draw in, Eloquence.*

DISSUADE, *dehort.*

Superior; || for it: or against it.

3. { INTREAT, *befeech, pray, desire, crave, ask, petition, supplicate, Postulation, invite, implore, Obtestation, Obsecration, request, sue, supplicate, solicit, press, urge, instant, Importunity, conjure, exorable, inexorable.*

DEPRECATE.

Argumentatively; (i.) with reasons representing it chiefly as

Honest: or dishonest.

4. { ADVISE, *counsel, consult, wish one.*

WARN, *admonish, Monition, advertise, Caution, Item, Precaution, premonish, notifie, Proviso, Cavcat, forewarn.*

Pleasant: or unpleasant.

5. { ALLURE, *tempt, tice, entice, till, drill, inveigle, move, draw, lull, lure, lead, tole, train, egg on, win, trepan, bait, stale.*

DETErr, *dishearten, fright.*

Profitable: or hurtful.

6. { PROMISE.

THREATEN, *Commination, menace, denounce:*

A thing already done; expressing our || liking: or dislike of it; whether

To themselves, in their presence.

7. { COMMEND, *applaud, extoll, magnifie, hem, recommend.*

REPREHEND, *reprove, rebuke, chide; blame, check, snib, quip, rate, rattle, controll, take up, shent, find fault, shrive, Redargution, culpable, Satyr, scold.*

To others, in their absence.

8. { PRAISE, *Fame, Glory, Renown, Encomium, extol, exalt, laudable, plausible, applaud, commend, Dextology, Panegyric.*

DISPRAISE, *discommend.*

VI. Oeconomo-

VI. Oeconomical Duties of EDUCATION consisting chiefly in VI. EDUCA.
DEEDS, may be distinguished into such as are either TION.
DEEDS.

Precedent ; signifying the || assisting : or hindring another in the

Way of doing

1. { DIRECT, steer, guide, lead, govern.
SEDUCE, tempt, err-or, astray, mislead, deceive, delude, pervert, be-
guile, debauch, inveigle, Mistake, Oversight, Fallacy, Sophistry, draw
in, lead aside, Fools Paradise.

Will of doing.

2. { INCOURAGE, animate, hearten, comfort, solace, abett, back, cheer,
cherish, countenance, set on, stand by, patronize, quicken, excite.
DISCOURAGE, dishearten, disanimate, weaken, discomfort, balk,
daunt, droop, quail, out of heart, crest-faln, exanimate.

Concomitant ; supporting against Evil.

Past : or present.

3. { COMFORT, Consolation, solace.
DISCOMFORT, disconsolate, uncomfortable.

Present, or future ; whether of

Want ; either || in whole : or in part.

4. { MAINTAIN, sustain, support, find, keep, provide for, Subsistence,
Livelihood.
STIPENDATE, Allowance, Exhibition, Pension, Annuity, Scho-
larship.

Danger.

5. { DEFENDING, standing to or by one, guard, ward, preserve,
shelter, protect, save, fence, keep, tutelary.
DESERTING, leave, destitute, forsake, quit, flinch, relinquish.

Consequent ; relating to the

Persons ; || endeavouring to better them by punishments while there is
hope : or ceasing to punish them as being past hope.

6. { CORRECTING, chastising, discipline, inflict.
GIVING OVER ; leave.

Event of such dealings ; by making them || better : or worse.

7. { REFORM, reclaiming, mend, convert, correct.
HARDEN, incorrigible, indurate, obdurate, scared.

OECONO-

OECONOMICAL POSSESSIONS.

Q. II. **B**Y OECONOMICAL POSSESSIONS, *Estate, Goods, Substance, Stock, Ability, Chattels, hold, injoy, seized of, occupy, in dower, in hand, enter upon,* are intended such kinds of things as are necessary upon several accounts for the use, preservation, and well-being of a *Family*. And though divers of these things, as *Land, Buildings, &c.* be common as well to Political and Ecclesiastical Bodies, yet do they (as was said before) originally belong to *Families*, to which all other Associations were subsequent, and in which they were founded. To this may be adjoyned that other Notion signifying the benefit accruing to us by our Possessions, styled **REVENUE**, *Income, Intrado, Patrimony, Rent, Profit, Endowment, Steward, Fee, Vails, Perquisites, the proceed.*

These Possessions do refer either to things

{ Natural, as **LAND**. I.

{ Artificial; whether

{ *Buildings, considered according to their*

{ **SKINDS**. II.

{ *Parts.*

{ **GREATER**. III.

{ **LESSER**. IV.

{ *Things serviceable for*

{ **CARRIAGE**. V.

{ **FURNITURE, Utensils**. VI.

I. Possessions of **LANDS**.

I. That part of the *Earth wherein any man hath a propriety*, is styled **LAND, Earth**. And if he commonly resides upon it, 'tis called his **DWELLING, Habitation, Mansion, Home, inhabit, reside, Inmate, Desert, Wilderness, Solitude, abide, settle, stay**.

The several Notions belonging to this, may be distinguished into such as signifie

{ *Both Land and Habitation, || sufficient for one Family: or a small aggregate of such.*

1. { **FARM, Grange, Mesnage, Tenement, Tenant, Copyhold.**

{ **MANOR, Lordship, Village, Thorp, Homage, Tithing, Liberty.**

{ *Land alone; according to the.*

{ *General name: or the name denoting a larger extent of it.*

2. { **FIELD, Grounds, Croft.**

{ **FORREST, Chase, Verderer, Purliew.**

{ *Particular kinds; distinguishable according to their*

{ *Uses; either for ||*

{ *Herbs: or Fruit-Trees.*

3. { **GARDEN.**

{ **ORCHARD, Nursery.**

{ *Corn: or Hay.*

{ **SARABLE, tilled Land, ear Land, Fallow, Lay Land.**

4. { **MEDOW, Mead.**

{ *Tame Beasts: or wild Beasts.*

5. { **PASTURE, Down, Lawn, Herbage, Hayward, Lease, Panage.**

{ **PARK, Warren, Paddock, Keeper.**

{ *Fish: or Fowl.*

6. { **SPOND, Stew.**

{ **DECOY.**

Fewel;

{ Fewel; || greater : or less.

7. { WOODS, Sylvan, Thicket, Cops, Grave.
 { HEATH.

Qualities; being either of

{ Equal wetness; || from fresh: or from salt Water.

8. { FEN.
 { MARSH.

{ Unequal wetness; whereof the excess is either || on the surface :
 or under the surface, within the Land.

9. { MOOR, plashy, slabb.
 { BOGG, Quagmire, Slough, Fastness.

II. Those kinds of Helps or Contrivances whereby men preserve the Places of their abode from the Injuries of Weather, and other Inconveniences, are styled by the common name of BUILDINGS, Edifice, Structure, Fabric, erect, Architecture, Superstructure, Substruction. II. BUILDINGS.

To which may be opposed the Notion of buildings decayed, called RUINS, dilapidate, demolish, raze, Dissolution, Wrack, Rubble, Rubbish, fall, break, subvert, throw down, lay wast.

These may be distinguished, according to their Uses, into such as are for Ordinary habitation; whether || immoveable: or moveable.

1. { HOUSE, Mansion, Mesnage, Cote, Cottage, Hut, Shed, Hovel, Lodge;
 { Place, domestic, Ining.
 { TENT, Tabernacle, Pavilion, Booth, Bowre.

Grandeur: or Strength.

2. { PALACE, Seraglio.
 { CASTLE, Cittadel.

Height and beauty; either with || a flat: or sharp top.

3. { TOWER, Turret.
 { STEEPLE, Pinnacle, Shaft, Spire.

Religious worship; for Invocation or Preaching: or for Sacrifice.

4. { TEMPLE, Church, Chappel, Sanctuary, Synagogue, Mosque, Cathedral, Chancel, Quire.
 { ALTAR.

Warmth, Cleanliness or Health; whether by || warm Air: or Water.

5. { STOVE, Hot-house.
 { BATH, Stew, Bain, drencht.

Passage; either

{ Above ground; || over the Water: or over dry Land.

6. { BRIDGE, Pontage.
 { SCAFFOLD, Stage.

{ Upon the ground; denoting || a paved passage betwixt Buildings: to which may be annexed the more general term of the passage place.

7. { STREET, Piazza, Lane, Ally.
 { WAY, Rode, Causeway, Course, Avenue, convey, egress, Ally, Path, Passage.

Under ground.

- { For Persons.
 8. VAULT, Grott.

{ For Water; || useful: or superfluous.

9. { AQUÆDUCT, Conduit, Water-course.
 { SINK, Sewer, Kennel.

III. To

III. Greater
parts of
BUILD-
INGS.

III. To the GREATER PARTS OF which BUILDINGS do consist, and into which they may be distributed, may be adjoined that usual kind of division styled BAY:

These are either

More general; concerning the

Main design of the Timber-work: or the dividing part.

1. { FRAME, Compages, Skeleton.
PARTITION, Wall.

Principal places; whether || segregate: or aggregate.

2. { ROOM, Chamber, Cabbin, Cell, Hall, Parlour, &c. Kennel, St; Stable, &c. Lobby, Loft, &c.
APARTMENT.

Vacancies or Passages; || without: or within.

3. { COURT, Yard, Back-side.
ENTRY, Passage, enter.

More particular; distinguished according to their Uses and Situations; Support. (being either for

Intern.

Lower; whether || erect: or transverse.

4. { FOUNDATION, Ground-work, Substruction, Base, Bottom, fundamental, underpinning, ground-pinning.
FLOOR, Ground, Deck, Contignation.

Higher; || erect: or transverse.

Oblong and narrow.

5. { PILLAR, Column, Post, Jambe, Pile, Pillester.
BEAM, Sparr, Rafter, Mantle, Transom, Summer.

Flat: or Curve.

6. { WALL, Sepiment, immure, countermure, mural
ARCH, Vault, embowed.

Extern; || put to: or built to the part which it supports.

7. { PROP, till, support, uphold, stay up, shore up, shoulder up, under-prop, under-set.
BUTTRESS.

Covering; whether || highest: or subordinate.

8. { ROOF, Covering, Tilt, Penthouse, Leads, Thatch, Tiling, Slate, Shingles.
SIELING.

Warmth; either || Simple: or with a Tube to it for passage of the Smoke.

{ HEARTH.

9. { CHIMNEY, Tunnel, Mantle.

IV. Lesser
parts of
BUILD-
INGS.

IV. LESSER PARTS OF BUILDINGS are distinguishable into such as are serviceable; either for

Passage upwards and downwards; being either || immoveable: or moveable.

1. { STAIRS.
LADDER, Scale.

Passage in and out; either of || Persons: or fresh Air; considered according Whole. (to the

2. { DOOR, Gate, Port-er, Wicket, Postern, Hatch, Porch, Portal.
WINDOW, Casement, Balcony.

Parts relating to a Door chiefly, or Window.

Without it; || above: or below.

3. { THRESHOLD, Sill, Groundsill.
LINTEL.

Upon.

{ Upon it ; for the

{ Opening and shutting of it.

{ More artificial ; || the fixed : or loose part.

{ 4. } LOCK, Padlock.

{ } KEY.

{ More simple ; to open || from within onely : or both ways.

{ 5. } BOLT, Barr, Sparr.

{ } LATCH.

{ Motion of it ; || concave : or convex.

{ 6. } SHINGE.

{ } STAPLE; Hook.

V. By CARRIAGE is meant the Conveyance of things from one place to another : to which may be annexed by way of affinity the Notion of the Heavy thing to be carried, BURTHEN, (Load, lade, onerate, Fare, Freight, charge, surcharge, Luggage, Lumber, disburthen, exonerate, overcharge, The provisions of this kind do relate to things considered as (overload.)

Whole ; being used for the Carriage either of Persons or Goods ; and moving either

{ With Wheels ;

{ Four Wheels ; either || the more elegant : or the more plain.

{ 1. } COACH, Chariot.

{ } WAIN, Waggon.

{ Two Wheels ; either || the more elegant : or the more plain.

{ 2. } SCHARIOT.

{ } CART; Carr, Dray, Tumbrel.

{ Without Wheels ; being either to be

{ Carried between the Movers ; either || the more elegant : or the more plain.

{ 3. } SEDAN, Litter.

{ } BARROW.

{ Drawn along after them.

{ 4. } SLED.

{ } WELSH CART.

Parts of the thing upon which the weight is drawn or carried ; serving either for

{ Fastning to the Animals which draw or carry ; used either || double : or (single.)

{ 5. } SHAFT, Thills.

{ } POLE.

{ Motion ; being for figure and situation ||

{ Round and erect : or oblong and transverse.

{ 6. } WHEEL, Truckle, Trundle.

{ } AXIS, Spindle.

{ The central : or semidiametral parts of the Wheel.

{ 7. } SNAVE.

{ } SPOKE, Fellow.

Furniture of the Animals which draw or carry ; either for supporting of || the Trunc : or the Feet of the burthen.

{ 8. } SADDLE, Pack-saddle, Pad, Pannel, Pillion.

{ } STIRRUP.

{ Directing the Motion ; by the || Head ; or Sides.

{ 9. } BRIDLE, Rein, Headstall, Curb, Snaffle, Bit.

{ } TRACE.

L 1

VI. By

VI. FURNITURE.

VI. By FURNITURE (*Utenfils, Implements, Household-stuff, Moveables, Goods, furnish, fit, provide, procure, ready,*) is meant those *moveable things* of various kinds *requisite to the several uses of a Family*. There are either

More simple, intended chiefly for Action, according to

The general name.

1. INSTRUMENT, *Implement, Tool*.

Some *special kinds* of Instruments; || *for cutting*: or *for knocking*.

2. { KNIFE, *Razor*.

{ HAMMER, *Sledge, Mallet, malleable, ductile, Beetle, Poleax*.

Less simple, being made up of several parts joyned together; according to

The general name: or that kind used for the drawing up of water.

3. { JUGAMENT, *Frame*.

{ PUMP.

Some *special kinds*; being used for

Putting things upon; being either || *moveable*: or *fixed*.

{ TABLE, *stall, Dresser, Bord, Cupbord*.

4. { SHELF.

Sitting upon onely; to which may be annexed by way of affinity, that other Utenfil intended for the ease and softness of sitting or lying.

5. { STOOL, *Seat, Fourm, Bench*.

{ CUSHION, *Pillow, Boulster, Pillion*.

Sitting and leaning: or *sitting and lying upon*.

6. { CHAIR, *Throne, Settle*.

{ COUCH.

Lying and sleeping upon; to which that may be annexed of the same affinity as in the Fifth.

7. { BEDSTED, *Settle, Cradle, Testor*.

{ BED, *Pallet, Hammock, Mattress, Nest, Kennel, Litter, Upholster*.

More complicate, by reason of the mixture with Wheels or Screws, &c. according to

The general name: or that particular kind used for the taking of Animals.

8. { MACHIN, *Engine, Frame, Gin*.

{ TRAP, *Gin, Springe, Pitfal, Toyle, Weare, Woole, Buck, Net, In-suare*.

Some *special kinds*; for || *grinding of Corn*, &c. or *distinguishing of Hours*.

9. { MILL, *Querne*.

{ CLOCK, *Watch*.

PROVISIONS.

φ. III.

Under this Head of PROVISIONS (*Accommodations, Equipage, furnish, provide, procure, purvey,*) are comprehended some of the same kinds of things as under the former, with this peculiar Difference, That several of the particulars under this are more occasional and transient, and

and not of such continual usefulness as those under the other. These are distinguishable into such as

Have particular references, either to

Food, as to

The kinds of it.

ORDINARY. I.

EXTRAORDINARY: II.

The manner of PREPARING it. III.

CLOTHING. IV.

VESSELS. V.

Are of a COMMON MIXED Nature. VI.

I. By SUSTENTATION ORDINARY (*Commons, Fare, Cheer, Diet, Meat, Viands, sustenance, Victuals, Manciple, Caterer, Pantry,*) is intended such kind of Food as is usual for ordinary persons, and ordinary times; either according to the

I. SUSTENTATION ORDINARY;

General name; whether || greater, more stated, constant and usual: or less, and more occasional.

1. SMEAL, Dinner, Supper, Refectory.

REFECTION, Bait, Bever, Break-fast, Collation, Repast, Nunchion.

Particular kinds; distinguishable according to the matter; whether

Solid and consistent; being made either of

Grain or some Vegetable, || baked in a drier substance without any considerable mixture, of all other the most common and necessary: or else being made up and mixed with some other eatable substance.

BREAD, Loaf, Manchet, Cake, Dough, Bisket, Past, Baick, Pantry,

2. Pantler.

PUDDING, Haggis, Sausage, Dumpling, Link,

Milk || condensed in the finer part: or of Milk coagulated and pressed.

3. BUTTER.

CHEESE.

Animal musculary substance; either || alone: or put into some bready substance, which is likewise capable of some other ingredients.

4. FLESH.

PIE, Pasty, Tart, Custard, Flawn, Past, Pastry, Pastler.

Liquid; either for

Eating; consisting of

Water boiled with some other ingredients, || for the strengthening of it for Food: or for the coagulating of it.

5. BROTH, Pottage, Porridge, Caudle, Cullice, Grout, Grnel, Pando, Possët, Ptisane, Frumenty, Hogwash, Potherbe.

GELLY, congeal.

Fatty juice of several Vegetables, and sometimes of Animals, eaten with other things, and useful for Medicine; to which may be adjoyned the watery juice of dressed Flesh.

6. SOIL.

GRAVY, Juice.

Drinking; the infusion of Barly or some other Grain first macerated; either || without Hopps: or with Hopps.

7. SALE, Whort, Brew.

BEER, Drink, Whort, Brew.

II. SUSTEN-
TATION
EXTRAOR-
DINARY.

II. SUSTENTATION EXTRAORDINARY (*Cates, Delicates, Dainties, Liccorous,*) may be considered according to the

General name; signifying abundance, variety and delicacy; either of || more
(*Substantial Meats: or of Sweet-meats.*)

1. { FEAST, *Gandy.*
BANQUET, *Juncket, Sweet-meat, Desert.*

Particular kinds; used for

Eating; comprehending

Common requisites, for the better relishing of other Food; to which may be adjoynd the various mixtures of things, to render them grateful
(*to the Palate.*)

2. { SAUCE, *Sallet.*
CONFECTION, *Conserve, Confit, Sucket.*

Usual ingredients of Sauce; being either for the Taste Sweet; viz. the juice of the sweet Cane, || concreted: or deliquiated or
(*dissolved into a liquor of a thick consistence.*)

3. { SUGAR.
SYRUP.

Of hot and savory Gust and Smell.

4. SPICE, *Aromatic, Grocery.*

Sour; || the juice of Grapes, or infusion of Barly being eager: or the
(*juice of Crabs.*)

5. { VINEGAR.
VERJUICE.

Drinking; whether more

Natural; being either || more simple: or the juice of Fruits, chiefly Grapes: or other drinks made by mixture.

6. { WINE, *Sider, Perry, Stum, Must, Vintage, Vintner, Sack, Claret, &c.*
BEVERAGE, *Syllabub, Mede, Wassal.*

Artificial, by distillation with fire; according to || the more general name:
(*or that particular kind most in use.*)

7. { SPIRITS.
BRANDY.

III. PREPA-
RATION OF
FOOD.

III. Actions relating to the PREPARATION OF FOOD (*dressing, crude, raw,*) are either

General and antecedaneous; signifying either || the killing and dividing of Beasts for Food: or the more common notion of fitting both Flesh and other proper Materials, in order to their being eaten.

1. { BUTCHERING, *Shambles, Slaughterhouse.*
COOKING, *dressing, Kitchin, Scullion, dress Meat.*

Special and subsequent; denoting the several kinds of Cookery; either

More principal; the preparing and dressing things.

Wet; in a || wider, or closer vessel; in a greater, or lesser quantity.

2. { BOILING, *Decoction, Seething, sod, Ebullition, parboil, poach.*
STEWING.

Dry; || by holding it to, or turning it about near the Fire: or by laying it on a hot Hearth, or in some close heated Cavity.

3. { ROASTING, *Tosting, Spit, Broach, Jack.*
BAKING, *Baker, Oven, Pastry, Batch.*

Mixed, part being wet and part dry; either || in an open broad vessel:
(*or by laying it on the Fire.*)

4. { FRYING, *Fricace, Fritter, Steak,*
BROILING, *Carbonadoing, Grilliade, Gridiron, Rasher.*

Less principal; relating to the

Preparing of it; by

Cutting,

Into; punctim or casim', pointwise or edgewise.

5. { PINKING, *Pouncing, Pricking.*

SLASHING, *gashing, hashing, carbonado, jagg.*

Through;

{ Through; either in || laminated : or more minute particles.

- 6. { SLICING, Collop, Hash.
- { MINCING, shred, chop, cut small.

Application of other things; either || wet : or dry.

- 7. { SBASTING, Dripping, sprinkle, Insersion.
- { FLOWRING, powdering, corning, spicing.

Mixed, (i.) both cutting and application.

- 8. { STRATIFY, Lair, interlacing, interlard, lay in.
- { LARD, prick in, stick in, interlarding.

Preserving; either || in wet : or in dry.

- 9. { SPICKLING, soucing. (Mummy.)
- { CONDITING, preserving, embalming, candying, seasoning,

IV. CLOTH-
ING.

IV. Such things as are requisite for the covering of our nakedness, and the preserving of us from the injuries of weather, are styled by the name of CLOTHING, Vest, Apparel, attire, Array, Garment, Raiment, Habit, Carb, Stole, Robe, Weed, accoutred, clad, dight, dressing, make ready, wear, invest, Libery, put on or off, naked, stript, bare, Taylour, Wardrobe.

To which may be adjoynd, for its affinity, the usual name of those other things of the like use amongst men upon particular occasions, and more generally required for labouring beasts; ARMAMENT, Harnes, Tackle, Array, Habilitment, Trappings, accoutred, Furniture, Traces.

The several particulars under this Head may refer; either to

The matter of which Vests are made; which is either

some Animal substance; either of

Beasts.

{ The hairy parts.

- 1. { SWOLLEN, cloth.
- { HAIRY, stuff, sackcloth.

{ The Skins of Beasts prepared.

- 2. LEATHER, Buff, Cheverel, &c. Tann, Curry.

{ Insects, viz. the Silk-worm.

- 3. SILK, Mercer, Sattin, Velvet, Plush, Taffety, &c.

Some Vegetable substance; either || the Rind of Plants, as Hemp, Flax, Nettle, &c. or growing upon Trees.

- 4. { LINEN, Canvase, Lawn, Damask, Diaper, &c.
- { COTTON, Bombast, Fustian.

The use and fashion; either for

Ornament onely; being elegantly distinguished with Apertures and (Intercisions).

- 5. { LACE, garded, galloon, &c.
- { PURLE.

Ornament and binding; being a

{ Long Lamin; || narrower : or broader.

- 6. { RIBBAND, Fillet, Tape, Favor, Knot, Hairlace.
- { SCARF, Garter.

{ Long Pin; || slenderer : or thicker.

- 7. { THRED, Line, Wire, Yarn, Packthred.
- { CORD, String, Halter, Rope, Slip, Line, Rein,

{ Lamin; specially of Leather : or Loop and Pin.

- 8. { THONG, Latchet, Strap.
- { BUCKLE.

Ornament and covering of || the outside : or the inside.

- 9. { FACING.
- { LINING.

V. Stich

V. VES-
SELS.

V. Such kind of *Utensils* as serve to contain other things, are usually called **VESSELS**, *Cask, Receptacle, Pan, Plate, &c.*

These are distinguishable by their Matter, Shapes and Uses, into such as serve

Keeping and carriage of things; being either (for the
Pliable to the things they contain; whether || more loose: or more close.

1. { BAG, *Sack, Budget, Pocket, Pouch, Purse, Sachel, Scrip, Wallet, Poke, Male, Knapsack, Portmantue, Cloak-bag.*

{ CASE, *Sheath, Scabbard, Shrine, Covering, Quiver, Tike, Pillowbear.*

Stiff; for
 Arid; being made either of || *bords: or twigs.*

2. { BOX, *Chest, Trunk, Ark, Coffin, Cabinet, Casket, Bin, Clapper, Cupbord, Hutch, Locker, Safe, Spence, Press, Pyx, Coffin, Sumpter, Desk, Flash, Till, Drawer, Cap-case.*

{ BASKET, *Flasket, Maund, Frail, Hamper, Pannier, Scuttle, Weel, Dorser.*

Liquids; in

Greater quantities; either || *closed at both ends: or open at one.*

3. { BARREL, *Cask, Fat, Firkin, Keg, Hoghead, Kilderkin, Pipe, Tun, Butt, Rundlet, Cooper.*

{ TUB, *Bucket, Cowl, Vate, Cistern, Pale, Piggins.*

Less quantities; whether

shallow; being made either of || *Metal: or other materials, Wood,* (Earth, &c.)

4. { DISH, *Platter, Pan, Charger, Voids, Bason, Laver, Patin, Plate, Porringer, Sancer.*

Deep; of || *a bigger: or lesser aperture.*

5. { SPOT, *Flagon, Tankard, Jack, Jar, Pitcher, Jugg, Mugg, Noggin, BOTTLE, Crewet, Jugg, Cruse.* (Postnet, Urne.)

Dressing or boiling of Meat; either || *without: or with feet.*

6. { SKETTLE, *Caldron, Copper, Furnace.*

{ SKILLET, *Pipkin.*

Spending; either by

Taking out, the Tube of effusion: to which may be adjoyned the instrument

7. { FAUCET, *Spout.*

{ TAP, *Spiggot, Stopple.*

(for stopping it.)

Receiving in; whether || *of a roundish: or oblong Cavity.*

8. { SPOON, *Ladle, Scummer.*

{ SCOOP, *Shovel, laving.*

Laying on of Meat: or pouring out of Drink.

9. { TRENCHER, *Plate.*

{ CUP, *Bowl, Goblet, Beaker, Cann, Chalice, Mazer, Glass.*

VI. COM-
MON
MIXED
MATERI-
ALS.

VI. The last Head of **COMMON MIXED** Materials, must be acknowledged to be a very Heterogeneous heap. But the several particulars under it being very necessary in their kinds, and not reducible to any of the other Heads, I am forced to put them together here, not knowing at present how to reduce them more properly. They are distinguishable by their Ends or Uses; being such Provisions as concern

Food for Cattel; either || *of dried Grass: or dried stems of Grain.*

1. { HAY, *Fodder.*

{ STRAW, *Fodder, Halm, Litter, Thatch.*

Warmth, and preparing of Food for men.

2. { FEWEL, *Firing, Logg, Collier, Woodmonger.*

Giving of Light; being made either || *of the dried Fat of Animals: or of Oil.*

3. { CANDLE, *Link, Taper, Torch, Light, Lanthorn.*

{ LAMP.

Curing

Curing of Wounds or Sores by outward application, being a *Confection* of Medicaments, which is sometimes spread upon some *Vest matter*.

SSALVE, Unguent, Ointment.

4. } PLASTER, Cataplasm, Serecloth, Pontis.

Cleansing or Stiffening of Clothes.

5. } SOPE
} STARCH.

Communication by Writing; denoting either the

(Instrument: or Liquor to write with.

6. } SPEN.
} INK.

Matter to write on; considered either || *simply in its nature*: or as it is compacted in *Aggregates*.

7. } SPAPER, Parchment, Vellum, Schedule, Bill-et, Ticket, Stationer.

7. } BOOK, Volume, Tome, Treatise, Manuel, compile, compose, Library, Tract, Pamphlet, Manuscript, Stationer.

Ornament; by representation of the likeness of things || *in plain*: or *in solid*.

8. } PICTURE, Pourtraiture, Effigies, Draught, Map, Chart, Landscap, Emblem, Image, Projection, Scheme, Diagram, Analem, Arras, Enammel.

8. } IMAGE, Statue, Puppet, Idol, Coloss, Crucifix.

CHAP. XI.

Concerning Relation more public, whether I. Civil. II. Judiciary. III. Military. IV. Naval. V. Ecclesiastical.

More publick relation may be distributed into such as do concern those several respects, *Actions* and *Things*; belonging either to
 } Several Families associated under Government, **CIVIL RELATION.**
 } Courts of Judicature, and matters of Law, **JUDICIAL RELATION.**
 } A state of Warr, **MILITARY RELATION.**
 } Mens Affairs and Traffique on the Water, **NAVAL RELATION.**
 } Matters of Religion and Worship, **ECCLESIASTICAL RELATION.**

CIVIL RELATION.

That Relation arising from the associating of Families under Government & I. for mutual benefit and defence, is styled *Political* or **CIVIL, Republic, Commonwealth, State, political, secular.**

To which may be opposed **ANARCHY, Confusion.**

The Notions belonging to this do refer either to

Persons in a political capacity, considered according to their

DEGREES. I.
PROFESSIONS or Vocations. II.
CONVENTIONS. III.

Things or businessses, relating to

RIGHTS. IV.

CONTRACTS for the Alienation of our Rights. V.
OBLIGATIONS for the Confirmation of Contracts. VI.

I. Those

I. DEGREES
OF MEN.

I. Those differences whereby men under a Political Relation, are distinguished from one another, according to their several ranks, are styled, DEGREES, *Place, Quality, Rank, Order, Scutcheon, Coat of Arms, Herald.*

To which may be opposed the word PARITY, *Levelling.*

These are either

More general; according to the first common Difference of || *governing*, namely such to whom doth belong the power and care of directing others in their duty, and rewarding or punishing them accordingly: or *governed*, namely such as are under this Power.

1. { *MAGISTRATE, Rector, Governour, Regent, Ruler, Dominion, Sway, Consul, President, Provost, Warden, Head, Territory, Seignior, Major, Baylis, Syndic, States, Jurisdiction.*

{ *SUBJECT-ion, Vassal, submit, Homage, Liegeman, Private person, truckle, Underling.*

More particular; relating to

Kinds of principal Magistrates; which have great variety of Titles in several Countries, not necessary to be distinctly provided for here, excepting onely such as are either; || *Sovereign*: or *Homagers* to some other.

2. { *KING, Sovereign, Emperor, Imperial, Monarch, Queen, regal, royal, Majesty, reign, Kingdom, Lord, Dynasty, Sultan, Cham, Liege Lord, Regent, Realm, Diadem, Crown, Coronation, Scepter, Throne, enthrone, Viceroy.*

{ *PRINCE, Potentate.*

Orders of Subjects.

Higher.

More general; comprehending the || *greater*: or *lesser Nobility.*

3. { *LORD, Peer, Nobleman, honourable, Patrician, Duke, Marquess, Earl, Count, Viscount, Baron.*

{ *GENTLEMAN, Gentry, Knight, Esquire, Sir, Madam, Worshipful, Gentility, Wellborn.*

More special; with relation to the *Degrees in liberal Professions*; either || *perfect*: or *inchoate.*

4. { *GRADUATE, commence, Degree, Doctor, Master, Rabbi.*

{ *CANDIDATE, Batchelor, Inceptor, canvas, sue, stand for.*

Middle; considered

Aggregately.

5. { *PEOPLE, Folk, Commonalty, Community, mean, obscure, ignoble, Plebeian, Populacie, popular, populous.*

Segregately; as they are *Inhabitants*: either in || *Cities*: or *the Countrey*

6. { *CITIZEN, Free-man, enfranchise, Denizon, Townsman.*

{ *YEOMAN.*

Lower sort; considered

Aggregately.

7. { *RABBLE, Vulgus, Tag-rag, base.*

Segregately; according to their want of || *Dignity*: or *Wealth.*

8. { *VILLAIN, Varlet, Rascal, Peasant, Boor, servile, Sirrah, Vassal, base.*

{ *BEGGAR, Rogue, Mendicant, Shake-ragg.*

Conditions of men; as having || *a right to dispose of themselves*: or *not.*

9. { *FREE-MAN, liberal, enfranchise, Burgeß,*

{ *SLAVE, emancipate, manumit, servile, iliberal, Bondman, Bondage, Thraldom, cnth: all, enslave, serve, Droyl, Drudge.*

II. That

II. That course of life about which one is usually employed, and to which he applies himself for the getting of a Subsistence, is styled his **PROFESSION**, *Vocation, Calling, Trade, Function, Occupation, Course of life, Craft, Mystery.* II. PRO-FESSIONS.

To which may be adjoyned the word denoting the actual Use of such Callings, **PRACTICE**, *Exercise, Use, follow, put in ure.*

These may be distinguished, into such as are either

More necessary and beneficial to humane life; whether

Liberal Professions, such as become free and generous men; relating either to Things.

Sacred; as || discovered by revelation: or as the knowledge of them is attainable by nature.

- 1. { **DIVINE**, *Theology, Clerk, Schoolman.*
- { **PHILOSOPHER.**

Civil and political; namely, || the more generally received Laws and Constitutions: or those belonging to a particular Nation.

- 2. { **CIVIL LAWYER.**
- { **COMMON LAWYER**, *Pettifogger.*

Natural; with particular reference to the diseases of mens bodies and their cure; either || by direction: or by manual operation.

- 3. { **PHYSICIAN**, *Medicine, Patient, Empiric, Mountebank,*
- { *Quack-salver, Farrier, Leach, Receipt.*
- { **CHIRURGION**, *dress a wound.*

Words or Language: or the ornaments of discourse.

- 4. { **PHILOLOGER**, *Critic.*
- { **POET-ry**, *Poem, Bard, Muse.*

Illiberal; belonging more peculiarly

To a Town; consisting of Trades of || exchange: or manufacture.

- 5. { **MERCHANT**, *Market, Pedler, Huckster, Bodger, Hawker, Regra-ter, Shopkeeper, Traffic, Dealing, Merchandize, Fair, Mart.*
- { **MECHANIC**, *Handicraft, Artificer, Manufacture, Artizan, Work house.*

To the Country; relating to the most ancient Professions of

Tilling the ground: or feeding of Cattel.

- 6. { **HUSBANDMAN**, *georgic, Hinde, Agriculture, Tillage, Bayliffe.*
- { **HERDSMAN**, *shepherd, Pastor, Cow-herd, Hog-herd.*

Catching of wild Animals.

- 7. **HUNTSMAN**, *Hunt-er, Fowler, Fisher, chase, trace, course, Venison, Game, Pocher.*

Both to Town and Country; for the carriage of things by || Water: or Land.

- 8. { **SMARINER.**
- { **CARRIER**, *Ripier, Cargo.*

Not necessary; comprehending those several Professions which tend to the diversion of others; || by acting or personating some particular Story or Fiction: or by amusing of men by the Agility of body or hand.

- 9. { **PLAYER**, *Actor, Comedian, Tragedian, Play, Stage, Theatre, Enterlude, Personate.*
- { **PRESTIGIATOR**, *Shewer of tricks, juggle, Legerdemain, Hocas pocas, Tumbler, Dancer on the ropes, &c. Mountebank.*

III. CON-
VENTION

III. The several Aggregates of men under Political Government; are usually styled either by that more general: or special name.

CONVENTION, *Assembly, Meeting, Congregation, Convocation, Company, Rendezvous, Concourse, Confluence, Quire, Chapter, Committee, Club, Hall, convene, Conventicle, Sessions, Assize, flock or gather together.*
 SOCIETY, *Gyld, Gang, Tribe, Clan, Fraternity, Club, Knot, Crew, Fellowship, Company.*

These are either such as have the same

General inducements; in respect of

Language and supreme Government; whether || primitively: or derivatively.

1. { NATION -al, epidemical, naturalize, People, Country, vernacular, Patriot.

{ COLONY, Plantation.

Place of Habitation; considered according to the

General name; denoting such as inhabit || more dispersedly in the open fields: or more close together, usually within fenced places;

2. { COUNTRY, rural, rustic, Peasant, Boor, Hinde, Kern, Swain, Clown, Tike.

{ TOWN, Burrough.

Special kinds; signifying all that part of a Nation under the same

Subordinate Government; || dwelling more at large: or such as dwell close together, with peculiar Liberties and Priviledges in common amongst them.

3. { PROVINCE, Circuit.

{ CITY, Suburbs, Metropolis, See, Borotgh, municipal.

Lowest Government; whether || with: or without Jurisdiction.

{ SHIRE, County, Tribe, Distriç, Riding.

4. { PARISH, parochial, Parson, Vicar, Thorpe, Village.

Special inducements; for ||

Attendance on Governours: or advice in the Government.

5. { COURT -ier, aulical.

{ COUNCIL, Senate, Parliament, Diet, Conclave, Consistory, Sanhedrim, Synod, Committee.

Education in Learning; either || of the Adult, with a power to license them for the Liberal professions: or only of Children or young beginners.

6. { UNIVERSITY, Academy, School.

{ SCHOOL.

Regulating the affairs of some || Trade: or Profession; especially if they cohabit for those ends in a kind of Political family.

7. { CORPORATION, Gyld, Brotherhood, Fraternity, Company, Society, community, municipal, incorporate.

{ COLLEGE -iate, Fellow.

Driving on of some design; || in general: or with particular reference to the opposing of what is legally established.

8. { LEAGUE, Confederacy, Combination, Alliance, Complice, Partisan, Party, side with, joyn, hold together, Pack, compact.

{ FACTION, sect, Junctio, Gang, conspire, side with, combine, Party-zan, Oligarchy.

IV. The

IV. The things which in Justice or Equity do belong to persons, are called RIGHTS, Title, Interest, Estate, Tenure Holding, Freehold, Gift, Collation, Reversion, Landlord, Paramount, endow, enfeoff. To which may be adjoynd the word LIBERTIES, denoting whatsoever is permitted, or not forbidden to them.

These are considerable according to their

Original : being either

Primary and unwritten.

Not voluntary ; but according to || the condition of its first being : or common practice and continuance,

§ NATURE.

1. { CUSTOM, accustom, Use, Wont, Guise, Fashion, Rite, Usage, usual, currant, common, ordinary, ure, enure, Habit, Practice, Haunt, prescribe, unusual, obsolete, familiar, received, conversant, Habit, manner, course, Hank, Exercise, Prescription, Desuetude.

Voluntary ; according to the || choice of the Will : or a determined order.

§ SELECTION, (choice.

2. { SUCCESSION, devolve, follow, Place.

Secondary and written.

General ; whether || perpetual : or temporal.

3. { LAW, Act, Statute, Decree, Sanction, Constitution, Canon, Rule, legal, legitimate, enact, ordain, order, abrogate, repeal, prescribe, Legislator. EDICT, Ordinance, Proclamation, Order, Breve, Bull, Act, Rule, Sanction, Rescript.

Special ; conferring || Right to have : or Right to do.

4. { PATENT, Charter, Brief, Letters Patents, Placard.

COMMISSION, Brief.

Parts ; consisting in

Power over that which is

One's own ; either || totally : or as to the use of it.

5. { PROPRIETY, Concern, Owner, Proprietary.

§ USUS-FRUCTUS.

Another's ; either as to || his person : or his affairs.

6. { AUTHORITY, Power, Dominion, Prefect, President, Head, Provoost, Master, Plenipotentiary, authentic, classic, govern, ratifie, Rule, sway, inspection, dispose, Precinct, Territory.

OFFICE, Place, Cure, overlook, officiate, superintend, surweigh, oversight, charge, conduct, Commissary, Prefect, Colleague, Groom.

Liberty ; with respect to

Advantages by special Law ; either || of the supreme Magistrate : or of some particular rank of Subjects.

7. { PREROGATIVE, Royalty.

§ PRIVILEGE, Franchise, enfranchise, freedom, Grace, preeminence.

Remission or exemption from the rigour of a general Law, in its || Commanding : or prohibiting.

8. { DISPENSATION.

§ LICENCE, Permission, Sufferance, Leave, allowance, Faculty, Connivence, Placard, Prattick, let, may, suffer, admit, dispence, Pass-port, Safe conduct, Letters of Mart.

Punishing : or imposing burthens.

9. { TOLERATION, Connivence, suffer, let alone, Quarter.

§ IMMUNITY, free, Discharge, Exemption, Quarter, Scot-free.

V. CON-
TRACT.

V. The *mutual negotiating betwixt men* in their ordinary converse with one another is styled **CONTRACT**, *Commerce, Entercourse, Traffic, Trade, Negotiation*: to which may be annexed for affinity the most general occasion for such Intercourse, namely, the *parting with one thing for the getting of another*, called **EXCHANGE**, *barter, chaffer, cope, swap, truck, chop, Commutation, Scourfing, Bargain, Match.*

The principal matters belonging to this Head do either refer to

Actions;

General; whether

Absolute; transferring a thing from one to another; whether || for his use to whom it is transferred: or for his use that transfers.

1. **ASSIGNING**, *consigning, conveying, resigning, deliver, put over.*

DEPOSITING, *Trustee, Feoffee, enfeoff, charge, commend, recommend, entrust, commit, Fiduciary, Sequestration.*

Conditional; || giving: or having right to an Estate after the death of him who disposeth of it.

BEQUEATHING, *devising, Legacy, Testament, Will, Executor, Intestate.*

2. **INHERITING**, *Heir, hereditary, Heritage, Patrimony, Fee-simple, Entail, disherit, Hereditament, Portion, Primogeniture.*

Special; either by

Parting with: or procuring propriety in any thing, upon the consideration for something else to be taken or given in exchange.

3. **SELLING**, *vent, utter, Ware, Commodity, Sale-able, venal, vendible, staple, put off, retail, afford, handsel, monopoly, make money of, serve one with.*

BUYING, *purchase, Cater, Chapman, Customer, engrossing, ransom, redeem, regrate, forestal, interlope, preemption, the refusing.*

Parting with: or procuring the temporary use of something belonging to

The more general name.

LENDING, *Loan, Creditor, prostitute, trust.*

4. **BORROWING**, *take up.*

The particular kind; relating to some temporary reward to be || taken, and

5. **DEMISING**, *let, let out, let to farm, lease, Lessor, Landlord, Broker, Rent, Principal, Interest, put to use.*

HIRING, *farming, backney, mercenary, prostitute, Tenant, Lessee, Lease, Rent, Interest, Use, at livery, Gratis.*

Bestowing skill or labour about any business: or compensating of it.

6. **EARNING**, *Merit, Desert, Meed, Demerit, supererogate.*

WAGES, *Fee, Salary, Pension, Stipend, Vails, fare, freight, gratis.*

Things; whether more

Private; to be exhibited by the

Buyer; either || the whole value: or a part of it, for assurance of the rest.

7. **PRICE**, *Rate, Value, Worth, Ransom, stand in, cost, cheap, dear, precious, sumptuous, rich, inhaunce, depreciate.*

EARNEST, *Gage, Pledge.*

Seller; either || the thing bought: or some part, for security of the whole.

8. **BARGAIN**, *Ware, Commodity.*

SEISIN, *Livery, install, admit, Entry, inthron, inaugurate, invest.*

Public; towards defraying the charge of Government; whether || ordinary: or occasional.

9. **TRIBUTE**, *Custom, Annates, Gabel, Excise, Toll, Impost, Publicane.*

TAX, *Rate, Contribution, Collection, assess, Publicane, Subsidy, Tunnage, passage, pannage, Pole, Collector, Scot, Sefment.*

VI. Those

VI. Those several kinds of Assurances which men offer concerning what they intend to give or do, are styled, **OBLIGATIONS**, *plight, engagements, Deed, bind, Bond, Bill, evidence, &c. undertake for.*

And when such Obligations are reciprocal, they are then called **PACTIONS**, *Agreement, Compact, Covenant, Bargain, Condition, indent, Match, Stipulation, Sponson, Warranty, Article, strike up a bargain.*

These are either

Imperfect; or degrees towards Contracts more

Remote; in the first overtures of a Contract; whether || as begun by one:

1. { **BESPEAKING**, *Retain.* (or mutual betwixt both.)
TREATING, *driving a Bargain, capitulate, chaffer, parley, cheapen, huck, haggle.*

Near; in proposal of those terms according to which one obliges himself to ||

2. { **BID**, *offer, huck, haggle.* (buy; or sell.)
DEMAND, *cheapen, ask, exact.*

Perfect; either in

Words;

Spoken.

Common; || ingaging our Veracity, sometimes with the addition of such solemn expressions as may testify our reality.

3. { **PROMISE**; *Word, Parol, plight, Covenant, League, undertake for, pass ones word.*
PROTESTATION, *Asseveration, averr, vouch, stand in, Attestation.*

Sacred; ingaging our Religion, and appealing to God as || a Witness, and as a Judge, to punish us upon our falshood. (Oath.)

4. { **SWEARING**, *Oath, deposing, abjure, Perjury, adjure, purge upon*
IMPRECATION, *Execration, Malediction, cursing.*

Written; attested with || our peculiar name, or Mark: or Impressing some figure in Wax, or some like matter

5. { **SIGNING**, *Obligation, Deed, Evidence, Bill, Indenture, Instrument, Writing, Muniment, Conveyance, Policy, subscribe, under ones hand, set ones hand.*
SEALING, *Seal, Signet, Sigil, Bond, specialty.*

Security;

Personal: whether || express, by promising for another, and making himself liable to the same Penalty upon the other's failing: or implicit, by speaking in one's behalf.

6. { **SPONSION**, *Stipulation, Bail, vouch, undertake for, Surety-ship, Hostage, Security, Warrant, Caution, engage, responsible for.*
INTERCESSION, *Mediate or, interpose, speak for.*

Real, of ones Goods; either

Absolute; by ingaging for the truth of a Promise either || the Goods in specie, or only his right to them.

7. { **PAWN**, *Pledge, gage, engage.*
MORGAGE, *Security, Statute, Caution, engage.*

Relative; by ingaging them for the success of a thing contingent, || either as Principal, or as Accessory.

8. { **SWAGER**, *Stake, vy, lay, prize.*
BET, *Stake, vy, revy.*

J U D I

JUDICIAL RELATION.

II. **T**he several Notions referring to matters of Law and Courts of Judicature, are comprehended under that which is styled **JUDICIAL RELATION**, *forensical, Court, Hall, extrajudicial.*

These are distinguishable into such as concern

PERSONS. I.

CAUSES and Actions. II.

Faults.

SCAPITAL. III.

NOT CAPITAL. IV.

Punishments,

SCAPITAL. V.

NOT CAPITAL. VI.

I. PERSONS. I. PERSONS considerable under this Head of Judicial Relation, may be distinguished into such as are either

More principal.

Persons judging.

Legally constituted; || Principal: or Accessory.

1. { JUDGE, Chancellour, Commissary, Censor, Moderator, Official, Jury, Inquest, Doom, Sentence, decide, determine, censure, Judicatory, judicial, Court, Bench, Tribunal.

{ ASSESSOR, Syndic, Bencher, Alderman, Canons, Trebends, Chapter, Fellows, assist, Sides-men.

Voluntarily consented to by the parties; || to determine the Suit: or cease the Enmity between them.

2. { ARBITRATOR, Umpire, Days-man, compromise, Referee, award

{ MEDIATOR, Incessor, deal-between, intermediate, Mean.

Persons judged; whether || active: or passive; in

Criminals.

3. { ACCUSER, Informer, challenge, Endeite-ment, charge, attain, peach, impeach, arraign, tax, lay to ones charge, call in question; Presentment, Bill, prosecute, Promooter.

{ PRISONER, or reputed Criminal, Delinquent, Malefactor, Defendant.

4. { PLAINTIF, Accuser, complain, blame.

{ DEFENDANT, Apology, excuse, vindicate.

Less principal; relating either to the

Judges; for ||

Writing: or saying publicly.

5. { NOTARY, Register, Remembrancer, Secretary, Clerk, Scribe, CRIER, (Protonotary, Rolls, enroll.

Fetching: or keeping.

6. { SPURSEVANT, Messenger, Catchpole, Serjeant.

{ MARSHAL, Keeper, Jailour.

Parties; || to advise and speak in behalf of either party: or to declare the truth indifferently betwixt both of them.

7. { ADVOCATE, Counsel, Pleader, maintain, defend, vindicate, Lawyer, Barrester, Proctor, Client.

{ WITNESS, Evidence, attest, testifie, Testimony, Affidavit.

II. To

II. To the more general words of *Actions* or *PROCEEDINGS*, *Can- II. PRO-
fes*, in *Judicial Affairs*, may be annexed those less general words of *SUIT*, *CEEDINGS*.
Controversie, *implead*, *commence*, *Cause*, *Cause*, *Action*, *go to law*, *wage law*, *pre-
ferr a Bill*, *Barrester*, *Brabble*.

These are either

Antecedent; on the part of the

Plaintiff; in || *giving legal notice*: or *seizing on the person or goods of
his Adversary*.

1. { *CITATION*, *Subpœna*, *Process*, *call*, *warn*, *summon*, *Sumner*, *Appa-
rator*, *Bailiff*, *Beadle*.
- { *ARREST*, *attach*, *apprehend*, *distrein*, *seize*, *lay hold on*, *Embargo*,
serjeant, *Bailly*, *Catchpole*, *Beadle*, *Replevy*.

Defendant; || *giving assurance of answering in Court*: or *coming him-
self*, or *by his Substitute*, to answer it accordingly.

2. { *BAIL*.
- { *APPEARANCE*, *forth-coming*.

Concomitant.

Preparatory; by the

Parties; || *active*: or *passive*.

3. { *ACTION*, *Endictment*, *Bill*, *Process*, *arraign*, *implead*, *sue*, *com-
mence suit*, *wage law*, *Barreter*.
- { *PLEA*, *Apology*.

Judges; in their || *taking notice of and hearing the Cause*: or *making
search into the merits of it*.

4. { *COGNIZANCE*, *Hearing*.
- { *EXAMINATION*, *Trial*, *stet out*, *Hearing*, *Inquisition*, *interrogate*,
scrutiny, *scann*, *view*, *review*, *revise*, *canvass*, *gage*, *pumpe out*.

Decisive.

Common; || *agreeing upon the state of the Question*: or *determining
what the merit is*.

5. { *JOYNING ISSUE*;
- { *SENTENCING*, *Doom*, *Judgment*, *Verdict*, *Censure*, *Decree*, *Or-
der*, *adjudge*, *decide*, *determin*, *award*, *definitive*.

Passive, in the parties; as they are found || *not to have transgressed the
Law*: or *having transgressed it*.

6. { *INNOCENT*, *clear*, *blameless*, *harmless*, *justification*, *vindicate*,
discharge, *cleans*, *purge*, *compurgation*.
- { *GUILTY*, *nocent*, *delinquent*, *peccant*, *convitt*, *culpable*, *faulty*,
tardy, *Offender*, *Transgressor*, *propitiate*, *expiate*.

Active, in the Judge; pronouncing the party either || *free from*: or
obnoxious to Punishment.

7. { *ACQUITTING*, *absolving*, *assoil*, *clear*, *discharge*, *loosing*, *purging*,
quit, *release*.
- { *CONDEMNING*, *cast*, *damn*.

Consequent; in the

8. { *PROTESTING*,
- { *APPEALING*, *(some higher Judicature)*.

Judges; by || *inflicting the Punishment*: or *freeing from it*.

9. { *EXECUTING*, *inflict*, *suffer*, *Executioner*, *Hangman*.
- { *PARDONING*, *forgiving*, *emit*, *release*, *venial*, *Indulgence*, *put up*.

III. CRIMES

III CRIMES CAPITAL.

III. CRIMES CAPITAL, (*Enormity, facinorous, criminal, Malefactor,*) such as are or ought to be punished with Death, may be distinguished into such Offences as are more immediately against

God and Religion; namely, the *confederating with evil spirits*; to which may be adjoyned for affinity (though not counted capital) the *pretending to discover secret, and foretel future things by foolish forbidden Arts.*

- 1. { WITCHCRAFT, *Conjuring, Necromancy, Sorcery, Black-art, Magic, enchant, fascinate, fore-speak, Charm, Spell, Cunning-man.*
- { WIZARDING, *Manteia, Divining, Cypse, Fortune-telling, Sooth-saying, Sorcery, Augury, Astrology, Geomancy, Pyromancy, Physionomy, Cheiromancy, Palmistry, Sigil, Talisman.*

Man; whether.

A public person, or Magistrate.

More general; implying *declared hostility against him*: or exposing him to his enemies.

- 2. { TREASON, *Traitor, betray.*
- { CONSPIRACY, *betraying.*

More particular; *a forcible opposing of him by Arms*: or occasioning some illegal tumultuous dissension in the Multitude.

- 3. { REBELLION, *Rising, Insurrection, Defection, Revolt, take head.*
- { SEDITION, *Commotion, Combustion, Riot, Uproar, Mutiny, Tumult, Hurly-burly, Scuffle, Stirrs, Quoil, Racket, Boute-feu, Incendiary, turbulent.*

Any private person; according to the

General name; by which it is called in our English Laws.

4. FELONY.

Particular kinds; distinguishable by their Objects, as being against

Life; by taking it away illegally.

- 5. MURTHUR, *Assassin-ate, Homicide, Manslaughter, Massacre, Parricide, cut-throat, blood-thirsty.*

Chastity; by unnatural coition, either with Beasts: or Males.

- 6. { BESTIALITY, *Buggery.*
- { SODOMY, *Buggery, Catamite.*

Estate; with respect to another's.

Goods; taking them away either openly and forcibly: or secretly and by craft.

- 7. { ROBBERY, *Rapine, Sacrilege, Thief, Bandito, Pyrate, Pickpocket, pillage, take a purse.*

{ THEFT, *steal, purloin, lurch, filch, pilfer, nim, surreptitious, Plagiary, Sacrilege, Cut-purse, Pick-pocket, light-fingered, Larceny.*

Habitation; by burning it: or breaking into it.

- 8. { HOUSE-BURNING, *Incendiary.*
- { BURGLARY, *House-breaking.*

IV. Crimes

IV. Crimes or FAULTS NOT CAPITAL, may be distinguished into such as are

IV. FAULTS NOT CAPITAL.

General; any action against ones Right, especially with contempt of the Person. (son.)
 1. { SINJURY, Wrong, Harm, Trespass, Hurt, Grievance, Abuse, Dammage.
 { AFFRONT, Contumely, Outrage, Slur, Despise, Indignity, put a trick on.
 Special; against.

Chastity; whether || by a single: or a married person.

2. { FORNICATION, Whore-dom, Courtesan, Concubine, Harlot, Trull,
 Punk, Leman, Quean, Drab, Strumpet, prostitute, deflower, stuprate;
 vitiate, wenching, Brothel, Stews, Bawd, Pandor.
 { ADULTERY, Concubine.

Estate;

General; || by unjust getting: or keeping of another's Right.
 3. { SUSURPATION, incroach, intrench, grow upon, invade, intrude,
 { DETENTION, with-holding, keep back. (thrust in.
 Particular, as to the manner of it; by abusing

Skill; in || taking advantage of another man's ignorance, especially in actions of Commerce: or misusing his own skill in the falsifying of a thing.

4. { FRAUD, Deceit, Guile, Cozening, Delusion, Collusion, Illusion,
 dodge, trepan, over-reach, prevaricate, circumvent, go-beyond,
 impose, gull, beguile, defraud, Imposture, Knaave, Rook, Cheat,
 Shift, Shark, cog, slur, wheedle, come over one, supplant.
 { FORGERY, counterfeit, false, adulterate, sophisticate, coin, de-
 vise, forge, falsifie, foisting, Interpolation, Impostar, supposititious,
 surreptitious.

Power; by || taking advantage of another man's necessity or impotence: or exceeding the allowance of the Law.

5. { OPPRESSION, Force, Violence, exact, overcharge,
 { EXTORTION, Exaction, Rapine, Rapacity, wresting, wring,
 griping, ravin, poling, pilling.

Course of Law; by endeavouring to corrupt || the Officers of Justice: or the Witnesses.

6. { BRIBERY, Corruption, dawbing.
 { SUBORNATION.

Good name; endeavouring to render another

Criminal; by accusations || not true: or made unlawfully against an absent person.

7. { CALUMNY, Obloquy, Slander, Asperson, opprobrious, Detraction,
 False accusation, carping, belie, defame, disparage, traduce.
 { BACKBITING, Libel, Tale-bearer, Tell-tale, Whispering, Pick-
 thank.

Infamous; by objecting || another's failings: or our own favours.

8. { REPROCHING, nip, taunt, scoff, twit, Opprobry, obloquy, tax,
 traduce.
 { UPBRAIDING, cast in one's teeth, exprobrate, twit.

Odious: or ridiculous.

9. { REVILING, rail, scold, brawl, Contumely, inveigh, invective,
 foul-mouthed, Cucking-stool.
 { MOCKING, deride, flout, jeer, scoff, twit, gibe, quip, gird,
 frump, bob, taunt, wipe, jerk, Sarcasm, Pasquil, Irrision, illu-
 sion, Satyr, Burlesque, play upon.

N n

V. By

V. PUNISHMENTS CAPITAL.

V. By *Punishment* is meant the evil of Suffering, inflicted for the evil of Doing; to which may be adjoined the loss or Extinction of a man's Right in a thing which he formerly enjoyed, styled FORFEITURE.

PUNISHMENTS CAPITAL are the various manners of putting men to death in a judicial way, which in several Nations are or have been either

Simple; by

Separation of the parts; || Head from Body: or Member from Member.

1. { BEHEADING, *strike of ones head.*
 { QUARTERING, *Dissecting.*

Wound.

At distance; whether || from Hand: or from Instrument, as Gun, Bow, &c.

2. { STONING, *Pelting.*
 { SHOOTING.

At hand; either by

Weight; || of something else: or one's own.

3. { PRESSING.
 { PRECIPITATING, *throwing or casting headlong.*

Weapon; || any way: or direct upwards.

4. { STABBING.
 { EMPALING.

Taking away necessary Diet: or giving that which is noxious.

5. { STARVING, *famishing.*
 { POISONING, *Venom, envenom, virulent.*

Interception of the Air; at the

Mouth; distinguished according to the place of the party, || in the

Air: or in the Earth

6. { STIFLING, *smother, suffocate.*
 { BURYING ALIVE.

Water: or Fire,

7. { DROWNING.
 { BURNING ALIVE:

Throat; || by weight of a man's own body: or the strength of others.

8. { HANGING.
 { STRANGLING, *throat, choke, suffocate.*

Mixed of wounding and starving; the body being || erect: or lying on a Wheel.

9. { CRUCIFYING, *cross.*
 { BREAKING ON THE WHEEL.

VI. PU-

VI. PUNISHMENTS NOT CAPITAL are distinguished by the things or subjects receiving detriment by them, as being either of the **VI. PUNISHMENTS NOT CAPITAL.**

Body; according to the

General name; signifying great pain.

1. TORTURE, Torment, excruciate.

Special kinds; by

Striking; with || a limber: or a stiff Instrument.

2. WHIPPING, lashing, scourging, leashing, jerk, Rod, slash, Switch, stripe, Beadle.

CUDGELLING, bastinado, baste, swinge, swaddle, shrubb, slapp, thwack.

Stretching of the limms violently; the body being || laid along for that purpose: or listel up into the Air.

3. RACK.

STRAPPADO.

Liberty; of which one is deprived by Restraint ||

Into || a place: or instrument for custody.

4. IMPRISONMENT, Incarceration, Durance, Custody, Ward, clap up, commit, confine, mure, Pound, Pinfold, Gaol, our, Counter, Cage, Coop, Toleboth, Dungeon, Marshal, release, secure, set fast.

BONDS, Fetters, Gyves, Shackles, Manicles, Pinnion, Chains.

Out of a place or country; whether || with allowance of any other: or confinement to one other.

5. EXILE, Banish-ment, exterminate, proscribe, eject, expel, out-lawed.

RELEGATION.

Repute; whether || more gently: or more severely by burning marks in one's

6. INFAMATION, Ignominy, Pillory. (flesh.)

STIGMATIZATION, Branding, Cauterizing, burning in the hand, (Mark.)

Estate; whether || in part: or in whole.

7. MULCT, Fine, amerce, sconce.

CONFISCATION, Forfeiture.

Dignity and power; by depriving one of || his Degree: or his capacity to bear

8. DEGRADING, deposing, depriving. (Office.)

INCAPACITATING, cashier, disable, discard, depose, disfranchise.

MILITARY RELATION.

This Head of MILITARY RELATION, is intended to contain such Notions as concern the various respects and capacities belonging to a state of War. The using of the united Force and Arms of many against others, is styled WAR-fare, martial, polemical, Militia, Chivalry.

And the being without mutual opposition is called Peace.

The Notions appertaining to this Head, do relate either to Military

ACTIONS. I.

EVENTS. II.

Persons.

SEGREGATE. III.

AGGREGATE. IV.

Instruments necessary to War, AMMUNITION. V.

PLACES. VI.

N II 2

I. Military.

I. MILITARY ACTIONS.

I. **Military ACTIONS** may be distinguished according to the
General name; denoting the endeavour of || doing hurt: or preserving from hurt.
 1. { **OFFENDING**, *Offence-ive, Annoy-ance.*
 { **DEFENDING**, *protect, guard, shelter, shrowd, ward, preserve, keep, maintain,*
Particular kinds or degrees; whether such as are (make good, tutelary.)

Opposite and in several.

Declaring enmity on the || offensive: or defensive side.

1. { **SPROVOKING**, *challenge, irritate, invite, bait, stir up, dare, vy.*
 2. { **DEFYING**, *dare.*

Beginning of actual || offence: or defence.

3. { **ASSAULTING**, *assail, attaque, invade, encounter, Onset, set upon, charge,*
Inrode, Rencontre, Incurson, fall on, run upon.
 { **RESISTING**, *withstand, stand against, bear up against, turn head, struggle with, Antiperistasis.*

Endeavouring || to dispossess one of his place: or to frustrate such endeavours;
Keeping from necessaries: or supplying with necessaries. (either by ||

4. { **BESIEGING**, *Siege, beleaguer, beset, block up, hem in, lay siege.*
 { **RELIEVING**, *succour, supp'y, help, recruit, reinforce, subsidiary, Aid.*
Underdigging the Sepiment; either || to make a breach in it: or to hinder
 5. { **MINING**, *undermine, Sapping.* (the making of such a breach.)
 { **COUNTERMINING.**

Entering forcibly to assault the besieged: or going out to assault the besiegers:

6. { **STORMING**, *assaulting, boarding, attaque, scaling, on-slaught.*
 { **SALLYING**, *issue out*

Reciprocal and in common; whether by wayes of

Force; viz. the mutual endeavours of corporeal mischief to one another;
(General name: or that which is betwixt two. (according to the ||

7. { **FIGHTING**, *Combat, Conflict, encounter, cope, bicker, Fray, impugn,*
 { **DUELLING**, *Single combat, Champion, List.* (scuffle, List.

Special kinds, betwixt numerous parties, according to set order and appointment; either of || some part of the Army: or the whole

8. { **SKIRMISHING**, *Fray, Velitation pickeer.*
 { **BATTELLING**, *Set fight, Set battel, joyn battel, Shock,*

Skill, or some secret art to deceive an Enemy; according to the || general name: or by concealing Souldiers for the sudden surprisal of others.

9. { **STRATAGEM**, *ensnare, Device, Trick, Train, surprize.*
 { **AMBUSH**, *Ambuscado, insidiate, lay wait, lurk, way lay, surprize.*

II. MILITARY EVENTS.

II. **Military EVENTS** may be distinguished into such as are either
Of Importance; when || one keeps as before: or gains from the other: or loses his own; relating to the

Condition usually befalling such as are || equal: or stronger: or weaker.

{ **COMING OFF UPON EQUAL TERMS.**

1. { **VICTOR**, *overcome, defeat, discomfit, beat, win, vanquish, get the day,*
.the better, -the upper hand, quell, predominant, prevail, subdue,
suppress, over-bear, -master.
 { **OVERTHROWN**, *subdued, failed, suppressed, routed, worsted, beaten,*
(defeated, discomfited, brought under.

Place of fighting.

{ **STAND HIS GROUND.**

2. { **ADVANCE**, *get ground.*
 { **RETIRE**, *retreat, give back, shrink, recede, recoyle.*

Country of fighting.

{ **SKEEP THE FIELD.**

3. { **PURSUVE**, *chase, course, follow, prosecute, Hue and Cry.*
 { **FLY**, *run away, rout, fugitive, take ones heels, put to flight.*

TOWN

Town assaulted.

4. { HOLD OUT, *make good, maintain, stand out, hold tack.*
 { TAKE, *win.*
 { LOSE, *yield, surrender, Rendition.*

Goods of those that fight.

5. { SAVE ONE'S OWN.
 { BOOTIES, *Forage, Plunder, Pillage, Quarry, Prey, Prize, Free-booter, Letters of Mart, Letters of Reprize.*
 { SPOILS, *barrás, bavoock, ravage, rifle, sack, ransack, Wreck, Devastation,*

Persons concerned.

6. { ESCAPE, *evade, scape, eschew, get rid, get quit off, get off, shift away, get*
 { SCAPTIVATE, *take prisoner.*
 { YIELD, *give up, render, surrender, resign, deliver.*

Final issue of the War.

7. { SAVE.
 { CONQUER, *bring under, master, mate, quel, vanquish, repress, suppress, tame subdue, win.*
 { SUBMIT, *give up, humble, yield, surrender, come in.*

Of shew on the Victor's side, (for the conquered makes none;) either by some || solemn Actions to be publicly performed: or Things and Structures to remain in memory of the Victory.

8. { TRIUMPH, *exult, crow, exultation, Bonfire.*
 { TROPHEE.

III. Military PERSONS (*Souldier, Warriar, Reformado, serve, press,*) se-gregate, may be distinguished by those several imployments for which they are designed; being either for

III. MIL-
 itary PER-
 SONS SE-
 GREG-
 GATE.

Fighting; || on foot: or on horse-back

1. { FOOTMAN, *Infantry, Lance-knight.*
 { HORSMAN, *Cavalry, Light-horse, Curasser, Dragoons, Trooper, Reister, Rider*
 Signs to the Army; belonging either to || Foot: or Horse.

Visible.

2. { SENSIGN, *Ancient, Colours, Standard, Pennon, Banner.*
 { CORNET, *Banner, Colours.*

Audible.

3. { DRUMMER, *Drum, Tabor, Tabret.*
 { TRUMPETER, *Trumpet.*

Distributing Orders; || ordinary, belonging to each aggregate part: or extraor-
 { SERJEANT. *(dinary, belonging to the Army.)*

4. { ADJUTANT

Discovery; either || of the Country in general: or amongst the Enemies.

5. { SCOUT, *crusing, descry.*
 { SPY, *Emissary, Setter, Intelligence.*

Prevention of danger that might happen either to || Persons: or Places.

6. { GUARD, *Convoy, custody, keep, ward, keep guard, relieve the guard, Corps*
 { WATCH, *Ward, Corporal.* *(du guard)*

Both Discovery and Prevention; denoting such a one as || stands and examines: or lies on the ground to listen and observe

7. { SENTINEL, *Sentry.*
 { PERDUE.

Digging: or other servil works; denoting such Servants of the Army as fol-

8. { PIONEER. *(low the Baggage;*
 { CALO, *Pedee, Black guard.* *IV. Mi-*

IV. Militia-
ry PER-
SONS
AGGRE-
GATE.

IV. *Military* PERSONS AGGREGATE (*Party of Soldiers, Forces, disband*) may be distributed according to such different names as do denote either the *Whole*; being an armed Multitude fit to assault or resist, consisting of many

1. ARMY, *Host, Forces, Battalia.* (subordinate divisions.

Parts; according to

{ *The first*: or the *second greatest subdivisions.*

{ BRIGADE, *Battalion, Terce.*

2. { REGIMENT, *Legion, Tribune, Colonel.*

{ *The third*: or *fourth subdivision*, belonging both to Horse and Foot:

{ COMPANY, *Troop, Band, Captain, Centurion.*

3. { SQUADRON.

Order and Situation; whether with || the side of every one towards the side of the

{ RANK. (*next*: or the face of every one towards the back of the next,

4. { FILE, *Roe.*

Uses and Services for which such persons are designed; whether .

{ To march before the Army, for clearing of the way: or to follow after, for

{ VANCURRIER. (help and supply in case of necessity.

5. { RESERVE.

{ To begin the Fight: or to engage in the most difficult services, being usually a

{ FORLORN HOPE. (selected Company.

6. { COMMANDED PARTY.

{ To take care of and defend the Baggage.

7. TRAIN.

V. AM-
MUNITION.

V. The Provisions necessary for Offence and Defence are styled by the general name of AMMUNITION, *Magazin, charge, discharge, Arcenal.*

To which may be adjoined the word BAGGAGE, *Impediments, Luggage, Lumber.*

They are distinguishable according to their Shapes, and those several Uses for which they are designed, into such as are more

{ *General*; denoting the common names belonging to things of this nature; whether such as are || offensive: or defensive.

1. { WEAPON, *Arms offensive.*

{ ARMOUR, *defensive Arms, Mail, Headpiece, Helmet, Scull, Gorget, Gaunt-*

Special; for

(*let, Habergeon, &c. Armorer, Armory.*

Offence.

Comminus, near hand; being either for

{ *Striking* chiefly; whether || *bruising*: or *cutting.*

2. { CLUB, *Bat, Batoon, Battle-ax, Mace, Pole-ax, Cudgel.*

{ SWORD, *Scimitar, Hanger, Rapier, Tuck, Ponyard, Stiletto, Dagger, Fauchion, Glave, Cutler.*

{ *Thrusting* chiefly; of which the latter is sometimes used for *striking.*

3. { SPIKE, *Spear, Lance, Javelin, run at tilt.*

{ HALBERT, *Partizan, Trident.*

Eminus, at a distance; whether

{ *Ancient and less artificial*; denoting either the

{ *Instrument giving the force*, being of a curved figure and elastic power; to be held in the hand, either || *immediately*: or *by the stock* to

4. { BOW, *shoot, Archer, Fletcher.* (which it is fixed.

{ CROSS-BOW, *shoot.*

{ *Instrument or Weapon projected*; whether || *immediately out of the hand*:

5. { DART, *Javelin, Harping-iron.* (or *mediately from something else.*

{ ARROW, *Shaft, Bolt.*

Modern and more artificial, (i.) *fire-Arms*; denoting either the

{ *Vessels giving the force*; according to the name of || the whole kind: or of the bigger kind.

6. SUN,

- 6. { GUN, *shoot, Snaphance, Fire-lock, Musket, Carbine, Blunderbuss, Piece, Arquebus, Petronel, Pistol, Dagg, Potgun, play upon.*
- ORDNANCE, *Cannon, Artillery, Saker, Minion, Basilisk, Drake, &c. shoot.*

Utenfils; signifying the thing || enkindling: or enkindled.

- 7. { MATCH, *Tinder, Touchwood, Spunk.*
- { POWDER, *Gunpowder.*

Things discharged; either || solid: or hollow.

- 8. { BULLET, *Ball, Pellet, Shot.*
- { GRANADO, *Petard.*

Defence.

- 9. BUCKLER, *Shield, Target.*

VI. Such kind of Places, together with such kind of Contrivances belonging to them, as relate to a state of War, may be styled **MILITARY PLACES** or *Works, (Munitions, Fortifications, fenced, Hold, dismantle.)*

VI. MILITARY PLACES.

To which may be adjoyned for its affinity the common notion of such things as are used for the fencing of Places; **SEPIMENT**, *Wall, Pale, Fence*. These may be distinguished into such as are (*Enclosure, Fold, Mound.*)

More principal;

Comprehending the Area contained within them.

Greater; in || Country: or Town.

- 1. { CAMP, *encamp, quarter.*
- { GARRISON.

Less; more || independent: or dependent.

- 2. { SCONCE, *Fortress, Platform, Fort.*
- { BLOCK-HOUSE, *Fort, Bastion, Strong-hold.*

Not comprehending the Area contained within them.

(*Earth.*)

General; denoting a Sepiment || Ridge-like of Earth: or Furrow-like in the

- 3. { SRAMPIER, *Wall, Bulwark, Line, Counterscarf, Mound, Out-work,*
- { DITCH, *Dike, Foss, Trench, Mote.*

Special; signifying the || outward: or inward Wall.

- 4. { VAUMURE.
- { LINING.

Less principal; whether

Parts:

Greater; either of || a round: or many-angled figure.

- 5. { HALF-MOON.
- { HORN-WORK.

Lesser; either || angular to defend the sides of a place: or the straight sides

- 6. { REDOUBT. (*to be so defended.*)
- { FLANKER.

Accessions; belonging to the

Out-parts; being a series of || great Pits erected: or Holes dug in the earth.

- 7. { PALLISADO.
- { FURNACE-HOLE.

Entrance; Military Doors || to shut transverse: or to let down direct.

- 8. { STURMPIKE.
- { PORTCULLIS.

Walls; signifying an erect crenated Margo upon the Walls; || either built upon them: or made by setting on Baskets filled with earth.

- 9. { PARAPET.
- { GABION.

NAVAL

NAVAL RELATION.

§. IV. **T**he Head of *Naval Relation* is intended to comprehend the various Notions and Expressions, belonging to mens affairs and traffick on the Waters; respecting either

- Things.*
- { SKINDS OF VESSELS used for Passage. I.
 - { *Parts of Vessels*; relating to such as serve for
 - { *Containing*; HULL. II.
 - { PROGRESSIVE MOTION OR STAYING. III.
 - { RIGGING. IV.
 - PERSONS. V.
 - ACTIONS. VI.

7 KINDS
OF VES-
SELS.

I. The KINDS OF VESSELS which are used for passage on the Waters, are in several Countries of so great variety and names, by reason of their being distinguished by some little accidental Differences, that it will be very difficult for the most expert person to give a sufficient enumeration of them: and therefore I shall in this place distribute them onely according to their various *Magnitudes*, and the *Uses* for which they are designed: according to which they may be distinguished into such as are denoted under the

- (*General name*; belonging to the || *lesser*, or *greater kind*.
- 1. { BOAT, *Oars, Wherry, Sculler, Canoe, Cockboat, Waterman.*
 - { SHIP, *Pink, Pinnace, Shallop, Sail, Vessel, Navy, Fleet, naval.*
- Particular kinds*; either
- { *Lesser for the Sea, or greater for Rivers.*
 - 2. { SKETCH, *Bark, Flyboat.*
 - { BARGE, *Lighter, Gallyfoist, Brigandine, &c.*
- Greater*; being *moved* either by
- { *Sails and Oars.*
 - 3. GALLY.
- Sails onely*; and used chiefly for
- { *Burthen.*
 - 4. GALEOT, *Caramosil, Carrack, Caravel.*
 - { *Traffick and Merchandize.*
 - 5. MERCHANT-MAN, *Bottom.*
 - { *Fighting.*
 - 6. MAN OF WAR, *Frigot, Caper, Armada, Privateer.*
 - { *Passage.*
 - 7. PACQUET-BOAT.

II. HULL. II. By HULL is meant the main Bulk or Body of the Ship, considered abstractly from its Masts and Rigging. The parts of which may be distinguished into such as relate to

- Timbers.*
- { *Fixed at the*
 - { *Bottom of the Ship*; lying either || *direct*, or *transverse*.
 - 1. { KEEL.
 - { RUNG.
 - { *End*; either the || *former*, or *hinder part*.
 - 2. { STEM, *Prow.*
 - { STERN, *Poop.*
 - { *Moveable upon a Centre or Hinge*; || *for lifting up the Anchor or any great weight*: or *for steering the Ship*.
 - 3. { CAPSTAIN.
 - { RUDDER, *Helm, Steer.*

| *Places*

- Places or rooms; relating to the*
- Former, or hinder part above.
 - 4. } FORE-CASTLE.
 - } ROUND-HOUSE.
 - Middle space; || betwixt the Main-mast and Fore-castle, or the rooms built above this towards the Stem.*
 - 5. } WAST.
 - } HALF-DECK.
- Apertures; in the*
- Floor or Deck, supplying the office of Doors and Windows; || greater, or lesser.
 - 6. } SHATCHES.
 - } SCUTTLE, Gratings.
 - Sides; || for putting out the Ordnance, or for passage of Water from the Deck,*
 - 7. } PORTHOLE.
 - } SCUPPER.
- Interstices; betwixt || the edges of the planks, or the side-timbers of the Ship.*
- 8. } SEAM.
 - } SPURKET.
- Shape or figure of the Hull; with respect to || the gathering or joyning together of the planks upon the Ship's quarter under water, or so much of the Hull as hangs over both ends of the Keel; styled*
- 9. } RAKE OF POST, Tuck.
 - } RAKE OF STEM.

III. Parts of Vessels serving chiefly for the PROGRESSIVE MOTION or Stay- III. Parts for PROGRES- ing of them, may be distinguished, by the matter of which they consist, into such as are of SIVE MOTI- ON.

- Wood; according to the more*
- General names; denoting such woody parts as are either*
 - Fixed and upright; or the upper parts of these, round and prominent.*
 - 1. } MAST.
 - } TOP, Boul.
 - Moveable and transverse; applied either to the || top, or bottom of the Sail.*
 - 2. } YARD.
 - } BOOM.
 - Separate; serving for thrusting against || the Water, or the Earth.*
 - 3. } OAR, row.
 - } POLE.
 - Particular kinds of Masts; (applicable likewise to Top, Yard, and Sails;) being placed either in the*
 - Fore-part; whether || leaning, or upright.*
 - 4. } BOUL-SPRIT.
 - } FORE-MAST.
 - Middle, or hinder-part.*
 - 5. } MAIN-MAST.
 - } MIZZEN-MAST.
 - Cloth; serving for the*
 - Catching and opposing the Wind; either || principally, or additionally.*
 - 6. } SAIL, Course.
 - } BONNET, Drabler.
 - Distinction of Nations, or the several Officers of a Navy; set up either || above, on the Masts, or below, at the Stern.*
 - 7. } FLAG.
 - } ANCIENT.
 - Ornament and shew, or used to mark out the Wind's quarter.*
 - 8. } STREAMER.
 - } JACK.
 - Iron; for || staying and holding the Ship, or the fastning of it to other Ships.*
 - 9. } ANCHOR, Kedger.
 - } GRAPPLE.

IV. RIGGING IV. By RIGGING is meant the several kinds of Cordage belonging to a Ship; in respect of the

Masts; serving either for the

(Keeping them upright; namely, || that are more declivè on either side of the Masts: or those that are more transverse.

1. { SHROUDS, Puttocks. ●
STAYES.

Ascent up to them; those smaller ropes which cross the Shrouds as the
2. RATLINGS. *(rounds of a Ladder.*

Tards; serving for the

(Tying of them: or the pulling of them to and fro.

3. { PARREL.
JEARS.

Squaring or transverfing: or making them to hang higher or lower.

4. { BRACES.
LIFTS.

Sails; serving for the

(Tying of them to the Tards: or the pulling them to and fro.

5. { ROBINS.
SHEATS.

Furling them across: or to raise up the bunt or protuberant part of the Sail.

6. { BRALE.
BUNT-LINE.

Making of them to stand clofer by a wind; being fastned either to || the Clew or corner of the Sail: or the middle part of it.

7. { STACKS.
BOWLINE.

Anchor; according to || the more general name: or the name belonging to

8. { CABLE. *(the lesser kind of such ropes.*
HAWSER, Halfer.

V. NAVAL PERSONS.

V. PERSONS belonging to the management of NAVAL Affairs, *Mari-ners, Seafaring-men,* may be distributed into such whose Charge doth con-

Defence of the Ship by fighting; either

(cern the More principal; the Chief, who in Fight is to make good the Half-deck: or his Deputy, whose place in Fight is the Fore castle.

1. { CAPTAIN.
LIEUTENANT.

Less principal; having the charge of the ||

(Squadrons for the Watch: or being to take care for the setting and relieving of the Watch, and that the Souldiers keep their Arms clean.

2. { QUARTER-MASTER.
CORPORAL.

Ordnance, Shot, Powder, &c.

3. GUNNER.

Sailing of the Ship, and the care of its parts and Lading; either

More principal; whose charge it is to

Direct the course, and command all the Sailors: or to bring the Ship (safe to harbour.

4. { MASTER.
PILOT.

Keep account of the Goods, what is received and delivered.

5. { CAPE-MERCHANT.
PURSER.

Preserve

Preserve the Rigging and Tackle and the Long-boat : or to attend the Skiff with a pechliar gang to go to and fro upon occasion.

- 6. } BOATSWAIN.
- } COCKSWAIN.

Less principal; serving to

Keep the Decks clean.

- 7. SWABBER.

Manage the Sails below : or to ascend for taking in the Top-sails, &c.

- 8. } SAILERS, Mid-ship-men, Skipper.
- } YONKERS, Fore-mast-men.

VI. NAVAL ACTIONS may be distinguished into such as are done VI. NAVAL ACTIONS:

To the ship; for the

Securing of the Seams betwixt the Planks; either by || beating in of Okum, (i.) pieces of old Ropes or hards of Flax : or putting a list of Canvas along the Seam, and then pouring hot Pitch upon it.

- 1. } CALKING.
- } PARSLING.

Smoothing the outside; by || washing or burning off all the filth with REEDS or Broom; or smearing over so much of the ship as is to be in the water with a mixture of Tallow, Sope and Brimstone, boiled together, to preserve the Calking, and to make the Vessel more slippery for passage.

- 2. } BROMING, Breaming.
- } GRAVING.

Defending it against Worms; by || casing that part of the Hull within water with Tar and Hair, and then nailing over thin Boards : or enlarging the Breadth, by ripping off some of the Planks; and then, having added other Timbers, to put on the Planks again, styled

- 3. } SHEATHING.
- } FURRING.

Varying the Position of a Ship; either || for the mending of it, by making it to lie on one side, the better to come at its lower parts : or for the motion of it, by so ordering the Lading and Rigging that it may be in the best condition for sailing.

- 4. } SCAREENING.
- } TRIMMING.

By the Ship; either

Resting; when 'tis || staid by the Anchor : or laid leaning to one side.

- 5. } RIDING AT ANCHOR.
- } HULLING.

In motion; either more

Direct; when it || goes as it should : or runs its head in the wind more (or less than it should).

- 6. } KEEPING A-WIND.
- } GRIPING.
- } FALLING TO THE LEEWARD.

Lateral; when it || doth lean too much on one side: or doth turn too much (on each side).

- 7. } SHEELING, seeling.
- } ROLLING.

ECCLESIASTICAL RELATION.

§. V. **U**nder this Head of ECCLESIASTICAL RELATION (*Clergy, Spiritual, Church,*) are comprehended the several Notions and respects belonging to a Church-state. By *Church* is meant a Society of men as agreeing in the same kind of inward apprehensions of, and external demeanour towards, the Divine Nature : to which may be opposed the word TEMPORAL, *Civil, Humane, Secular, Lay, Profane.*

Notions of this kind, may be distinguished into such as do denote

{ KINDS OF RELIGION. I.

Persons ; in regard of their

{ ECCLESIASTICAL CALLINGS. II.

{ STATES OF RELIGION. III.

Actions ; belonging to

{ WORSHIP. IV.

{ DISCIPLINE. V.

{ INSTITUTIONS. VI.

I. RELIGION.

I. That habit of reverence towards the Divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to serve and worship him after such a manner as we conceive most acceptable to him, is called RELIGION, *Piety, Godliness.* The Privation of which is styled ATHEISM, *Irreligion, Impiety.*

Men are distinguished by their kinds of Religion into such as

{ *Are wholly without any revelation of the true God and his Worship ; but that knowledge which they have is either*

{ *Simple, from the dictates of mere Reason.*

{ 1. NATURAL RELIGION.

{ *Mixed, and corrupted with the worship of false gods.*

{ 2. PAGANISM, *Heathenism, Ethnic, Infidel, Gentil, Paganism.*

{ *Have revelations : or pretend to them ; whether by*

{ *Moses, in which they rest.*

{ 3. JUDAISM, *Judaical, Jew.*

{ *Christ and his Apostles, added to Moses.*

{ 4. CHRISTIANITY.

{ *Mahomet, superadded to the rest.*

{ 5. MAHOMETISM, *Turcism.*

II. Those

II. Those who apply themselves to the businesses of Religion as their particular Calling, may be stiled ECCLESIASTICAL PERSONS, Clergy, Churchman, spiritual, Hierarchy.

To which may be opposed, TEMPORAL, Lay-ic, civil, secular, prophane.

These may be distinguished into such as are

Injoyed; being set apart to some peculiar function in the Church, and by way of office devoted to assist in the duties of Religion, whether such as were in use

Before the Law; being || the chief Administrators of religious Services, as Masters of Families: or such others as then and since were extraordinarily called and gifted to foretell future things.

1. SPATRIARCH.

PROPHET-ical, divine, prophesie, foretell, presage, prognosticate; Prediction, Seer, Sibyl,

Under the Law; || appointed for the principal works of divine Service: or such as were subordinate and assistant to them.

2. SPRIEST.

LEVITE-ical.

Under the Gospel; being either

Temporary; || who were first indued with the power of Miracles, of whom there were onely twelve: or such others as these took in for their help, to travel up and down for the spreading of Christianity.

3. SAPOSTLES-ical.

EVANGELISTS-ical, Gospel.

Permanent, and to be continued; whether

More principal; denoting the chief Ecclesiastical Officer || of a Province, with several Cities: or some particular City and the Territory adjoining.

4. PRIMATE, Arch bishop, Metropolitan, Musty, Patriarch, Province, Bishop, Prelate, Ordinary, Episcopal-acy, Suffragan, Superintendent, Pontifical, Dioceß, See, Cathedral, Mitre, Croßer, Hierarchy.

Less principal; such as are || the chief Officers of particular Parish-churches: or others subordinate and assistant to these.

5. PRESBYTER, Priest, Elder, Minister, Incumbent, Curate, Chaplain, Parson. DEACON, Minister.

Not injoyed; but voluntary, to be further distinguished, according to the

General name; denoting those that are under a vow of Poverty, Celibate, and obedience to their Superiours, to whom may be adjoynd for affinity, such others as oblige themselves to certain offices with them.

6. REGULAR, Religious Person, order, rule.

PENITENTS, Confraternity, Convert.

Particular kinds; such as live either || together in Society: or alone by themselves.

7. MONK, Frier-ry, Nunn-ery, Novice, Abbot, Abbeß, Abby, Prior-ry, General, Provincial, Gardian, Monastic, Monastery, Minster, Cloister, Covent, Society, Cowle, Father.

HERMIT, Anckorite, Cell, Recluse.

III. Persons

III. STATES
OF RELIGI-
ON.

III. Persons considered according to their several STATES and Conditions in respect OF RELIGION, may be distinguished either by their

Faith and Judgments; whether || true, or false, as to the essential points of Religion.

1. { **ORTHODOX**, *Believer.*
 { **HERETIC** -al, *Hereſie, Miſcreant.*

Charity to and communion with the body of thoſe that agree in the ſame Profeſſion: or being the faulty cauſe of the breach of ſuch Communion.

2. { **CATHOLIC**, *Communicant, Communion, Son of the Church.*
 { **SCHISMATIC**, *Schiſm-atical, Set-ary, Recuſant, Separate.*

Suffering upon the account of Religion; being either

{ *Great, but not unto Death.*

3. **CONFESSOR.**

{ *Great unto Death. To which may be oppoſed the inflictor of ſufferings upon account of Religion.*

{ **MARTYR** -dom.

4. { **PERSECUUTOR:**

Eminent degrees of || Religiousneſs: or Irreligiousneſs.

5. { **SAINT**, *Hero-ical, canonize.*

{ **SCANDAL** -ous, *proſtigate, Offence.*

Former ſtate, in reſpect of the ſeveral terms from which and to which men are changed; either || from bad to good: or from good to bad.

6. { **CONVERT**, *Proſelyte, regenerate, reclaim, turn, come over.*

{ **APOSTATE**, *Back-ſlider, Renegado, Deſection, revolt, draw back, turn, forſake, fall away, relapſe, Fugitive, Tergiverſation.*

IV. WOR-
SHIP.

IV. That *inward and outward reverence* whereby we acknowledge the Eſteem due to the Superiority and Excellency of another, together with the two extremes of this, viz. *Redundant*, when men give this to ſuch things as they ought not for the Matter, or in ſuch a degree as they ought not for the Meaſure; and *Deficient*, when men do either *contemn or neglect ſacred things and duties*, are ſtyled

{ **WORSHIP**, *Adoration, Veneration, Devotion, devout, Liturgy, Divine ſervice, Mattins, Veſpers, Even-ſong.*

{ **SUPERSTITION**, *Bigot.*

{ **PROPHANENESS**, *Impiety, impious, ungodly.*

The more ſpecial *acts of Worſhip* may be diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as are more

Ordinary and conſtant; whereby we

{ *Apply our ſelves to God; whether more*

{ *General; whereby we || addreſs to him for relief in all our wants and fears, upon the belief of his infinite Goodneſs and Power: or making ſolemn and religious promiſes to him.*

{ **PRAYER**, *Invocation, Colleſt, Orizon, Oratory, Ejaculation,*

- I. { *call upon.*

{ **VOW**, *Votary, devoted.*

Special;

{ *Special*; whereby we do either ||

{ *Acknowledge our own faults and deserts*: or *intreat his favour and help*.

2. { CONFESSION, *acknowledge, sbreeve.*

{ PETITION, *supplicate, sue, beg, Litany, crave, request, Supplyant, Bedes-man, Boon.*

{ *Return our acknowledgements to him for the good things we enjoy*; either || *more general*: or by *Singing*.

3. { THANKSGIVING, *praise, magnifie, extol, Grace.*

{ PSALM, *Hymn, Anthem.*

{ *Instruct others publicly*, or *excite them to religious duties*; either || *in a more continued solemn Discourse*: or by the *asking and answering of Questions* in the plainest manner about the most necessary points of Religion.

4. { PREACHING, *Homily, Sermon, Postil, Pulpit.*

{ CATECHISING, *Catechism.*

{ *Occasional*; relating unto

{ *Solemnities of joy*: or *sadness*.

5. { FESTIVITY, *Festival, Holy-day, High-day, Sabbath, Jubilee, Wake, genial, good time.*

{ FASTING, *Humiliation, Ember-week, Lent, Vigil, Eve.*

{ *Ritual Offices* observed amongst Christians; pertaining to

{ *Entrance into the state of Wedlock*: or *dissolving of that state*.

6. { MARRIAGE, *Wedd-ing, Matrimony, nuptial, Bride-groom, Hymen.*

{ DIVORCE.

{ *Return into the Congregation after Parturition*.

7. CHURCHING.

{ *Actual taking upon themselves the Obligation made by their Sponsors in Baptism*.

8. CONFIRMATION.

{ *Performing the Rites due to the Dead by putting their bodies* || *into the ground*: or *under some Monument*, to preserve the memorial of them.

9. { BURYING, *interr, Grave, Funeral, Obit, Obsequies, Herse, Sepulture, Church-yard, Charnel-house.*

{ ENTOMBING, *Tomb, Sepulchre, Monument, Epitaph.*

V. Actions

V. DISCIPLINE.

V. Actions relating to Ecclesiastical Authority or DISCIPLINE, do concern the due ordering of the circumstances of Ecclesiastical or Sacred things to the best convenience. The Notions belonging to this Head, do refer either to the work of,

Setting things aside to a peculiar use; according to the

More general Notion belonging to Things, and Times, and Places, as well as Persons; namely, the || *separating of them from common use: or abusing them as being but common.*

1. { CONSECRATION, *sacred, sanctifie, hallow, devote, dedicate, Holiness.*

{ PROPHANATION, *unballowed, impious, common, Lustration.*

More particular kind, appropriated to Persons.

2. { ORDINATION, *Consecration,*

{ DEPRIVATION, *depose.*

Regulating of abuses in Ecclesiastical matters; according to the more

General name.

3. CENSURE.

Particular kinds; consisting in a

{ *Temporary privation of Church-priviledget.*

4. SUSPENSION.

{ *Permanent, being the highest Ecclesiastical punishment; by a || cutting off from all Church-communion and privileges: or the restoring one so cut off.*

{ EXCOMMUNICATION, *Anathema, Curse, cut off, separate.*

5. { ABSOLUTION, *loosing, discharge, absolve, purge, clear pardon, acquit.*

VI. INSTITUTIONS.

VI. By INSTITUTIONS or Ordinances are properly meant such kinds of things or duties as we could not have known or been obliged unto without particular Revelation. These may be distinguished into

Rules for our Instruction in Religion; which, according to the several manners of conveyance, were either || written: or unwritten.

1. { SCRIPTURE, *Bible, Word of God, Holy Writ, Text, Testament.*

{ TRADITION, *Delivery, Cabala.*

Services to be done; according to the more

General name; consisting in our offering or giving things unto God.

2. OBLATION, *Offering, Offertory.*

Particular kind, proper to the times under the Law; which required the offering of such things by Fire as were either || for Food: or for Perfume.

3. { SACRIFICE, *Victim, Holocaust, Host, Oblation, Hecatomb.*

{ INCENSE, *Censur.*

Certain external signs and means for the signifying and conveying of internal spiritual Grace; according to the more

General name.

4. SACRAMENT -al.

Particular kinds.

{ *Under the Law; for the || initiating: or confirming men in that Religion.*

5. { CIRCUMCISION, *Cutting off the fore-skin.*

{ PASSOVER. *Paschal, Easter.*

{ *Under the Gospel; whether for || initiating: or confirming.*

6. { BAPTISM, *Christen, Font, Pedobaptism*

{ EUCHARIST, *Communion, the Lord's Supper, The Sacrament, Host, Mass, Missal.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

I. A general Explication of the design of the foregoing Tables. II. Particular Instances in the six principal heads of it. III. Some things to be noted concerning Opposites and Synonyma. IV. An enumeration of what kinds of things are not to be particularly provided for in such tables.

The principal design aimed at in these Tables, is to give a sufficient enumeration of all such things and notions, as are to have names assigned to them, and withall so to contrive these as to their order, that the place of every thing may contribute to a description of the nature of it. Denoting both the *General* and the *Particular head* under which it is placed; and the *Common difference* whereby it is distinguished from other things of the same kind.

p. I.

It would indeed be much more convenient and advantageous, if these Tables could be so contrived, that every *difference* amongst the *Predicaments* might have a transcendental denomination, and not depend at all upon a numerical institution. But I much doubt, whether that Theory of things already received, will admit of it; nor doth Language afford convenient terms, by which to express several differences.

It were likewise desirable to a perfect definition of each species, that the *immediate form* which gives the particular essence to every thing might be expressed; but this form being a thing which men do not know, it cannot be expected that it should be described. And therefore in the stead of it, there is reason why men should be content with such a description by *properties* and *circumstances*, as may be sufficient to determine the primary sense of the thing defined.

Of these descriptions I shall here give an instance under each of the six *Principal Heads*.

p. II.

The word *Goodness* is a transcendental, one of the General differences of things, or affections of entity, implying a respect to something without it self, namely, to the Will, by agreement to which things are rendered lovely and desirable, as by their disagreement they are rendered hateful and avoidable, which is the opposite notion of *Evil*.

TRANS-
CENDEN-
TAL.

The word *Diamond* doth by its place in the Tables appear to be a Substance, a Stone, a pretious Stone, transparent, colourless, most hard and bright.

SUB-
STANCE.

The word *Flower* or blossom is one of the peculiar parts, belonging to Plants, an annual part, more principal, antecedent to the seed, considerable for its beauty and colour.

The words *Newness* and *Oldness* do signifie notions belonging to *Quantity*, to space, to time, and more particularly to time past, according to the degrees of less or greater, as the next pair, *soöness* and *lateness*, doth relate to time future, according to the same degrees of Less or Greater.

QUANTITY.

The word *Moderation* is a *Quality*, a Habit, an Affection of intellectual

QUALITY.

Actual virtue, whereby we are concerned for any truth, according to a due measure, not more or less than the evidence and importance of it doth require, to which the notion of *fierceness* or *fanaticness* is opposed as the deficient extreme.

ACTION. The word *Pitty*, doth by its place denote an Action, spiritual, of the soul in respect of the Appetite, whose actions are commonly stiled Affections or Passions: 'Tis a mixed Passion, consisting of Grief and Love, occasioned by some evil, which (as we think) doth unworthily befall others. As *Envy* doth of Grief and Hate upon account of some good befalling others (as we think) unworthily.

RELATION. The word *Parent* by the place of it in the Tables, doth denote the thing thereby signified, to be a Relation, Oeconomical, of Consanguinity, direct ascending; as *Child* is direct descending.

And thus is it with all those other particulars, which are placed either directly or *collaterally*, either by way of *Opposition* or of *Affinity*.

Only 'tis here to be noted.

ϕ. III.

1. That some of those which are placed as *Opposites*, do not always fall out to be under the same Predicament or Genus with those things to which they are adjoyned; as it must be in such things as are *privatively* opposed, as *Blindness*, *Deafness*, *Darkness*, &c. And so likewise for some of those species which are put in for their *affinity*, as *Point*, *Center*, *Pole*, and such other things as are not *directly*, but *reductively* only under any predicament.

2. That some Radixes, besides the *redundant* and *deficient* extremes, have likewise an *Opposite common*; so to the word *Justice*, there is opposed an *Opposite common*, *Injustice*, besides the excess *Rigor*, and the defect *Remission*. So to *Veracity*, the *Opposite common* is *Lying*; which may be either by way of Excess, *over-saying*, boasting, flattering: or of Defect, *under-saying*, *detractiō*. So to *Equality*, the *Opposite common* is *Inequality*, imparity, disparity; the excess of which is *Superiority*, and the defect *Inferiority*. This is natural to all Radixes that have double Opposites, though instituted Languages have not provided words to express it.

3. Many of the Synonymous words put to the Radixes, are referred to more heads than one, upon account of their various equivocal acceptations. And besides such words or phrases as are more plainly Synonymous, there is likewise an addition of such other, as are either more *immediate* derivations, whether Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs: or more *mediate*, being by composition to be made off from those Radixes to which they are adjoyned: Of which I shall give an instance or two, under each of the six general Heads.

TRAN-
SCENDEN-
TALS.

In the Table of *Transcendentals*, T. III. 2. the Radical is GOODNESS, to which these other words are adjoyned, *Weal*, *welfare*, *right*, *regular*, *well*, *rectise*, *better*, *best*. Amongst which, the words *Weal*, *welfare*, are mentioned as *Synonomia*, denoting such a state of being as is desirable, and are supposed to be Substantives Neuter. *Well-doing* or Good action, is the Substan. Act. The words *Good*, *right*, *regular*, are the *Positive* adjectives from the root, *Better*, *best*, are the *Comparative* and *Superlative* adjectives. *Well*, *right*, &c. are the Adverbs. *Rectise* is good make, and to be expressed by composition with the Transcendental particle of *Cause*.

So for the Opposite to this, EVILNESS to which these words are adjoyned,

joyned, *ill, bad, naught, wrong, amiss, shrewd, scurvy, lewd, horrid, horrible, corrupt, pravity, deprave, sin, fault, trespass, transgression, Peccadillo, worse.* Amongst which, the words *Badness, pravity,* are Synonymous to the Radicals; and supposed to be Substantives newter. The words *Sin, fault, trespass, transgression,* will be Substan. Act. which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle, *Diminutive* or *Augmentative,* will denote a *Peccadillo* or small fault, or an *Enormity* or heinous crime. The words *Evil, ill, bad, naught, wrong, corrupt,* are Adjectives of this root, and being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Augmentative, will be of the same importance with those other words, *shrewd, scurvy, lewd, horrid, horrible, &c.* The words *ill, amiss, wrong, badly, naughtily,* are the Adverbs. The words denoting to *sin, trespass, transgress,* are the Verb. Act. which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Cause, will signifie *Corrupt, deprave.*

So in the Tables of *Substance,* Be. II. 1. the Radical is KINE, signifying the *Bovinum genus*; the other words reduced to it are, *Bull, Cow, Ox, Calf, Heifer, Bullock, Steer, Beef, Veal, Runt, Bellow, Low, Heard, Cowheard,* Some of which are to be made off from this root by compositions with the Transcendental Particles.

SUBSTANCE.

So the Root Kine with the Transcendent. Part.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>{</td><td>Male.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Female.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Young.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Voice</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Dimin.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Aggregate</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Officer.</td><td>}</td></tr> </table>	{	Male.	}	{	Female.	}	{	Young.	}	{	Voice	}	{	Dimin.	}	{	Aggregate	}	{	Officer.	}	will signi- fie	<table border="0"> <tr><td>{</td><td>Bull, Bullock, Steere.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>COW, Heifer, Steere.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Calf.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Bellow, Low.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Runt.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Heard.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Cowheard.</td><td>}</td></tr> </table>	{	Bull, Bullock, Steere.	}	{	COW, Heifer, Steere.	}	{	Calf.	}	{	Bellow, Low.	}	{	Runt.	}	{	Heard.	}	{	Cowheard.	}
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The rest are to be made off by other Compositions: So *Ox* is untefticled or gelt Bull; *Beef, Veal,* is the flesh of Kine or Calf.

Be. II. 2 The Radical is SHEEP; to which are adjoyned the words, *Ram, Yew, Lamb, Weather, Mutton, Bleat, Fold, Flock, Shepheard.* Each of which words are to be made off from this radical, by some kind of compositions.

The word Sheep being compounded with the Transcend. Particle of	<table border="0"> <tr><td>{</td><td>Male.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Female.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Young.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Voice.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Sepiment.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Aggregate.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Officer.</td><td>}</td></tr> </table>	{	Male.	}	{	Female.	}	{	Young.	}	{	Voice.	}	{	Sepiment.	}	{	Aggregate.	}	{	Officer.	}	will signi- fic	<table border="0"> <tr><td>{</td><td>Ram.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Yew.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Lamb.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Bleating.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Fold, Sheepfold.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Flock.</td><td>}</td></tr> <tr><td>{</td><td>Shepheard.</td><td>}</td></tr> </table>	{	Ram.	}	{	Yew.	}	{	Lamb.	}	{	Bleating.	}	{	Fold, Sheepfold.	}	{	Flock.	}	{	Shepheard.	}
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Gelt Ram is *Weather,* Flesh of Sheep is *Mutton.*

Mag. III. A. the Radical is FIGURE, to which these other words are annexed, viz. *Shape, Feature, Fashion, Form, Frame, Scheme, Lineament, the make, well set or proportioned, transform, transfigure, deface, disfigure.* Amongst which the former words, *Shape, Feature, Fashion, Form, Frame, Scheme, Lineament, the make,* are, according to one of those senses wherein each of them is commonly used, the more mediate *synonyma,* the rest are to be made off by composition, either with

{ Transcendental particles of the { Perfective, *well-set or proportioned.*
{ word *change, transform, transfigure.* { Corruptive, *defaced, disfigured.*

Sp. I. 1. The Radical is PRESENT, to which is adjoyned, *at this time, now, immediately, instantly, current, ready.* The more immediate *synony-*

ma are, *This time* or *instant*. The words *Current*, *ready*, are Adjectives. *Now*, *immediately*, *instantly*, are the Adverbs of this root.

One of the Opposites to this Radical, is *PAST*, or *time past*; to which these other words are put, *Expired*, *former*, *foregone*, *ago*, *already*, *even now*, *heretofore gone*, *over*, *out*, *a-late*, *erewhile*, *long since*, which are thus to be made off. The words *Expired*, *former*, *foregone*, *over*, *out*, are the Adjectives of this root. The words *already*, *heretofore*, *out*, are the Adverbs, which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle.

{ Augment. } will sig- { *A great while ago*, *long since*.

{ Dimin. } nifie. { *Even now*, *a-late*, *erewhile*, *a little while ago*.

The other Opposite is *FUTURE*, to which these words are adjoyned, *Time to come*, *after time*, *hereafter*, *presently*, *anon*, *by and by*, *shortly*, *straitway*, *ere long*, *henceforth*, *process of time*, *after a long while*. Amongst which these words or phrases, *Time to come*, *after time*, *process of time*, are Synonymous substantives. *Hereafter*, *henceforth*, are Adverbs, which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of

{ Augment. } will sig- { *After a long while*.

{ Diminut. } nifie { *Presently*, *by and by*, *anon*, *shortly*, *straitway*, *ere long*.

Sp. II. 3. is the Radical *NEARNESS*, to which these other words are added, *Vicinity*, *Propinquity*, *Proximity*, *nigh*, *next*, *close*, *adjacent*, *adjoyn*, *neighbouring*, *imminent*, *impendent*, *immediate*, *ready at hand*, *accost*, *draw on*, *approach*, *at*, *by*, *hard by*, *beside*, *hithermost*. Amongst which, the words *Vicinity*, *Propinquity*, *Proximity*, are Synonymous substantives. *Nigh*, *close*, *adjacent*, *adjoining*, *neighbouring*, *imminent*, *impendent*, *immediate*, *next*, *hithermost*, are Adjectives. *By*, *hard by*, *at*, *at hand*, *besides*, are Adverbs. *Approach*, *accost*, *draw near* or *on*, are Verbs.

So for the Opposite to this, *REMOTENESS*, to which are adjoyned the words, *farr*, *farther*, *aloof*, *wide of*, *distant*, *utmost*, *ultimate*, *great way off*. Amongst which the words, *far*, *farther*, *distant*, *utmost*, *ultimate*, are Adjectives. *Aloof*, *wide of*, *a great way off*, are Adverbs.

QUALITY.

NP. II. 3. the radical word is *MEMORY*, to which these other words are adjoyned, *Recollect*, *recal*, *commemorate*, *remember*, *call* or *come to mind*, *put in mind*, *suggest*, *record*, *recount*, *con over*, *getting by heart*, *by rote*, *without book*, *at ones fingers ends*, *memorable*, *Memorial*, *Memorandum*, *mindful*. Amongst which the words, *Remember*, *commemorate*, *record*, *recount*, are Verbs, which being compounded with the Transc. Particle,

{ Cause, will signifie *Suggest*, *put in mind*, or *cause to remember*.

{ Endeavour. } will sig- { For the present, *Recal*, *recollect*, *call to mind*.

{ nifie. } For the future, *Con over*, *get by heart*, *by rote*, &c.

Mindful is an Adject. Neut. *Memorable* is an Adj. Pals. Abstr. *Memorandum*, *Memorial*, is to be compounded with the Transcend. Part. Sign, denoting a Sign for remembrance.

NP. V. 9. the Radical is *SWIFTNESS*, to which these other words are adjoyned, *Fleetness*, *Celerity*, *Speed*, *fast*, *apace*, *quick*, *sudden*, *rapid*, *hurry*, *accelerate*, *hasten*, *cursorry*, *hye*, *expedite*, *run*, *scud*, *whisk*, *post*. Amongst which the words, *Fleetness*, *Celerity*, *Speed*, are Synonymous subst. *Quick*, *sudden*, *fast*, *rapid*, *expedite*, *cursorry*, are Adj. *Apace*, *quickly* -er, are Adverbs. *Hye*, *hasten*, *run*, *post*, *hurry*, *scud*, *whisk*, are Verbs. *Accelerate*, *expedite*, as also *hasten*, *hurry*, when they denote a Transitive efficiency, are to be expretted by composition with the Transc. Particle of Cause or make.

So for the Opposite to this, *SLOWNESS*; to which are adjoyned the

the words, *Heaviness, slackness, dull, sluggish, tardy, leasurely, softly, dilatory, retard, foreslow, delay, Lob, Lubber, lumpish, Lurdan, torpid, unwieldy, gingerly.* The words, *Slackness, heaviness,* are Synonymous Substantives. *Dull, sluggish, tardy, lumpish, torpid, unwieldy, dilatory,* are the Adjectives of this root; which being compounded with the Transc. partic. of Person, will be of the same signification with those other words, *Slugg, Lob, Lubber, Lurdan.*

The words, *Slowly, leasurely, softly, gingerly,* are the Adverbs of this Radical. *Retard, foreslow, delay,* are the Verbs.

So Man. I. O. the Radical word is VICE; to which these other words are reduced, *Sin, Crime, Dishonesty, Improbability, Trespass, Transgression, Fault, Failing, Infirmitie, oversight, turpitude, unrighteous, unjust, vile, base, loose, evil, ill, bad, naught, corrupt, venial, wicked, heinous, debauch, lewd, lawless, licentious, fowl, flagitious, enormous, Profligate, Miscreant, Ruffian, Caitiff, Villain, Rakehell, Libertine, defile, pollute,* which are thus to be made off from this root.

The words

Sin, Dishonesty, Improbability, are Subst. N.

Trespass, Transgression, are Substant. Ad. which Substantives being compounded with the Transcendental Particle.

Augment will sig. *Crime, Enormity, Turpitude.*

Dim. will sig. *Fault, Infirmitie, Failing, Oversight.*

Evil, ill, bad, naught, corrupt, vicious, unrighteous, unjust, are the Adject. Neut. which being compounded with the Transcend. Particle, Augment, will be of the same importance with those other words, *Base, Foul, Lewd, Filthy, debauched, flagitious, Enormous, profligate, heinous, mortall.* If it be compounded with the Transcendental Particle Dim. it will signific *Venial.* If with the Transc. Partic. for Person, it signifies, *Ruffian, Villain, Rakehell, Libertine, Miscreant, Caitiff.* *Corrupt, defile, pollute, debauch,* are the Verb compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Cause, or Make.

In the Tables of Action. AS. V. 4. O. The Radical is GRIEF; to ACTION; which are adjoynd the words, *Sadness, sorrow, Melancholy, Heaviness, dolefull, deplorable, disconsolate, bitter, pensive, dejected, tragical, ruffull, amort, moan, bemoan, wail, bewail, lament, dump, cast down, vex, trouble, Cut, take on, whimper, pule, woe, agony, anguish, mourn, cry, take heavily.* Which are thus to be made off from the Root.

Sadness, sorrow, Heaviness, Melancholy, Trouble, are Synonymous Subst. which being compounded with the Transc. Particle Augmentative, will expres those other words, *Anguish, woe, Agony.*

Pensive, sad, Heavy, Melancholy, sorrowfull, dejected, disconsolate, cast down, are Adjectives; which being compounded as the former, will be of the same importance with those other words, *Dolefull, ruffull, bitter, tragical:*

Deplorable, dolefull, may be the Adject. P. Abst.

Moan, bemoan, wail, bewail, lament, mourn, cry, plain, are the Verb of this Root, which in some Aceptions is to be compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Sign.

Take on, take heavily, Verbs to be compounded with Augment. *whimper, pule, whine,* the Transcendental Particle Dimin.

Vex, Cut, cast down, are Verbs Active.

Dump, all amort, to be compounded with the Transc. Partic. Impetus. AC. I.

The Words.

AC. I. 7. O. The Radical is DYING ; to which these other words are adjoyned, *Death, deadly, mortall, fatal, dye, decease, depart, expire, give up the ghost, defunct, kill, slay, mortifie, dispatch, slaughter, mortality, Capital*; which are thus to be made off.

Death is Subst. N. *Mortality* is Subst. N. Abst. *slaughter* is the Subst. compounded with the Particle Cause.

Dead, defunct, is Adj. N. *Deadly, fatal, mortall, capital*, is Adj. A. Abst. *Dye, decease, depart, expire, give up the Ghost*, is the Verb ; which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle Cause or make, will signifie to *Kill, slay, dispatch, mortifie*.

AC. III. 1. The Radical is SPEAKING ; to which these words are adjoyned, *Talke, utter-ance, mention, Elocution, pronounce, express, deliver, Prolation, Spokesman, effable, voluble, fluent say, tell, mutter, mumble, jabber, jargon, Vein, Grammar, Rhetoric, Oratory, Eloquence, Prolocutor, nuncupative, by word of mouth*.

Talking, Telling, Saying, Expressing, Delivering, Mentioning, are Substant. Synonymous to the Radical ; which being compounded with the Transc. Particle of *Manner*, will denote the sense of those other words which denote a respect to the mode of speaking, viz. *Elocution, Pronunciation, Utterance, Vein* : And being compounded with the Particle Officer, it signifies, *Prolocutor*. If with the Particle Art, it may denote the several Acts of speaking. So the Art of speaking congruouly is *Grammar* ; ornately is *Rhetoric, Eloquence* ; Perswadingly is *Oratory, Eloquence*. If with the Particle Corruptive, it may signifie, *Muttering, Mumbling, Jabber, Jargon*. The words *Fluency, Volubility*, are the Subst. Abst. Act. with the Particle Perfective. *Nuncupative-ly, by word of mouth*, are the Adj. and Adv. of this root. *Talk, tell, say, utter*, are the Verbs. *Spokesman*, is the pro, or instead, speaking person.

AC. III. 7. The Radical is WRITING ; to which these other words are annexed, *Penning, Drawing, Engrossing, Hand, Manuscript, subscribe, superscribe, inscribe, transcribe, postscript, interline, indorse, scrawle, scribe, Penman, Scribe, Scrivener, Secretary, Clerk, Note, Ticket, Docket, Shorthand, Tachygraphy, Brachygraphy, Cryptography, set ones hand, set down, take or put in writing, enter into book*.

Which words are thus to be made off from this root. The words *Penning, drawing*, and the Phrases, *set ones hand, take or put in writing, enter into book*, are the more immediate *Synonyma* of the Radical. *Hand, Manuscript, draught*, are the Substantive Passive.

The Words	Scribe, Penman, Writer	} Adj. Act.	with the Transc. Partic.	Person	
	Secretary, Clerk, Scribe			Officer	
	Scrivener.			Mechanic	
	Note, Ticket, Docket	} Adject. Pas.		Thing	
	Short-hand, Brachygraphy, Stenography	} Subst.		Art of	{ Short } { Speedy } { Secret } } W
	Tachygraphy			Perfective	
Engross, write out fair	} Verb	Corruptive			
Scribe, scrawl					
	} <i>Subscribe, superscribe, inscribe, &c.</i> are the Verb, compounded with the Prepositions. <i>Sub, super, in, &c.</i>				

In the Tables of Relation. RO. I. 2. The Radical is PARENT; to RELATION: which are adjoyned the words *Sire, Father, Mother, Damm, paternal, maternal, Grandfire, &c. Orphan*, which are thus to be expressed,

Sire, Father }
Mother, Damm } are Parent } Male
 } Female

Paternal, Maternal, are the Adjectives of Father, Mother; *Grandfire* is Fathers Father, or second Father; *Orphan* is un-parented.

So for the Opposite Radical CHILD; to which these other words are adjoyned, *Issue, Son, Daughter, Brood, Litter, filial, adopt, posthume*, which are thus to be expressed.

{ *Issue, Brood, Litter* }
 { *Son* } By composition with the { Kind
 { *Daughter* } Transcendental Partic. { Male
 { *Adopt* } { Female
 { } { Cause

Filial is the Adj. *Posthume* is a Child born after the Parents Death.

RC. I. 2. The Radical is KING; to which these words are adjoyned, *Soveraign, Emperor, Imperial, Monarch, Queen, regall, royal-ty, Majesty, Reign, Kingdom, Lord, Dynasty, Sultan, Cham, Liege Lord, Regent, Realm, Diadem, Crown, Coronation, Scepter, Throne, inthroned, Viceroy*.

Which are thus to be made off. The Radical being a Substantive of the Person, these other words must be Synonymous to it, viz. *Soveraign, Monarch, Emperor, Lord, Liege Lord, Sultan, Cham, Regent*. The word *Emperor* being sometimes used for such a one as hath other Kings under his Dominion, may according to this notion of it, be expressed by composition, with the Transc. Particle of Augmentative. *Queen* by the Particle *Fœm*. *Majesty, Royalty*, are Subst. Abst. *Regal, royal, Soveraign, Imperial*, are the Adject. N. *Realm, Kingdom*, are the Adj. Pass. with the Particle, Thing. The *Reign* is the Subst. Act. To *Reign* is the Verb. *Viceroy, Regent*, is Adj. Act. with Transc. Part. Person and the Preposition *Pro*, or *instead*. *Crown, Diadem*, is Head-Sign of Majesty. *Scepter* is Staff-Sign of Majesty. *Throne* is Royal Seat. *Coronation, inthroning*, is solemnity of King-making, or King-declaring.

By these Instances, it may appear, what course is to be taken, with that great variety of Words, adjoyned to other Radicals.

The things and notions provided for in these Tables, are such only as are of a more simple nature; others that are of a more mixed and complicated signification, are to be expressed periphrastically, as may be seen in the Dictionary. Such words only, are absolutely necessary for such a design, as are purely simple; which if they could be accurately distinguished, would be much fewer then those here enumerated; But for the preventing of frequent and large periphrases, it may be convenient to take in some others that are not purely simple. p. 14.

There are some kinds of things that are not capable of being provided for in a Character and Language, proposed for Universal use, as namely all such as are appropriated to particular Places or Times.

I. Such as are peculiar to some particular place or Nation, As

1. *Titles of Honour*, Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, Baron, Baronet, Knight, Esquire, &c. Which are to be expressed by the several degrees which they belong to in the *Nobilitas Major*, or *Minor*.

2. *Titles of Office and Place*, as Sheriff, Maior, Bayliff, &c. Master, Warden,

Warden, President, Provost, Principal, Rector, &c. which are all to be expressed by the common notion of *Presecture*.

3. *Degrees in Professions*, Doctor, Master, Bachelour, Serjeant at Law, Barrister, &c.

4. *Law Terms of Tenures, Writ, &c.* Copyhold, Freehold, Knights-service, &c. *Habeas corpus, nisi prius, Defeasance, Certiorari, Replevin, superseas, Subpana, &c.*

5. To which may be added the several *terms of Heraldry*, as Fess, Chevron, &c. which are not common to all Nations.

II. Such as are continually altering, according to several ages and times, As

1. *Vests and Garments*, to which there are every day new names assigned, according as several fashions do arise.

2. *Kinds of Stuffs*, as Baize, Flannel, Serge, Kersey, Grograin, Tammy, Tabby, Sattin, Plush, Velvet, Tiffany, Lawn, Douless, Canvas, Buckram, &c. Diaper, Damask, &c. which are to be periphrastically expressed by their matter and figure.

3. *Games and Plays*, of which the old ones do continually grow into disuse, and every age produceth new kinds.

4. *Drinks*, The Wines of several Countries, and Grapes, as Malmsey Muskadell, &c. And so for other made Drink, as Tei, Coffi, Chocolate, Rambuze, Syllabub, &c.

5. *Meats*, as several prepared Dishes, Cullace, Bisk, Oglia, &c. The variety of Breads, Bisket, Cracknel, Bunn, Simmel, &c. Several confecti-
ons, as Marmalade, Codigny, &c. Confections in Physick, as Diacordium, Mithridate, &c.

6. *Tunes for Musick, or Dauncing*, as Coranto, Galliard, Sarabrand, Jig, Pavan, Almain, &c. And so for the various kinds of Musical Instruments, Sackbut, Hauboy, Cornet, Lute, Theorbo, Viol, Cittern, &c.

7. The names of several *Tools* belonging to Trades, which are not the same in all Nations, and are every day multiplied.

8. To which may be added the names of divers sects, whether Philosophical, Political, or Religious; which are various according to several places and Times, many of them being derived from the names of *Persons*, and therefore not to be provided for in such a Theory of things as is proposed for Universal use. But as any of these may be periphrastically expressed in the *Latin*, or in the Language of any other Nation, which has no one word for them; so may they likewise, with the same facility be described in a Philosophical Character or Language.

P A R T.

PART. III.

Concerning Natural Grammar.

CHAP. I.

1. Concerning the several kinds and Parts of Grammar. 2. Of Etymology, the general Scheme of Integralls and Particles. 3. Of Nouns in general. 4. Of Substantives Common, denoting either Things, Actions, or Persons. 5. Rules concerning Nouns of Action. 6. Of Substantive abstracts. 7. Of Adjectives according to the true Philosophical notion of them. 8. The true notion of a Verb. 9. Of derived Adverbs. 10. A general Scheme of the fore-mentioned Derivations.

HAVING now dispatched the second thing proposed to be treated of, namely, the *Scientifical* part, containing a regular enumeration and description of such things and notions, as are to be known, and to which names are to be assigned, which may be stiled *Universal Philosophy*; I proceed in the next place to the *Organcial* part, or an enquiry after such kind of necessary helps, whereby as by instruments we must be assisted in the forming these more simple notions into complex Propositions and Discourses, which may be stiled *Grammar*, containing the Art of Words or Discourse.

§ I.

Grammar may be distinguished into two kinds; 1. *Natural*, and *General*; 2. *Instituted* and *Particular*.

1. *Natural Grammar*, (which may likewise be stiled *Philosophical*, *Rational*, and *Universal*) should contain all such Grounds and Rules, as do naturally and necessarily belong to the Philosophy of letters and speech in the *General*.

2. *Instituted* and *Particular Grammar*, doth deliver the rules which are proper and peculiar to any one Language in Particular; as about the Inflexion of words, and the Government of cases, &c. In the *Latin*, *Greek*, &c. and is defined by *Scaliger* to be *scientia loquendi ex usu*.

De Causis L.
L. Cap. 76.

The first of these only is upon this occasion to be considered. It hath been treated of but by few, which makes our Learned *Verulam* put it among his *Desiderata*; I do not know any more that have purposely written of it, but *Scotus* in his *Grammatica Speculativa*, and *Caramuel* in his *Grammatica Audax*; and *Campanella* in his *Grammatica Philosophica*. (As for *Schioppius* his Grammar, of this title, that doth wholly concern the Latin tongue;) Besides which, something hath been occasionally spoken of it, by *Scaliger* in his book *de causis lingue latine*; and by *Vossius* in his *Aristarchus*. But to me it seems, that all these Authors in some measure (though some more than others) were so far prejudiced by the common Theory of the languages they were acquainted with, that they did not sufficiently abstract their rules

Qq

according

according to Nature. In which I do not hope, that this which is now to be delivered can be faultless; it being very hard, (if not impossible) wholly to escape such prejudices : yet I am apt to think it less erroneous in this respect than the rest.

The parts of Grammar are principally these three.

1. Concerning the *kinds of words*, or those several modes and respects; according to which the names of things may be varied in their Acceptions; being made either derivative *Nouns*, or *Adverbs*; together with their several *inflexions* and *compositions*; which may be stiled *Etymology*.

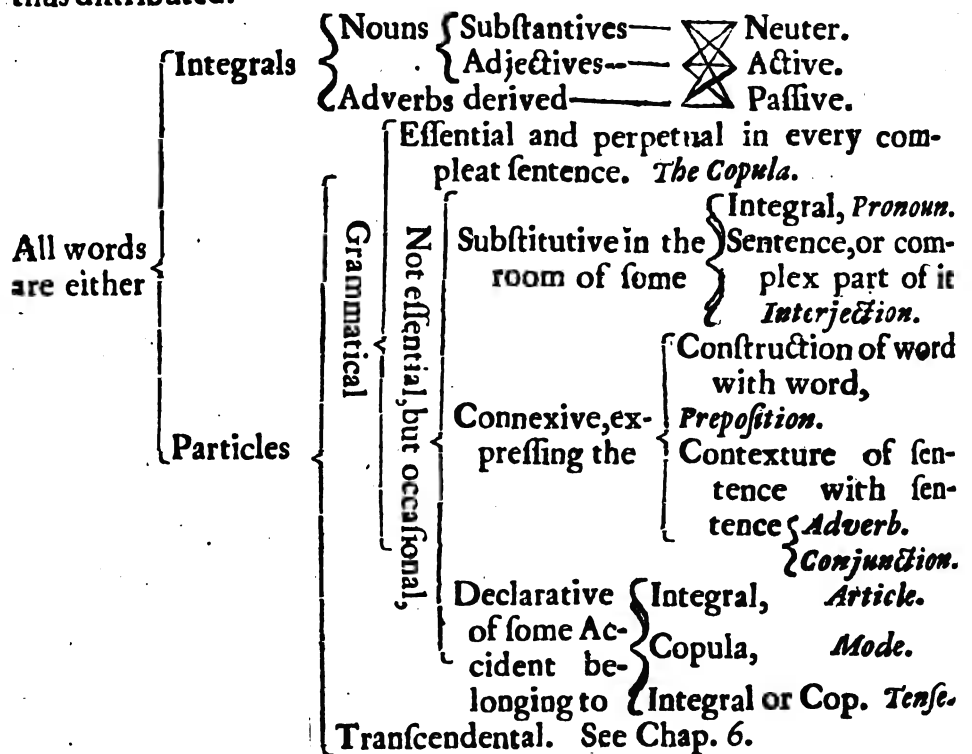
2. Concerning the *proper union* or right construction of these into *Propositions* or sentences; which is called *Syntax*.

3. Concerning the most convenient *marks* or *sounds* for the expression of such names or words; whether by *writing*, *Orthography*; or by *speech*, *Orthoepy*.

§ II.

The first of these concerning the *Doctrine of Words*, may refer either, 1. To the *formal differences* or kinds of them; or, 2. To the *Accidental changes* of them, in respect of *Inflexion*, *Derivation*, *Composition*.

Words, according to their *formal differences* and kinds, may be thus distributed.



By *Integrals* or Principal words, I mean such as signify some entire thing or notion : whether the *Ess* or Thing it self, or the *Essence* of a thing, as *Nouns Neuters*, whether concrete or abstract; or the *Doing* or *Suffering* of a thing as *Nouns Active* or *Passive*; or the *manner* and *affection* of it, as *Derived Adverbs*.

§ III.

Those instituted words which men do agree upon for the names and appellations of things, are stiled *Nouns*. Every

Every Noun which in conjunction with a Verb makes a compleat sentence, and signifies simply, and *per modum subsistentis per se*, is called a *Substantive*. That which signifies *per modum Adjuncti*, or *adjacentis alteri*, is called an *Adjective*.

Substantives belong either to one, called *Proper*: or to many, and are therefore styled *Common*.

The former of these are not to be brought under the rules of any science, because Individuals are Infinite; and therefore such *proper names* as pertain each to one only, should be esteemed as so many Articulate voices, to be expressed by such particular vowels and consonants as will make such respective sounds.

Noun *Substantives Common* are such names as are assigned to the several kinds or species of things or notions; which, though they are very numerous, yet are they capable of being stated and fixed according to a Philosophical method, as is endeavoured in the fore-going Tables. Concerning which these rules are to be observed. § IV.

1. Every Radical word in the Tables is supposed to be a Substantive; though they could not all of them be so expressed, because of the defect of proper words for them in the present Languages; upon which account there is a necessity of expressing some of them by *Adjectives*, and some by an Aggregate of words: but they are all of them to be understood as being simple Substantives.

2. These Radical Substantives may be of various kinds, either 1. Of the *Thing*. 2. Of the *Action* or *Passion*. Or, 3. Of the *Person*, Besides those other kind of Substantives which proceed from these; whether *Abstracts Neuter*, as *Deity*, *Regality*, &c. or such other Abstracts, whether *Active* or *Passive*, as denote a proclivity or capacity, as *Amorousness*, *Amiability*, &c. which are provided for by the Transcendental Particles.

3. When the Radical is a Noun Substantive of the *Thing*, the most immediate derivations from it, are the Substantives *Active* and *Passive*, to be expressed by the mark of Active or Passive upon the Radical. And the Substantive of the *person*, whether *Agent* or *Patient*, by the Adjective, Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Transcendental mark of *Person*; So *Dux* and *Calor*, *Light* and *Heat*, are Substantives of the *Thing*; *Illuminatio* and *Calefactio*, Enlightning, Heating, are the Substantives Active, or of the *Action*; *in illuminari*, *calefieri*, the being Enlightned and Heated are Substantives Passive: or of the *Passion*; *Illuminator*, *Calefactor*, or *illuminans & calefaciens persona*, the Enlightner and Heater, are Substantives of the *Person* agent; *Illuminatus* and *Calefactus*, the Illuminated or Heated, are Substantives of the *Person* Patient.

4. When the Radical is a Substantive of the *Action*, then the Substantive of the *Person*, is to be expressed as in the former rule; so *Ligatio*, *Pastio*, *Salivatio*; Binding, Feeding, Spitting, are Substantives of the *Action*; *Ligator*, *Pastor*, *Salivator*; Binder, Feeder, Spitter, are Substantives of the Agent; and *Ligatus*, *Pastus*, *Salivatus*; Bound, Fed, Bespit, are the Substantives of the Patient. And the Substantive of the *Thing* whether Active or Passive, is in this case to be expressed, by the Adjective, Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Tran-

scendental mark of *Thing*. So *Ligans res*, a binding thing, is *Ligamentum*, a Bond or String; and *nutriens* or *pascens res*, a nourishing or feeding thing, is *nutrimentum*, food or nourishment; so *ligata res*, a bound thing, is *Ligatum*, a Bundle or Fardle; so *excreta* or *salivata res*, is *Excrementum*, or *Saliva*, Excrement or Spittle.

5. When the Radical is a Substantive of the *Person*, then the Substantive of the Action or Passion (as was said before) are the most immediate derivations from it, and to be expressed by the Mark of Active or Passive upon the Radical; So *Magistratus*, *Rex*, *Judex*, &c. *Magistrate*, *King*, *Judge*, &c. are Radicals of the Person; The Substantives of Action belonging to each of these, are *Gubernatio*, *Regnatio*, *Judicatio*, *Governing*, *Reigning*, *Judging*; And the Substantive of the *Thing* whether *Active* or *Passive*, is to be expressed by the Adjective Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Transcendental note of *Thing*; So *Gubernans res* a governing thing; *regens res* a reigning thing; and *judicans res* a judging thing, *viz.* A Canon or Rule by which we judge of streight and crooked, right and wrong; So *Gubernata res*, the governed thing, is *Ditio*, Territory, Dominion, Jurisdiction; *Regnata res*, is *Regnum* the Kingdom; *Judicata res*, is *Judicium*, Judgment.

As those names which are assigned to signify things themselves, and do not denote either Action or Passion, are stiled *Nouns neuter*: so those names which are assigned to signify the Doing or Suffering of things are stiled *Active* or *Passive*. The same notion which in the *Greek* and *Latin* is expressed by the *Infinitive Mode* Active or Passive, is that which I here intend by the Substantive Active or Passive; and that it may properly be so stiled, I shall endeavour to prove afterwards.

Though every Noun Substantive have not an Active or Passive belonging to it either in the *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, &c. yet according to the Nature and Philosophy of things, whatsoever hath an *Essence*, must likewise have an *Act*; either of *Being* or *becoming*: or of *Doing* or *being done*: or of *making* or *being made*: to *be*, or *do*. And consequently every Radical Substantive which is capable of Action, should have an Active or Passive formed from it, which is commonly called a *Verb*.

As for such things which have not of their own any proper Act of *Doing*, they are not capable of the derivation of Active and Passive, *ob defectum materie*; as in the words *Stone*, *Mettle*, &c. But the Verbs belonging to such Radicals can be only *Neuter*, denoting the Act of Being or becoming; unless when they are compounded with the Transcendental mark of *Causatio*, which will adde to them a Transitive sense, as *Petrifie*, *Metallifie*, &c.

§ V.

As for such other Radicals as are capable of Action or Passion, these Rules are to be observed concerning them.

I. More *Generally* these two.

I. Things which according to common acception have belonging to them any one *proper Act of Doing*; their Verbs Actives will denote this Act: For instance, the Verb or Substantive Active of the words *Fire*, *Water*, &c. is to burn, wet; and so for those Acts of the several parts, *Tongue*, *Tooth*, *Mouth*, *Throat*, *Foot*, *Heel*, whose active by this Rule

Rule will be to *lick, bite, devour, swallow, trample, kick*, and the Active of *Bow, Gun*, is to *shoot* as with a *Bow, Gun*.

2. Things which have not, according to common acception, any one kind of peculiar Act of Doing appropriate to them; the Actives belonging to such things, will signifie in the General to Act or do according to the nature of such things.

2. More *Particularly* these four.

1. The Actives belonging to such Radicals as are *Substances*, whether Absolute or Relative, do signifie to Act according to the nature of such Substances; so in *absolute* Substances, the Active of *God, Spirit, Man*, will signifie to Act as *God, Spirit, Man*; and so in *Relative* Substances, the Active of *Father, Judge, Magistrate*, is to Act as a *Father, Judge, Magistrate*.

2. The Actives of *Quality*, whether Predicamental or Transcendental, do denote the Acts of those *species*, with particular reference to the *differences* under which they are placed; So the Active of *East, West, Obliquity, &c.* being under the difference of *Situation*, must signifie to situate a thing *Easterly, Westerly, Obliquely*. The words of *Line, Surface, Body*, being under the difference of *Dimension*; the Active belonging to them must signifie to Dimensionate as either of these.

The words under the differences of *Figure*, must in their Actives signifie to Figure according to such particular shapes.

Those under the difference of *Time*, the Actives of *Present, Simultaneous, Newness, Oldness, Soonest, &c.* must signifie to Act with such respects of *Time*.

The Actives of the Differences and Species under *Measure*, should regularly signifie to Measure by *Number, Magnitude, Gravity, Valour, Duration*. The Active of *Inch, Foot, Pace, Fathom*, is to Measure by *Inch, Foot, &c.* and so for those other Species of *Grane, Drachm, &c. Farthing, Penny, &c.*

The Active of *Minute, Hour, Day, Night, &c.* will signifie to continue for such portions or measures of time, according to the sense of the Difference, *Duration*, under which these species are placed.

The Active of *Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, &c.* may signifie to pass the time of one's *Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, &c.*

3. The Active of such Radicals as are *Qualities*, whether Predicamental or Transcendental, signifie to do or deal according to the signification of the said qualities; So the Active of *Fidelity, Severity, &c.* will signifie to deal or Act, *Faithfully, Severely, &c.* The Active of *Goodness, Evilness, &c.* will signifie to Act or Do well or ill, &c.

4. The Active of such Radicals as denote *Actions*, need no other explication but this, that some of them are Active *Absolute*, which in the usual Grammars are stiled *Neuter*; as *Sto, sedeo, Curro*; others *Transitive*, denoting a transient efficiency; into which latter kind, the former of these may be changed (as was said before) by composition with the Transcendental mark of *Causation*.

There are several English Verbs, which, without admitting any change by Composition or Inflexion, have both a *Neuter* and a *Transitive* signification; as *Corrupt, Feed, Starve, Famish, Move, Rest, Hang, Extend, Shrink, Stagger, Stay, &c.* whose sense is to be distinguished by the construction.

There

There are some Verbs of the same Natural Philosophical Radix, which are yet expressed by different words, as *Laugh, Deride, Weep, Bemoan, must, need, Necessitate, &c.* And the different notion of these and such like Verbs, is not capable of being expressed by the Transcendental point of *causation*: but by placing after them such a Noun Substantive, or Pronoun Substantive, as may denote the object of those several acts. So the word *Laugh*, being put without any Substantive following, doth signify in the *Neuter* sense the bare act of Laughing; but if the word *me* or *him, &c.* doth immediately follow the Verb, then it is to be rendered *deride* or *laugh at, me, him, &c.*

§ VI.

Besides those *Concrete* Substantives, which signify the *Eus* or thing it self, there are other Substantives which denote the *Essence* of things, stiled *Abstracts*. And these may likewise be distinguished into, *Neuter, Active, Passive.*

That is stiled *Neuter* which denotes the naked *Essence* of a thing, without any inclination to *Action* or *Passion*, as *Deity, Regality.*

That is stiled an *Abstract Active*, which implies a proclivity to *Action*, as *Regnativity, Amativeness, or Amorousness.*

That is called *Passive*, which denotes a capacity or fitness for receiving or suffering of *Action*, as *Regibility, Amiability.*

Such Radicals as are *Concretes*, are capable (according to the nature of the things denoted by them) to have all these three kinds of *Abstracts* formed from them. Whereas such Radicals, as are themselves *Abstracts* *Neuter*, (as namely several of those under the *Genus's* and Differences of *Quality* and *Action*) are capable only of the two latter kinds to be formed from them.

§ VII.

As *Noun Substantives* are the names which are given to things, considered simply, and as *subsisting by themselves*: So *Noun Adjectives* are the names which are given to the *Adjunct natures* of things, the notion of them consisting in this, that they signify, the subject or thing to which they are ascribed, to have in it something belonging to the nature or quality of those *Adjectives*, which are predicated of it, or limited by it.

And besides this common notion, they do sometimes likewise in the instituted Languages refer to other notions; as, 1. To *abundance*, so the words *populous, pretious, sumptuous, &c.* so in *Latin, fluvius piscosus, aquosa regio.* 2. To *likeness*, so the word *dogged, currish, waspish, Seraphicus, Angelicus, &c.* 3. To *Possession*, so *Domus regia*, a royal house. 4. To the *matter* of which any thing doth consist; so *scutum abeneum*, A brazen shield. But each of these notions may be otherwise more distinctly provided for. The two first by the Transcendental marks of *Augmentative* and *Like*; and the two next by the prepositions of *Possessor* and *Material cause*. And so the true genuine sense of a *Noun Adjective* will be fixed to consist in this, that it imports this general notion of *Pertaining to, or being Affected with.*

Those *Adjectives* are stiled *Neuters* which do not denote either *Action* or *Passion*; as *Calidus, Lucidus, Hot, Light.*

Those are stiled *Active* or *Passive*, which denote the *Action* or *Passion* of the *Adjunct* thing or *Essence*. And because these according to
the

the common Theory do Participate both of Noun and Verb ; therefore are they by Grammarians stiled *Participles* ; Active, as *Calefaciens, Illuminans, Heating, Enlightning* : or Passive, *Calefactus, Illuminatus, Heated, Illuminated*.

And as Abstract Substantives, may be formed from the Concrete ; so likewise may Adjectives, which are also distinguishable into Neuters Active, Passive.

That part of speech, which by our Common Grammarians is stiled a *Verb*, (whether Neuter, Active or Passive) ought to have no distinct place amongst Integrals in a Philosophical Grammar ; because it is really no other then an *Adjective*, and the *Copula sum* affixed to it or contained in it : So *Caleo, Calefacio, Calidus*. Concerning which *Copula, Calefio*, is the same with *sum* } *Calefaciens*. and the use of it ; more } *Calefactus*. shall be said hereafter. § VIII.

That kind of word, which is commonly adjoynd to a Verb, to signifie the quality and affection of the Action or Passion, is stiled an *Adverb* ; which may be distinguished into *Derived* and *Underived*. The former of these is here particularly intended, and doth generally belong to Languages. The latter is afterwards treated of amongst the Particles. § IX.

As every Radical is supposed naturally to have its *Adjective*, so likewise its *Adverb* ; and though no Language in use doth admit of so general a derivation of Adverbs, yet the true reason of this is from their imperfection and deficiency ; for the Signs ought always to be adequate unto the things or notions to be signified by them.

As *Adjectives* were before distinguished into *Neuter, Active, Passive*, so likewise ought *Adverbs* to be. And as every Adverb is immediately derived from some Adjective, so every kind of Adjective hath some kind of Adverb derived from it.

For the more easie understanding of these things, I shall here adjoyne a general Scheme of the fore-mentioned derivations ; wherein I shall be necessitated to form several new words according to common analogy.

All Integrals are either.

§ X.

Concrete.

Substantive.

{	Neuters	<i>rd calere vel calor. Lucere vel lux.</i>	{	Heat. Light.
{	Active.	<i>Calefactio. A. Illuminatio.</i>	{	Heating. Enlightning.
{	Passive.	<i>Calefactio. P. Illuminari.</i>	{	Being Heated. Enlightned.

Adjective.

{	Neuter.	<i>Calidus. Lucidus.</i>	{	Hot. Light.
{	Active.	<i>Calefaciens. Illuminans.</i>	{	Heating. Enlightning.
{	Passive.	<i>Calefactus. Illuminatus.</i>	{	Heated. Enlightned.

Adverb.

{	Neuter.	<i>Calidè. Lucidè.</i>	{	Hotly. Lightly.
{	Active.	<i>Calefacienter. Illuminanter.</i>	{	Heatingly. Illuminatingly.
{	Passive.	<i>Calefactè. Illuminatè.</i>	{	Heatedly. Illuminatedly.

Abstract.

Sub-

Substantive.		
}	Neuter. <i>Caloritas, Luciditas.</i>	Hotness. Lightness.
	Active. <i>Calefactivitas, Illuminativitas.</i>	Calefactivity. Illuminativity.
	Passive. <i>Calefactibilitas, Illuminabilitas.</i>	Calefactibility. Illuminability.
Adjective.		
}	Neuter. <i>Caloritativus, Luciditativus.</i>	Caloritative. Luciditative.
	Active. <i>Calefactivus, Illuminativus.</i>	Calefactive. Illuminative.
	Passive. <i>Calefactibilis, Illuminabilis.</i>	Calefactible. Illuminable.
Adverb.		
}	Neuter. <i>Caloritative, Luciditative.</i>	Caloritatively. Luciditatively.
	Active. <i>Calefactive, Illuminative.</i>	Calefactively. Illuminatively.
	Passive. <i>Calefactibiliter, Illuminabiliter.</i>	Calefactibly. Illuminably.

C H A P. II.

1. Of Particles in general. 2. Of the Copula. 3. Of Pronouns more generally. 4. More Particularly. 5. Of Interjections more generally. 6. More Particularly.

§ I.

HAVING thus explained what is meant by *Integral* words, which signify entire things and notions, with the several kinds of them. I proceed in the next place to treat, concerning *Particles*, or less principal words, which may be said to con-signify, serving to circumstantiate and modify those *Integral* words, with which they are joined, being stiled by the Hebrew Grammarians *Dictiones*.

The words of this kind are exceeding numerous and equivocal in all Languages, and add much to the difficulty of learning them. It being a very hard matter to establish the just number, of such as in all kinds are necessary, and to fix to them their proper significations, which yet ought to be done in a Philosophical Grammar. I shall in this Essay, select out of Instituted Languages, such of the several sorts, as I conceive sufficient for this purpose.

These were before distinguished, into such as refer, either to *Grammatical*, or *Transcendental* notion.

Those are stiled *Grammatical*, which supposing words to retain their primary sense, do serve for the circumstantiating of them, either by union, abbreviation, inflexion, or some other way for the qualifying of their significations or constructions.

§ II.

The most necessary amongst all the rest, which is essential and perpetual in every compleat sentence, is stiled the *Copula*; which serves for the uniting of the Subject and Predicate in every Proposition. The word *Subject* I use, as the Logicians do, for all that which goes before the *Copula*; which if it consist of only one word, then it is the same which Grammarians call the *Nominative case*. By the word *Predicate*, I mean likewise all that which follows the *Copula* in the same sentence, whereof the *Adjective* (if any such there be) immediately next after the *Copula*, is commonly incorporated with it in instituted Languages, and both together make up that which Grammarians call a *Verb*.

Amongst

Amongst those Particles which are not essential and perpetual, but used according to occasion, some are stiled *Substitutive*; because they supply the room either, 1. Of some *Integral* word, as *Pronouns*, or 2. Of some *Sentence* or complex part of it, as *Interjections*.

As Nouns are notes or signs of *things*, so Pronouns are of Nouns; and are therefore called *Pronomina*, *quasi vice Nominum*, as being placed commonly instead of Nouns. They represent things either

§ III.
Jul. Scalig. de
caus. L. L.
Cap. 127.

1. *Immediately* and in kind, without respect to the names of those things. So when its said, I exhort thee or him: The Pronoun I represent to our thoughts the person speaking, suppose *John*; and the words thee, him, the person spoken to or of, suppose *William* or *Thomas*.

2. *Mediately* by their names, which are either

1. *Expressed with the Pronoun*, as commonly it happens upon the first intimation or mention of the thing; as *this* or *that* man or book, and in these cases the Pronouns are commonly called *Demonstrative*.

2. *Supplied by the Pronouns*, as is usual for Brevities sake, at the repeating of the mention of a thing lately before spoken of; as *he*, *it*, &c. and then the Pronoun is called *Relative*. Examples of both sorts are to be had in the Grammars of Instituted Languages.

More commodiously for our purpose, the Pronouns are to be considered either according to their, 1. *Number*. 2. *Modifications*.

1. As to their *Number*; there are twelve which may be stiled *simple* Pronouns, and three other that are *Compound*.

The Simple Pronouns, for the better convenience of and compliance with the Characters, are reduced into these three combinations; whereof the first and last combinations are single, the other double.

{	I.	}	{	<i>This.</i>	<i>That.</i>	}	{	<i>Any one.</i>	}
{	Thou.	}	{	<i>Same.</i>	<i>Another.</i>	}	{	<i>Every one.</i>	}
{	He.	}	{	<i>Certain one.</i>	<i>Some one.</i>	}	{	<i>All.</i>	}

Of all which it is to be observed, that they are in some kind or other, *Quantitatives*; that is to say, every one of these Pronouns makes the whole Proposition, or at least that part of the Proposition, which is affected with it, according to its own nature, to be either *Singular*, *Indefinite*, *Particular* or *Universal*.

2. The *Modifications* of Pronouns, whereby they are varied into different significations, are of two kinds.

1. *Possessive*, denoting a relation of Propriety or Possession unto the person or thing spoken of, which is applicable to all Pronouns, as *I*, *Mine*; *Who*, *Whose*, &c.

2. *Reduplicative*, denoting a particular Emphasis, whereby a word is raised and intended in its signification; as *I my self*, *Thou thy self*, &c.

Moreover it is to be observ'd, that the Personal Pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd Substantively, are capable of *Number* and *Case*; and that all other Pronouns beside the Personal, are capable of *Composition* with the *Transcendentals* of *Person* and *Thing*, of *Place*, *Time* and *Manner*.

All these Pronouns I have thought fit to represent more largely under four combinations in these following Tables.

R r

The

§ IV. The first Combination of Pronouns denoting the three Persons are *Substantives*, and for their Quantity *singular*, and cannot properly represent any other than *Individual* beings. I have here adjoyned to them their plurals, for the sake of their Possessives; *ours, yours, theirs*, which without them cannot be so conveniently expressed.

	Sing. Numb.	Plur. Numb.	
<i>Ego me.</i>	1. I. me	We, us.	<i>Nos.</i>
<i>Mens.</i>	{ Poss. My, Mine.	{ Ours	<i>Noster.</i>
<i>Egomet.</i>	{ Redup. Even I. I my self.	{ We our selves.	<i>Nos ipsi, nosmet.</i>
<i>Ego ipse.</i>	{ Poss. Red. my own.	{ Our own.	
<i>Tu te.</i>	I. 2. THOU. Thee.	{ Yee, you.	<i>Vos.</i>
<i>Tuus.</i>	{ P. Thy. Thine.	{ Yours.	<i>Vester.</i>
<i>Tu ipse, temet.</i>	{ R. Thy self, even thou.	{ Your selves.	<i>Vos ipsi, vosmet.</i>
	{ P. R. Thy own.	{ Your own.	
<i>Ille, iste.</i>	3. HE. Him. She. Her.	They, them, those.	<i>Ille.</i>
<i>Suus, ejus.</i>	{ P. His. Hers.	{ Theirs.	<i>Suus, eorum.</i>
<i>Ipsa, se.</i>	{ R. He himself, even he.	{ They themselves. <i>Ille ipsi, ssee.</i>	
	{ P. R. His own, her own.	{ Their own.	

The second Combination of Pronouns as likewise the rest that follow, are properly *Adjectives*, though by reason of *Ellipsis* they are sometimes used *Substantively*. The three first of them, *this, that, the same*, are for their Quantities *singulars*, and do denote several relations of *Identity*; The three last, *viz. Another, A certain one, Some one*, are for their Quantities, *singulars* or *Particulars indeterminate*. The first of them implies the Relation of *Diversity*.

<i>Hic.</i>	I. THIS.	THAT.	<i>Ille, is, iste.</i>
<i>Hujus.</i>	P. Belonging to this Person.	Belonging to that, it.	<i>Ille, is, iste.</i>
<i>Hic ipse.</i>	R. This very P. T. Thing.	That very.	<i>Ille, ipse.</i>
<i>Hic.</i>	Pl. Here.	There.	<i>Illic, ibi, istis</i>
<i>Nunc.</i>	T. Now.	Then.	<i>Tunc.</i>
<i>Hujusmodi.</i>	M. This manner	That manner.	<i>Istiusmodi.</i>
<i>Idem.</i>	II. 2. THE SAME.	ANOTHER, other, else.	<i>Alius.</i>
<i>Ejusdem.</i>	P. Belonging to the same.	Others.	<i>Alterius.</i>
	R. Self-same.	Wholy or quite ano-	
<i>Ibidem.</i>	Pl.	Elsewhere. (ther.	<i>Alibi.</i>
	T.	Otherwhile.	<i>Alia.</i>
	M.	Otherwise.	<i>Aliter.</i>
<i>Quidam.</i>	3. A CERTAIN.	SOME.	<i>Aliquis.</i>
	P. Belonging to a certain P. T.	Somebodies.	
	P. L. A certain place.	Somewhere.	<i>Alieubi.</i>
	T. A certain time.	Some time.	<i>Aliquando.</i>
	M. A certain manner.	Some manner.	<i>Quodammodo.</i>
		Some wise,	

The

The third Combination of Pronouns are

	<i>General or Particular indefinite ;</i>
<i>Ullus.</i>	I. <i>A N T</i> , ought, ever a. P. Any ones, any bodies.
<i>Ullibi, usquam.</i>	Pl. Any where.
<i>Unquam.</i>	T. Any time.
<i>Ullō modo.</i>	M. Any manner.
	III. <i>General distributive ;</i>
<i>Unusquisq;</i>	2. <i>E V E R T O N E</i> . P. Every ones, belonging to, or concerning every one, <i>Person, Thing</i> . Pl. Every where. T. Every time. M. Every manner.
	<i>General Collective ;</i>
<i>Omnis.</i>	3. <i>A L L</i> . P. Belonging to all, <i>Persons, Things</i> . Pl. All places.
<i>Ubiq;</i>	T. Always, all times.
<i>Semper.</i>	M. All manner of ways.
<i>Omnimodo.</i>	

The fourth and last Combination is of the *mixed* or compound Pronouns ; so styled, because they are made up of some of the other Pronouns, compounded with the three first and most simple of the *Conjunctions*. The first of them *Quis ? WHO ?* is the Pronoun *All*, taken in pieces, with an interrogation ; For he that enquires who did this, means, doubting of all, did such a one ? or such a one ? &c. of all them that were capable to do it : but he that doubts only of one, enquires, did he do this ? where *Quis* is plainly resolved into a Pronoun incorporated with a *Conjunction Interrogative*. And as for the second of these, *Qui* it is commonly translated *And he*. And the third *Whosoever* is the same as *If any one*. They may be distinguished into,

	1. <i>Interrogative ;</i>	
	<i>W H O ?</i> which ? what ?	<i>Quis ?</i>
	P. Whose ?	<i>Cujus ?</i>
	Pl. Where ?	<i>Ubi ?</i>
	T. When ?	<i>Quando ?</i>
	M. How ?	<i>Quomodo ?</i>
IV.	2. <i>Relative ;</i>	
	<i>W H O</i> , which, that.	<i>Qui.</i>
	P. Whose.	<i>Cujus.</i>
	Pl. Where.	<i>Ubi.</i>
	T. When.	<i>Quando.</i>
	M. After which manner.	<i>Quomodo.</i>
	3. <i>Reduplicative ;</i>	
	<i>WHOSOEVER</i> , whomsoever, which- soever, whatsoever.	<i>Quisquis, Quicumq;</i>
	P. Whossoever.	<i>Cujuscunq;</i>
	Pl. Wheresoever	<i>Ubicunq;</i>
	T. Whenssoever.	<i>Quandocunq;</i>
	M. Howsoever, after what manner soever.	<i>Quomodo cunq;</i>

And thus much may serve for stating the number, nature, signification and use of this second kind of Grammatical Particle stiled *Pronoun*.

§ V. Those Substitutive Particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are stiled *Interjections*. These are by some denied to be words, or any part of distinct speech, but only natural signs of our mental notions, or passions, expressed by such rude incondite sounds, several of which are common with us to Brute Creatures. And as all Nations of men do agree in these kind of natural passions, so likewise do they very much agree in the signs or indications of their *wirth, sorrow, love, hatred, &c.*

Scalig. L. L. Cap. 13. These kind of Particles are generally expressed by aspirated sounds, *affectum enim notant, & ideo confertus editur spiritus*, because of that affection and vehemence, which is commonly denoted by them.

The kinds of these may be very numerous, according to the various motions and passions of the mind; but those that are of the most frequent and general use, may be reduced under these three combinations, whereof the first only is single, the other two double.

§ VI. The two first Combinations may be stiled *Solitary* and *Passive*, being used by us when we are alone, or not so directly tending to discourse with others, in which the Party speaks as suffering some mutation in himself. They are the result, either of a *surprized*.

I. { Judgment, denoting either
 1. { *Admiration*. Heigh.
 2. { *Doubting* or considering. Hem, Hm, Hy.
 3. { *Despising*. Pish, Shy, Tysh.
 Affection; moved by the Apprehension of *Good* or *Evil*.

II. { *Past*;
 1. { *Mirth*. Ha, ha, he.
 2. { *Sorrow*. Hoi, oh, oh, ah.
 { *Present*;
 2. { *Love*, and pity, Ah, alack, alas.
 3. { *Hate*, and anger, vauh, hau.
 { *Future*;
 3. { *Desire*, O, o that.
 3. { *Aversation*, Phy.

Utinam, & fi.

The last Combination may be stiled *Social* and *Active*, being never used by us when we are alone, but immediately tending to discourse with others, in which the party speaks with design to procure some mutation in his Hearers. These may be distinguished into such as are

III. { *Precedaneous to discourse*.
 1. { *Exclaiming*. Oh, Soho.
 2. { *Silencing*. St, Hush.
 { *Beginning of discourse*.
 { *General*; to dispose the senses of the Hearer.
 2. { *Bespeaking attention*. Ho, Oh.
 3. { *Expressing attention*. Ha.
 { *Special*; to dispose the Affections of the Hearer by way of
 3. { *Insinuation* or blandishment. Eia, Now.
 3. { *Threatning*. Væ, Wo.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

§ I. Of Prepositions in General. § II. The particular kinds of them. § III. Explication of the four last Combinations of them, relating to Place, or Time.

Those are stiled *Connexive* Particles, whose proper use is to express, either 1. The *Construction of word with word* called *Preposition*; or 2. The *Contexture of sentence with sentence*, called *Adverb and Conjunction*. § I.

Prepositions are such Particles, whose proper office it is to joyn Integral with Integral on the same side of the *Copula*; signifying some respect of *Cause, Place, Time*, or other circumstance either *Positively* or *Privatively*. These having such a subserviency to Nouns, in respect of which, they are by some stiled *Adnomia*, or *Adnomina* and *Prenomina*, as *Adverbs* have to *Verbs*. They are therefore here treated of before *Adverbs*, whose office is chiefly to wait upon *Verbs*.

There are thirty six *Prepositions* or eighteen paires of them, or six *Combinations*, which may, with much less equivocalness then is found in instituted Languages, suffice to express those various respects, which are to be signified by the kind of Particle.

The two first *Combinations* of *Prepositions*, do comprehend such as are used to express *Causality*, and may be stiled *Causal*. § II.

The first *Combination* of *Causal* *Prepositions* are either,

I. More *General*, denoting either *the Author, Subject, or Possessor* of any thing; expressed in the Latin by the *Genitive* case: or the *Formal, or Instrumental cause, or Manner of doing*, expressed in the Latin by the *Ablative* case: Neither of them having any Particle in that Language appointed for them.

1. SOF
I. WITH, By

Caf. Gen.
Caf. Abl.

More *Particular*; denoting either
The *Efficient, or the Final cause*.

2. BY
FOR

Ab. a. per.
Ob. pro, propter.

The *Material cause, ex qua, or circa quam*.

3. OUT OF

Ex. e.
De, circa.

CONCERNING, upon.

The second *Combination* of *Causal* *Prepositions* doth contain such as do relate either to the notion of

Ideal and *exemplary, or Substitutive*

1. ACCORDING TO
INSTEAD

Inster, secundum.
Pro, vice.

II. Social or circumstance of society; *Affirmed, or Denied*.

2. WITH
WITHOUT, void of

Cum,
Sine, absq;

Adjutant and agreement with: or *opposing* and enmity against
FOR

Pro,
Contra.

3. { FOR, on this side.
AG A I N S T, opposite unto.

The rest of the Prepositions do primarily refer to *Place* and *Situation*; Secondly to time; And some of them, by way of Analogy, to *Comparison*. Some of these are *Absolutely determined*, either to *Motion*, or to *Rest*, or the *Terminus of motion*. Others are *relatively applicable to both*; Concerning which this rule is to be observed. That those which belong to motion, cannot signify rest: But those which belong to rest, may likewise signify motion in the *Terminus*.

The third Combination doth consist of such as respect *space in general* being either

Ad.
A.

III. { Absolutely determined to
Motion; either || of *Coming*, or *Going*
1. { TO
FROM
Rest; or the *Terms* of these motions, denoting either *Nearness* and *contiguity*: to *Distance*

Apud.
Procul.

2. { AT
OFF

Relative both to motion and rest, with respect to the *Intermediate space* betwixt those *Terms*, either || *Direct*, or *Indirect*.

Trans.
Circum.

3. { OVER
ABOUT

The fourth Combination doth consist of such Prepositions, as respect *space*, with a particular restriction to the notion of *Containing*, being either.

In.
Ex.

IV. { Absolutely determined to
Motion; whether of || *Ingress*, or *Egress*
1. { INTO
OUT OF
Rest or the *Terms* of these Motions.

Intra.
Extra.

2. { WITHIN
WITHOUT

Relative both to Motion and Rest, with respect to the *Intermediate space* either || *Direct* or *Indirect*.

Per.
Præter.

4. { THOROUGH
BESIDE

The fifth Combination doth contain such Prepositions as relate to the *Imaginary parts of a thing*, whether the

Sursum.
Deorsum.

V. { Head or Feet, being absolutely determined to
Motion; either || *Ascent* or *Descent*,
1. { UPWARDS
DOWNWARDS
Rest or the *Terms* of these motions,

Supra.
Infra.

2. { ABOVE
BELOW

Face or Back, being *Relative* both to Motion and Rest.

Ante.
Post.

3. { BEFORE
AFTER

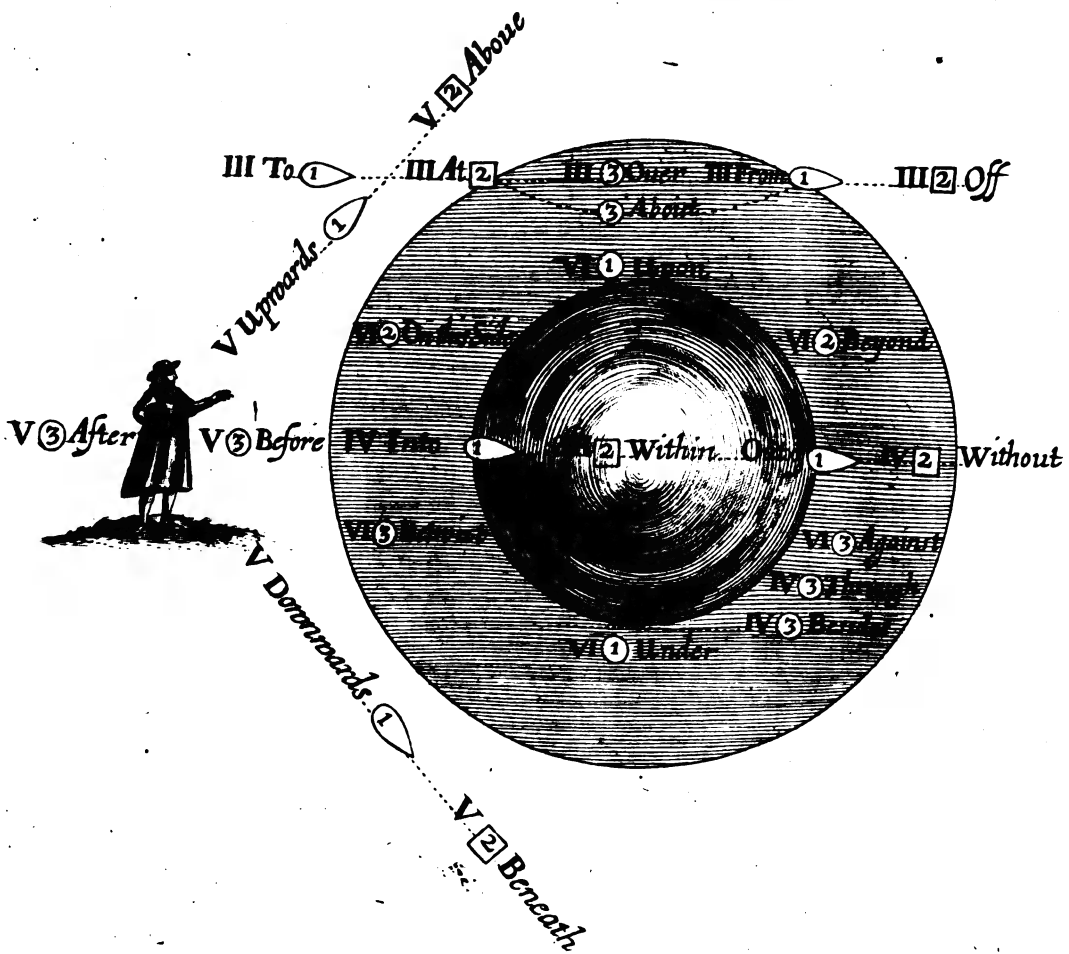
The sixth Combination doth comprehend such Prepositions as are applicable both to Motion and Rest, relating to the *situation of some*

some *third thing* spoken of, which the Speaker considers as being Higher or Lower than that third thing, denoting a contiguity or nearness to it

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. SUPON</p> <p>VI. } Nearer to it, or Farther from it</p> <p>2. { ON THIS SIDE</p> <p> { BEYOND</p> <p>In the <i>intermediate</i> space unto two other things, or <i>opposite</i> to one of them.</p> <p>3. { BETWIXT, <i>between</i></p> <p> { AGAINST, <i>over against</i>.</p> | <p>Super. Sub.</p> <p>Citra. Ultra.</p> <p>Inter Adversus.</p> |
|---|--|

For the clearer explication of these *Local Prepositions*, I shall refer to this following Diagram. In which by the *Oval Figures* are represented the *Prepositions determined to Motion*, wherein the Acuter part doth point out the tendency of that motion. The *Squares* are intended to signify *rest* or the *Term of Motion*. And by the *round figures* are represented such *relative Prepositions*, as may indifferently refer either to *Motion* or *Rest*. § III.

pag. 311.



Some

Some of these Prepositions, viz. *Above, Below, Before, After*, are by common Analogy applicable to signify *comparison*, which use being generally received, and the words having in them a natural suitability to this purpose, there is no danger of any ambiguity.

Several of the Prepositions are sometimes used Adverbially, as *Ante, Post, Præter, Contra, Inter, Infra, &c.* which use when it happens, the sense will easily distinguish. The difference between these two parts of speech, *Prepositions* and *Adverbs*, being so nice, that 'tis hard in some cases to distinguish them; upon which 'tis questioned, whether every Preposition as it compounds a Verb, do not put on the nature of an Adverb; and it seems to be so, because it Modifies the Act after the same manner as Adverbs do, as in the words *Proficiscio, Benefacio, &c.*

CHAP. IV.

I. Of Adverbs in General. II. The Particular kinds of them. III. Of Conjunctions.

§ I.
Chap. I.
Sec. 8.

Those two kinds of Connexive Particles which serve for the texture of sentence with sentence, are called *Adverbs* and *Conjunctions*. The first of these are commonly described to be such kind of words as are for the most part adjoynd to Verbs to signify some kind of Mode or Circumstance, belonging either intrinsically or extrinsically to them.

^a As. So. From.
This. That.
^b Yea. Nay.
Perhaps.
Truly.
^c Rather.
Than.

Of *Adverbs* derived from Integrals, enough hath been said in the Chapter of Integrals. The rest of those words which are commonly called *Adverbs*, according to their true Original, are either derived from ^a *Pronouns*, or else they are ^b *Modes of Verbs*, or else they are ^c *Conjunctions*; And some of them may be periphrastically expressed by Radicals. So that according to the true Philosophy of speech, I cannot conceive this kind of words to be properly a distinct part of speech, as they are commonly called. But until they can be distributed into their proper places, I have so far complied with the Grammars of instituted Languages, as to place them here together, and to branch them under the five following Combinations.

§ II.

Whereof the first doth consist of such Adverbs as denote

The manner of our Apprehension of Complex things, or the *connexion* betwixt the several terms of a Proposition; whether more

{ *Simple*; || *Affirming* or *Denying*

I. { *TEA, I,*
 { *NAT, not, no,*

I. { *Mixed*; applicable both to Affirmation and Negation; either
 || *Conjectural* doubtful and contingent: or *Certain* and confident, implying a kind of attestation or something superadded to bare Affirming or Denying.

2. { *PERHAPS, perchance,*
 { *TRUITY, indeed, surely, in truth, verily.*

Similitude; the former being *Comparative General*, the other the *Redditive* of it.

Ita, immo,
maximè.
Non, nequaquam, minimè.

Fortè, forsan.
Profecto.

AS

3. { *A S, even as*
S O *seemably.*

Ur.
 Sic.

The second Combination are all of them *Comparative*, either of *Equality*; the latter being the *Redditive* of the former

II. { I. { *HOW*
S O

Quàm.
 Tam.

{ *Inequality*; according to several degrees.

{ *Greater*;
 2. { *M O R E*
M O S T

Magis.
 Maximè.

{ *Lesser*;
 3. { *L E S S*
L E A S T

Minùs.
 Minimè.

The third Combination doth consist of such as are; either

{ *Elective*; whether of *Prelation* and preference: or *Preterition* and postponency.

I. { *R A T H E R*
T H A N

Potius.
 Quàm.

III. { *Local and Temporal*, implying a respect betwixt something *absent* and *past*; either to || that which is *present*: or to that which is at *distance* and *future*.

2. { *S Y E T, still, hitherto,*
U N T I L

Adhuc, hæcenus.
 Donca.

{ *Temporal only*; the former representing *time existing* and *present*, the other implying a *relation of posteriority* after lapsing and expiring of some time.

3. { *S W H I L S T*
A T L E N G T H

Dum.
 Tandem.

The fourth Combination doth contain such as denote the Circumstance of

{ *Society*, || *Affirmed*, or *Denied*; *Conjunction* or *Exclusion*

I. { *T O G E T H E R*
O N L Y, alone,

Unà, simul.
 Tandem.

IV. { *Repetition*, or *resemblance* and *equivalence*

2. { *A G A I N*
A S I F

Iterum.
 Quasi.

{ *Privation* or *Restitution*; the former signifying the *devesting* a thing of its form; the other the *re-investing* of it with its precedent form; the first of these hath no Particle that is used simply for it, but only in *Composition*, both in *Latin* and *English*: the latter we sometimes express in *English* by *Back*:

3. { *U N, dis.*
R E, back.

Un. dif.
 Re, retro.

The fifth and last Combination doth consist of three single Particles, denoting *Proximity* or nearness; being either

{ *Definite* and *determinate*; whether

{ *Affirming some little defect* or *Imperfection*
 I. *A L M O S T, e'en, well-nigh, towards, within a little of*

Fere.

{ *Denying the utmost perfection*
 2. *S C A R C E, hardly*

Vix.

{ *Indefinite*, and *indeterminate to more or less*, over or under; but

Sf.

but affirming a nearness to the chief term
 3. *THEREABOUTS*, under or over.

Circiter.

§ III.

Conjunctions are such Particles as serve for the *joyning* together of words, or rather of sentences. Of these there may be reckoned these four Combinations, or twelve paire; though all of them be not alike simple and of equal necessity, yet there is none of them without its particular convenience.

The first Combination doth consist of such as are either

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| An.
Noume. | { | Interrogative, Affirmative, or Negative. |
| | | 1. { <i>W H E T H E R</i> <i>Y E A ?</i>
{ <i>W H E T H E R</i> <i>N O ?</i> |
| Et, atq;
Nec. | { | Conjunctive, Affirmative, or Negative, |
| | | 2. { <i>A N D</i>
{ <i>N E I T H E R</i> |
| Si.
Nisi. | { | Conditional, Affirmative, or Negative, |
| | | 3. { <i>I F</i> , <i>so that</i> ,
{ <i>U N L E S S</i> . |

The second Combination doth contain such as are either

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Equidem.
Scd. | { | Approbative, or Discretive and restrictive, |
| | | 1. { <i>I N D E E D</i>
{ <i>B U T</i> |
| Etsi.
Tamen. | { | Concessive, or Exceptive |
| | | 2. { <i>A L T H O U G H</i>
{ <i>Y E T</i> |
| Vel.
Sive. | { | Disjunctive, Definite, or Indefinite, |
| | | 3. { <i>O R</i>
{ <i>E I T H E R</i> . |

The third Combination are all of them *Causal*; either

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Ur.
Ne. | { | Adjunctive of the end; whether cause or Event; Affirma-
tive or Negative, |
| | | 1. { <i>T H A T</i> , <i>to the end that</i> ,
{ <i>L E A S T T H A T</i> |
| Nam.
Quia. | { | Ratiocinative, belonging to the <i>Antecedent</i> ; whether that
which makes it follow the Consequent: or that which may
indifferently precede or follow. |
| | | 2. { <i>F O R</i>
{ <i>B E C A U S E</i> |
| Cur.
Ergo. | { | Ratiocinative belonging to the <i>Consequent</i> ; whether inter-
rogative and indefinite: or illative, and demonstrative, |
| | | 3. { <i>W H Y</i> , <i>wherefore, what is the cause or reason</i> ,
{ <i>T H E R E F O R E</i> . |

The last Combination doth consist of such as are either

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Quum.
Exinde. | { | Declarative; whether of the cause, or of the event, |
| | | 1. { <i>W H E R E A S</i> , <i>seeing that, sith that</i> ,
{ <i>T H E R E U P O N</i> |
| Etiam.
Etczt. | { | Additional, and transitional, whether continuative, or sup-
pletive, |
| | | 2. { <i>L I K E W I S E</i> , <i>also, together with, moreover</i> ,
{ <i>A N D S O F O R T H</i> , &c. |
| Videlicet,
nempe.
Exemp. gr. | { | Expositive; either by Synonyme, or by Instance, |
| | | 3. { <i>T O W I T</i> , <i>viz.</i>
{ <i>F O R E X A M P L E</i> , <i>E X G R.</i> |

The

The three last of these are not properly Particles or single words, but rather the Contractions of several words, they are here added to the rest for greater convenience, partly for compleating the number and filling up the vacancies ; and partly in Compliance with the use of most vulgar Languages, when they write contractedly.

CHAP. V.

I. Of Articles. II. Of Modes. III. Of Tenses. IV. The most distinct way of expressing the differences of Time.

BESIDES these fore-mentioned Particles which may be called more *Absolute*; there are others more *servile* and auxiliary, serving for the fuller expression of some Accident belonging to a word. These were before distinguished into such as do belong either, 1. To an *Integral alone*, as *Articles*. 2. To the *Copula alone*, as the *Modes*. or 3. *Both to Integral and Copula* as the *Tenses*. Each of which are in some Languages taken in, or involved in the inflexion of words: But in others, they are provided for by distinct words to express them. § I.

Articles are usually prefixed before Substantives for the more full and distinct expression of them, they may be distinguished into

Enuntiative, which may be used indifferently before any Substantive, not already possess'd with the Demonstrative. *A. An.*

Demonstrative, which gives a peculiar Emphasis to its Substantive, and is apply'd only to such a Person or Thing, as the hearer knows, or hath reason to know, because of its eminence or some precedent mention of it. *The*

Though these be not absolutely *necessary* to a Language, because the *Latin* is without them; yet are they so *convenient* for the greater distinctness of speech, that upon this account, both the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Slavonick*, and most other Languages have them.

To shew in what manner the subject is to be joyned with his Predicate, the *Copula* between them is affected with a Particle, which from the use of it, is called *Modus*, the Manner or *Mode*. § II.

Now the Subject and Predicate may be joyned together either *Simply*, or with some kind of *Limitation*, and accordingly these Modes are either *Primary* or *Secondary*.

The *Primary Modes* are called by *Grammarians* *Indicative*, and *Imperative*.

When the Matter is declared to be so, or at least when it seems in the speakers power to have it be so, as the bare union of Subject and Predicate would import; then the *Copula* is nakedly expressed without any variation: And this manner of expressing it, is called the *Indicative Mode*.

When it is neither declared to be so, nor seems to be immediatly in the speakers power to have it so; then he can do no more in words but make out the expression of his will to him that hath the thing in

his power, namely to his $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Superiour} \\ \text{Equal} \\ \text{Inferiour} \end{array} \right\}$ by $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Petition} \\ \text{Persuasion} \\ \text{Command} \end{array} \right\}$ And the man-

ner of these affecting the *Copula* (Be it so, or *sine esse*, let it be so) is called the *Imperative Mode*; of which there are these three varieties, very fit to be distinctly provided for. As for that other use of the *Imperative Mode*, when it signifies *Permission*; this may be sufficiently expressed by the *Secondary Mode* of *Liberty*. You may do it.

The *Secondary Modes* are such, as when the *Copula* is affected with any of them, make the sentence to be (as Logicians call it) a *Modal Proposition*.

This happens when the Matter in discourse, namely, the being or doing or suffering of a thing, is considered not *simply by it self*, but *gradually in its causes* from which it proceeds either *Contingently* or *Necessarily*.

Then a thing seems to be left as *Contingent*, when the speaker expresses only the *Possibility* of it, or his own *Liberty* to it.

1. The *Possibility* of a thing depends upon the power of its cause, and may be expressed when $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Absolute} \\ \text{Conditional} \end{array} \right\}$ by the Particle $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CAN} \\ \text{COULD} \end{array} \right\}$.

2. The *Liberty* of a thing, depends upon a freedom from all Obstacles either within or without, and is usually expressed in our Language, when $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Absolute} \\ \text{Conditional} \end{array} \right\}$ by the Particle $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{MAY} \\ \text{MIGHT} \end{array} \right\}$.

Then a thing seems to be of *Necessity*, when the speaker expresseth the resolution of his own will, or some other obligation upon him from without.

3. The *Inclination of the will* is expressed, if $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Absolute} \\ \text{Conditional} \end{array} \right\}$ by the Particles $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{WILL} \\ \text{WOULD} \end{array} \right\}$.

4. The *Necessity* of a thing, from some *external obligation*, whether *Natural* or *Moral* which we call duty, is expressed, if $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Absolute} \\ \text{Conditional} \end{array} \right\}$ by the Particle $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{MUST, ought, shall,} \\ \text{MUST, ought, should.} \end{array} \right\}$.

§ III.

That kind of servile Particle which doth belong both to the Integral and the *Copula*, is stiled *Tense*.

The Tenses in instituted Languages are appropriated only to *Verbs*, yet 'tis very plain that according to the true Philosophy of speech, they should likewise be ascribed to *Substantives*; And that this would in many respects be a great advantage to Language. As there is *Amatio*, so there should be *Amavitio* and *Amaturitio*, &c.

These kind of Auxiliary Particles, stiled *Modes* and *Tenses*, are in the Modern Languages expressed by such servile words, as do not signify any compleat Act, but rather some respects and circumstances belonging to other Acts; and by that means have in them a natural fitness to be subservient to the inflexion of other Integral words. So the *Conditional Modes* are supplied by the words *Possum* or *Possible*, *Licet*,

Licet, Libet, Volo, Necessesse, Oportet, Debeo. And so are the *Tenses*, by those servile words of *Facio, Habeo*, besides the *Copula, sum*.

The *Tenses* are usually distinguished into

Present	{	Active. Do, dost, doth,
		Passive. Am, art, is, are.
Past	Imperfect	{ Active. Did, didst,
		{ Passive. Was, wert, were.
	Perfect	{ Active. Have, hast, hath,
		{ Passive. Have been, hast been, hath been.
Pluperfect	{ Active. Had, hadst,	
	{ Passive. Had been, hadst been.	
Future	{	Active. Shall, will, shalt, wilt,
		Passive. Shall be, will be, shalt be, wilt be.

But the most distinct and explicit way of expressing any Proposition, is by affixing these *Tenses*, both to the *Copula*, and the *Predicate*; § IV. the latter of which will shew the time of the Action, &c. whether past, present, or future: and the former, the state of the Person or Subject, who doth this Action, whether he

{ *Has been,*
 { *Is now,*
 { *Shall be hereafter.* } either { *Past that Action,*
 { *Acting in it,*
 { *Yet to do it.*

And a Proposition thus expressed, is in the very expressing of it, resolved into its parts of *Subject, Copula, and Predicate*, according to these following examples.

I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	Hot	{ Calui Caleo Calebo }
I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	having been Hot	{ Calebam Calueram Caluero }
I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	to be hot hereafter	{ Fui caliturus Sum caliturus Ero caliturus }
I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	Heating	{ Calefecerim Calefacio, or sum calefaciens Calefaciam }
I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	Having heated	{ Calefeceram Calefaciebam, sum qui calefecit Calefecero }
I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	to Heat hereafter	{ Fui calefacturus Sum calefacturus Ero calefacturus }
I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	Heated	{ Fui Calefactus Calefactus, vel sum calefactus Calefactus, vel ero calefactus }

I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	having been Heated	{ <i>Fueram calefactus</i> <i>Galefiebam</i> <i>Fuero calefactus</i>
I	{ Have been Am Shall be }	to be Heated hereafter	{ <i>Fui</i> <i>Sum</i> <i>Ero</i> } <i>Calefaciendus.</i>

But if any should conceive this way needless or too laborious, as being too much distant from the manner of Instituted Languages; he may by putting the *Copula* in the place of the Tense, as well express his mind in this, as in any other Instituted Language.

CHAP. VI.

- I. Of Transcendental Particles, The end and use of them.
- II. The usual ways for enlarging the sense of words in Instituted Languages.
- III. The General Heads of Transcendental Particles.

Those Particles are here stiled *Transcendental*, which do circumscribute words in respect of some Metaphysical notion; either by enlarging the acception of them to some more general signification, then doth belong to the restrained sense of their places: or denoting a relation to some other Predicament or Genus, under which they are not originally placed.

Whereas in a Philosophical Language, every word ought in strictness to have but one proper sense and acception, to prevent equivocalness; which sense is to be restrained according to that place and relation, which the words have in the Tables: And yet on the other side, it would much promote copiousness and elegancy, if there might be any way so to change and vary the sense of any word, as may with all, leave it free from ambiguity. For this purpose, as likewise for the Abbreviating of Language are these Transcendental notes suggested.

There are two ways used in Instituted Languages, specially in *Latin* for varying the sense of words; either by *Tropes*: or by such a kind of *Composition* as doth alter the terminations of them.

I. The sense of a word is varied by Trope; either in respect of some

{ Agreement and convenience, which it hath with the word for which it is used; whether more
 { General; as in *Metaphore*
 { Special; when the
 { Whole, whether Universal, Essential, Integral, is put for any of the respective parts, or contrary wise, *Synecdoche*.
 { Subject, Object, Cause, &c. is put for the *Adjunct*, *Adject*, *Effect*, &c. or contrary wise, *Metonymy*.
 { Opposition; when one Opposite is put for the other, *Irony*.

Of

Of all which there are store of examples in the common books of Rhetorick; And there will be occasion to cite several of them in the following Chapter, amongst the instances that are given of the Transcendental Particles.

Words are varied by changing their Terminations many ways; of which these that follow are some of the Principal in the Latin.

1. *Preparatives* or *Meditatives*; are expressed by the Termination (*urio*) *Scripturio, Esurio, Parturio, Miturio.*
2. *Inceptives*; by the termination (*scō*) *Lucesco, Caleſco, Senesco.*
3. *Frequentatives*; by the termination (*ito*) *Clamito, Agito.*
4. *Augmentatives*; by the termination (*osus*) *Aquosus, Fluviosus, Piscosus.*
5. *Diminutives*; by the terminations (*ulo, lus, la, lum, aster*) *Cantillo, Scribillo, Libellus, Lapillus, Homunculus, Mercatulus, Vesicula Corpusculum, Corculum, Crepusculum, Surdaſter, Medicaſter, Grammaticaſter.*
6. The Notion of *Segregate*; by the termination (*tim*) *Virritim, Verbatim, Gradatim.*
7. *Power and Propensity Active*; by (*ivus, ivitas*) *Activus, Activitas.*
8. *Power and Propensity Passive*; by (*ilis, ilitas*) *Possibilis, Possibilitas.*
9. *Cause*; by composition with *Facio, Mortifico, Magnifico, Prolificum, &c.*
10. *Kind*; by (*plex and farius and genus*) *Simplex, Duplex, Multiplex, Bisfarius, Multifarius, Omnigenus, Multigenus.*
11. The notions of *Officer*, and *Tradesman*; whether *Merchant* or *Mechanick* promiscuously, are commonly expressed by the termination (*arius*) which doth originally and properly signifie the notion of *belonging to*, but is thus limited by reason of the words, *Officiarius, Mercator, Faber*, understood.
Apiarius, Armentarius, Caprarius, Equarius, Accipitarius, Librarius, &c.
Lanarius, Linarius, Piscarius, Aviaris, Pomarius, Lactarius, &c.
Arcuarius, Armamentarius, Aurarius, Doliarius, &c.
12. *Instrument or Jugament*; by the termination (*trum*) *Haustrum, Aratrum, Plaustrum, Rastrum, &c.*
13. *Vessel*; by (*bulum*) *Iburibulum, Infundibulum.*
14. *House*; by (*ile, ale, arium*) *Equile, Ovile, Bubile, Caseale, Aviarium, Columbarium, Gallinarium.*
15. *Chamber or Room*; by (*ina, arium, terium*) *Officina, Textrina, Tonstrina, Sutrina, Popina, Vestiarium, Carnarium, Apodyterium, Conisterium, Sphaeristerium.*
16. *Place in General*; by (*arium, etum*) *Vivarium, Aquarium, Pomarium, Colluviarium, Frutetum, Dumetum, Arundinetum, Ericetum, &c.*
17. *Person or Agent*; by the termination (*or*) *Pastor, Fossor, Frondator, Vindemiator, Arator, Messor, &c.*

Now if all other respects and circumstances, which are capable and proper to be expressed by these kind of Particles, were in some such way provided for; this would exceedingly abbreviate the number of

of words, prevent much circumlocution, contribute to perspicuity and distinctness, and very much promote the elegance and significancy of speech.

What may be the most convenient number of such Transcendental Particles, is not easie to determine; But those mentioned in the eight following Combinations, (though not all of the same extent and comprehensiveness) have each of them some peculiar pretence of being listed under this number.

These may be distributed into such as are more

- { General.
 - { Essential. I.
 - { Circumstantial. II.
- { Special, whether belonging to
 - { Substance. III.
 - { Quantity. IV.
 - { Quality. V.
 - { Action. VI.
 - { Relation, with respect to
 - { Quality and Action. VII.
 - { Affections of Animals. VIII.

The first Combination doth comprehend such *General Essential* respects, as are either

- I. { Comparative; denoting *similitude* and resemblance; whether that which consists chiefly || in *words* or in *things*
 - 1. { METAPHOR
 - { LIKE
- { Positive; denoting the nature or essence of the subject spoken of, as to those common notions of
 - { General beings, either || the *common essence*, or *common circumstances*
 - { KIND
 - 2. { MANNER
 - { Individual beings, whether || *irrational* or *rational*
 - { THING
 - 3. { PERSON

The second Combination doth contain such *General Circumstantial* respects as are; either more

- II. { Absolute; signifying, *Position* or *Duration*
 - 1. { PLACE
 - { TIME
- { Relative; as to
 - { Effecting or Representing
 - { CAUSE
 - 2. { SIGN
 - { Being in conjunction with others, or separate from others
 - { AGGREGATE
 - 3. { SEGREGATE.

The

The third Combination doth contain such kind of *special* respects, belonging to *Substance*, as result from their Application to other Substances, and the uses for which they are designed; namely, for *Enclosure* and service, whether of

- III. } *Places; or Things*
 I. } SEPIMENT
 } ARMAMENT
 } *Men; either such coverings as are*
 } *Contiguous and fitted to their bodies, serving for defence,*
 } *|| against Weather or Enemies*
 } 2. } VEST
 } } ARMOUR
 } *More remote, according to || the more General, or Special*
 } *kind or part*
 } 3. } HOUSE
 } } ROOM

The fourth Combination doth comprehend some of those *special* respects belonging to Corporeal things, which do chiefly concern the *Figure* of them, whether

- IV. } *Shape alone; Broad and Flat, or Slender and Long*
 I. } LAMIN
 } PIN
 } *Shape and Use*
 } *More simple; designed, either for Operation or Containing*
 } 2. } INSTRUMENT
 } } VESSEL
 } *Less simple; whether || such as are not necessarily designed*
 } *for motion, being of a less complicate figure; or such as are*
 } *designed for motion, whose figure is more complicate*
 } 3. } JUGAMENT
 } } MACHIN

The fifth Combination doth contain such kind of Notions as relate to the *Quality* of Things or Persons, whether considered more

- V. } *Abstractly; either the more General Quality, whereby the*
 } *natural Powers are perfected, or more special relating to*
 } *Practical matters*
 } 1. } HABIT
 } } ART
 } *Concretely; denoting personal Qualifications, whether*
 } *Degrees and Business; or Faculty and Skill*
 } 2. } OFFICER
 } } ARTIST
 } *Professions of Manufacture or Exchange*
 } 3. } MECHANIC
 } } MERCHANT

The sixth Combination doth contain such imperfect servile notions, as belong to *Action* or *Passion*, with respect to the

- VI. { *Ability, or Disposition* of a thing
 1. { *POWER*
 { *APTITUDE*
Beginning or Repeating of an Action
 2. { *SINCEPTIVE*
 { *FREQUENTATIVE*
Application of the Power ; whether || in a *common* and *ordinary*, or in some *sudden* and *vehement* degree
 3. { *ENDEAVOUR*
 { *IMPETUS*

The seventh Combination doth contain such kind of servile *Relative* notions, as are *common* both to *Quality* and *Action* ; denoting either the

- VII. { *Measures* and degrees of things
 { *Great* or *Little*
 1. { *AUGMENTATIVE*
 { *DIMINUTIVE*
Too much, or too little
 2. { *EXCESSIVE*
 { *DEFECTIVE*
Manner of a Thing or Action, whether || *as it should be*, or *as it should not be*
 3. { *PERFECTIVE*
 { *CORRUPTIVE*

The eighth and last Combination doth relate to some *Affections* of *Animals*, either

- VIII. { *Sounds* made by them, whether || *inarticulate*, or *articulate*
 1. { *VOICE*
 { *LANGUAGE*
Sexes of them
 2. { *MALE*
 { *FEMALE*
The first most impotent and *imperfect* *Age* ; to which may be adjoyned, that more general name belonging to any *whole*, which is likewise applicable to *inanimate* beings.
 3. { *TOUNG*
 { *PART.*

CHAP. VII.

Instances of the great usefulness of these Transcendental Particles, with directions how they are to be applied.

FOR the better explaining of what great use and advantage these Particles may be to Language, I shall give some examples severally to each pair of them, according to the order premised: Beginning with the first.

I.

I. { METAPHORICAL
LIKE

These two are paired together because of their affinity, each of them denoting an enlargement of the sense of the word; the first more general; the other with reference to *Similitude*, properly so called.

The note of *Metaphorical* affixed to any Character, will signify the *Metaphor*. enlarging the sense of that word, from that strict restrained acception which it had in the Tables, to a more universal comprehensive signification: By this, common Metaphors may be legitimated, retaining their elegancy, and being freed from their ambiguity. So

These words, with this note	}	Element	Rudiment, Principle	These words, with this note	}	Shining	will signify	Illustrious
		Root	Original			Hypocritical		Counterfeit
		Way	Means			Banish		Expel
		{ Thick	{ Gross			Companying		Being together
		{ Thin	{ Subtle			Strengthen		Fortifie, fence
		{ Streight	{ Upright			Wrigle in		Insinuate.
		{ Crooked	{ Perverse			Prophecie		Prediction
		{ Obtuse	{ Dull			Consecrate		Dedicate
		{ Acute	{ Quick			Suiter		Candidate
		{ Ripe	{ Perfect			Woo		Canvase
		{ Immature	{ Imperfect			Rival		Competitor
		{ Fertile	{ Fruitful as to inventi-			Raife		Prefer, Advance
		{ Barren	{ Unfruitful (on, &c.					
		{ Beautiful	{ Decent, Comely					
		{ Deformed	{ Absurd, Indecent					
		{ Ornate	{ Elegant, Quaint					
{ Homely	{ Rude							
{ Light	{ Evident, Plain							
{ Dark	{ Mystical, Obscure							

So in the Tables of *Action*; those Acts which are primarily ascribed unto God, as *Preserving, Destroying, Delivering, Forsaking, Blessing, Cursing, &c.* because they may by analogy be applied to other things, therefore this mark will enlarge their acception. So for those other Acts belonging to the *rational soul*; as, *Thinking, Believing, Knowing, Observing, Expecting, Consenting, Dissenting, Esteeming, Contemning, Willing,*

Willing, Nilling, Fruition, Delectation, Election, Rejection, &c. though they are primarily acts of the Rational Soul; yet because there is somewhat analogous to them in other Creatures; therefore such words with this mark may without ambiguity be used in such a general sense.

So in *Judicial Relation*; *Accuse, Complain, Excuse, Witness, Register, Citation, &c.* So likewise in *Military Relation*; *Offend, Defend, Provoke, Resist, Besiege, Assault, Skirmish, Fight, Stratagem, Overcome, Yield, Fly, Pursue, Escape, &c.* Each of these and many other words may by this note (when there is just occasion to apply it) be made more copious, and yet preserved distinct in their significations.

Like.

The other Particle, *Like*, being affixed to any word, doth denote a varying of the sense of that word, upon the Account of some similitude, whether in respect of *Quality* and disposition, *Resemblance, effect*, and manner of *doing*, or *outward shape* and *situation*.

1. This similitude may sometimes refer to the *Quality* and disposition of a thing; in which sense 'tis frequently expressed in our English Tongue by Adjectives, with the Termination (*ish*) *Devilish, Brutish, Curriish, Waspiish, Apish*: and sometimes without it; as *Angelical, Dogged, Cynical, Viperous, Serpentine, &c.* which do not always signify according to the strict derivation of such Adjectives, but do many times denote only a similitude.

2. After the same manner are the several varieties of *Colours* to be expressed, namely, by their resemblance to other things commonly known. So *Ashes-like*, or *Cineritious*, is *Ash-colour*. So *Flesh-like* is *Carnation*; *Blood-like* is *Crimson*; *Lyon-like* is *Tawny*. So for those other resemblances to the *Sky*, to *Gold*, *Grass*, *Straw*. So *Piceus*, or *Pitch-like*, is a *deep black*; *Coracinus*, or *Crow-like*, is a *shining black*. So for *Milky*, *Snowy*, *Ivory*, kinds of *White*, &c. And thus likewise is it for the variety of *Tastes* and *Smells*; the differences of which are not provided for with distinct words in any Language, but may this way be sufficiently expressed; namely, by their likeness to such other things as are commonly known.

3. Sometimes it may refer to some kind of *Resemblance* in respect of *effect*, according to which sense these words are frequently used; *Inflame, Sparkle, Cloud, Exhalation, Fumes, Vapour*.

4. Sometimes to the *manner of doing*; so to speak *Infant-like*, is to *Jabber*; to graft-like *Feathers* is to *Impe*; to dart-like *water*, is to *Spirit, Squirt*; to tremble-like with the voice, is to *Warble, Thrill*; *Dog-like crying*, is *Whining*; *Stealing-like*, is *Surreptitious*, &c.

5. This

5. This Particle is likewise applicable in respect of shape and situation. So

These words with this note	{	Downe	will signifie	{	Thistle Downe
		Fibre			Lint of Linnen
		Apple			Hoariness of Mold
		Bullet			Grain of Wood
		Arme			Pomander, Poemmel
		Trunc			Pellet
		Beake			Arme of Tree, Sea
		Foot			Hulk of a Ship
		Bridge			Stemm of a Ship
		Money			Pedestal
					Bridge of a Musical instrument
					Medal, Counter.

I.

2. { KIND
MANNER

The first of these may be compounded with words of *Number*, to ^{kind.} make them signifie under the notion of *Multiplicative*, which the Latins express by the Termination (*plex*) *Simplex, Duplex, Multiplex, &c.* And the English by the Termination (*fold*) *Twofold, Threefold, Manifold.*

In its composition with other Characters, it will serve to express those words which are used to signifie the general or special *kinds of things*; and being affixed to any of the differences, will make them signifie as a *Genus* or *Species*. It is applicable both to Substantives and Adjectives.

Some of our English words of this sense, are expressed by the Termination (*age*) as *Herbage, Pasnage, Foliage, Vintage, Cordage, Stoage, &c.* that is the kind of Herbs, Pasture, &c.

These words with this note	{	People	will signifie	{	Populacy, Folk,	These words thus marked	{	Bisule	will signifie	Cattle
		Parent			Commonalty,			Stag		Red Deer
		Child			Parentage			Buck		Fallow Deer
		Foot Souldier			Off-spring, Progeny			Hog		Swine
		Horse Sould.			Issue, Brood, Litter			Domestic bird		Poultry
					Infantry			Guns		Artillery
	Cavalry									

There are several Adjectives likewise expressible this way; as *Multifarious, Homogeneous, or Similar, Heterogeneous, or Dissimilar, &c.*

2. The use of the second Particle is by its composition with Relative and Quantitative Pronouns, to express such words as these; *Quomodo*, how or after what manner; *Hujusmodi* after this manner; *Ejusmodi* after that manner, &c. It is applicable likewise unto *Adverbia moris, Meatum, Tuatum, Suatum* (i) *Meo, Tuo, Suo More*. The Antients were wont to say, *Canatum, Suatum, Bovatum*, that is, after the manner of Dogs, of Swine, &c. And it is still in use to say *Humanitus*, after the manner of men.

The

The Composition with this Particle may likewise be useful in expressing those words which do in their proper notion contain a reference to the *Mode* of things. So

This mark upon the word	}	Loquution	will make it signifie	}	Pronunciation	These words thus marked	}	Height	will signifie	}	Stature
		Sentence			Eloquution			Feeding			Diet
		Joyning			Phrafe, Style			Vest			Garb, Tire
		Ufing			Connexion			Face			Aspect, Countenance
		Right			Ufage			Air			Meen, Visage, Favour
		Good, Well			Tenure			Sound			Weather
		Evil			Right						Tone
	Wrong										

I.

THING

3. PERSON

Each of these may be compounded with the *Relative* or *Quantitative* Pronouns, serving to distinguish such as refer to *Things*, from those that belong to *Persons*. *This, That, The same, Another, A certain, Some. Thing* or *Person*.

Thing.

The former of these being affixed to any word in the Tables belonging to the Predicament of *Quality, Action, Relation*, or to any other word which doth primarily denote a person, will determine the sense of that word to a *Substantive of the Thing*; as it hath been already declared in the Doctrine of Substantives.

This note may be affixed

1. To *Adjectives Nenter*. So

The words	}	Obscure	with this mark will signifie	}	Mystery
		Seeming			Semblance
		Prestigiatory			Trick
		Frivolous			Trifle.

2. To *Adjectives Active*, commonly called *Participles Active*. So

The words	}	Nutrient	with this mark will signifie	}	Nutrient or Aliment
		Medicating			Medicament or Medi-
		Purging			Purge (cine
		Binding			Bond or String
		Buying			Price

3. To *Adjectives* or *Participles Passive*, in the *Aorist Tense*. So

The words	}	Created	will signifie	}	Creature	will signifie	}	Inherited	will signifie	}	Inheritance, Patri-
		Acted			Fact			Seen			Spectacle (mony
		Believed			Fides quæ			Urinated			Urin
		Fancied			Phantasm			Dunged			Dung
		Prophefied			Prophefie			Spit			Spittle
		Tyed			Knot			Seemed			Pretence, Pretext
		Bound			Bundle, Fardle			Drunk			Drink
		Tryed			Experiment			Eaten			Food, Meat
		Weaved			Web			Eleemosynated			Alms

So the *Adjectives Passive* of the words *Teaching, Learning, Reading, Singing, Selling*, with this affix, will signifie *Doctrine, Lesson, Lecture, Song, Ware*. The

The second of these Particles may refer either to, 1. The *Quality* Person. and relation; or 2. The *Agency*; or 3. The *Patiency* of the Person.

If to the first of these; it must be affixed to an *Adjective Neuter*; if to the second or third, it must be affixed to an *Adjective Active* or *Passive*.

Of the first kind are such examples as these.

The words	} will signify	Vile	Rascal, Varlet	The words	} will signify	Flattering	} will signify	Parasite
		Miserable	Wretch, Caitiff			Facetious		Jester, Wag
		Perfidious	Villain, Traytor			Fornicating		Whore, Harlot
		Crafty	Knave					Strumpet
		Idiomatical	Fool, Idiot					Whoremonger
		Wandering	Vagrant, Vagabond			Rustic		Boor, Peasant
		Licentious	Royster, Blade					Hind, Swain
		Uncleanly	Sloven			Military		Souldier
		Slow	Lob, Lubber			Ecclesiastic		Clerk, Clergy
		Idle	Truant			Secular		Lay
		Propositional	Attourney, Surrogate					
		(i) put in substitution	Courtier					
		Aulical	Artizan, Artift					
		Art	Nemo					
		Nullus						

Of the second are such examples as these.

The words	} will signify	Acting	The words	} will signify	Conveying	} will signify	Convoy	
		Creating			Actor		Vowing	Votary
		Farming			Creator		Giving	Donor
		Lending			Farmer		Receiving	Receiver
		Owing			Creditor		Beginning	Inceptor, Novice
		Pronegotiating			Debitor		Travelling	Traveller, Passenger
		Beneficencing			Factor		Seeing	Spectator
		Interpreting			Benefactor		Hearing	Auditor, Hearer
					Truch-man			

Of the third are such examples as these.

} Sent	} Eleemosynated	} Beneficenced	} Tryed	} Messenger	} Eleemosynary	} Beneficiary	} Probationer
--------	-----------------	----------------	---------	-------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

II.

1. { PLACE
TIME

This first pair in the second Combination of Transcendental Particles, are of more than ordinary extent and usefulness, because they may be serviceable to compound other words besides Integrals.

The first of them may be Compounded with *Pronouns*, as was shewed before in the doctrine concerning Pronouns; and so serve to express *Adverbs of place*, as in this, that, every, &c. *here, there, everywhere.*

Besides which, the Composition with this Particle may be proper to express other names of Places, which are commonly derived, either from,

1. The things contained in them.
2. The *uses* to which they are designed.
3. The *Relations* by which they are bounded.

Of the first kind are such as these.

The words	}	Metal	}	Mine	}	Hops	}	Hopyard
		Tin		Stannary		Flowers		Garden
		Stone		Quarry		Fire		Hearth
		Deer		Park		Smoke		Chimney
		Conies		Warren		Ship resting		Harbour, Haven, Rode
		Trees		Wood, Grove		Stream		Channel, Kennel
		Shrubs		Coppice		Abjectaneous		Gutter, Drain
		Fruit-trees		Orchard				Sink
		Vines		Vineyard.		Water		

Of the second kind are such examples as these.

The words	}	Ambulation	}	Dwelling	}	Mansion, Messuage	
		Tectified		Cloyster		Washing	Bath
		High (low		Terrace		Flesh-selling	Shambles
		Baking-hol-		Oven		Publick Spectacle	Theater
		Fire-hollow		Furnace		Deers Lying	Laire
		Protection		Asylum, refuge		Birds Sleeping	Roost
		Hiding		Sanctuary, shelter		Ship-making	Dock
				Covert		Unshipping	Key, Wharf
		Meeting		Rendezvouz		Wares	Hyth
		Sacrificing		Altar			
		Preaching		Pulpit			

Of the third kind are such instances as these.

These words	}	Authority	}	Territory, Signiory
		Kings Authority		Jurisdiction, Principality, Dominion
				Tribe
		Academical		County, Shire
		Arch-Bishops		Academy, University
		Bishops		Province
		Presbyters		Diocess
				Parish

Time.

The second of these Particles, namely, *Time*, may be Compounded

1. With *Numbers*, to make them signifie as *Adverbs Cardinals*; as *Semel, bis, ter, &c. Decies, vicies, centies, millies, multoties, &c.* Once, twice, thrice, ten times, twenty times, a hundred times, a thousand times, many times, &c.

2. With *Pronouns*, to express *Adverbs of time*; as in *this, that, all, Now, Then, Alway, &c.*

3. With

3. With *Integrals*; as in such examples.

These words	}	Festival	will signify	}	Holy time
		Paschal			Easter
		Nativity of Christ			Christmas
		Coming of the Holy Ghost			Whitfuntide
		Grape gathering			Vintage
		Forinical			Term
		Non-Forinical			Vacation

II.

2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAUSE, or make} \\ \text{SIGN.} \end{array} \right.$

When words are in their significations to be more peculiarly determined to their Transitive efficiency, then is this first note to be affixed. It is frequently in Latin expressed by a Composition with *facio* subjoined, and sometimes in English by a Composition with *(be)* prefixed; as in the words, *Befool, Besot, &c.*

The instances of this kind do frequently occur, and are very numerous. So

These words	}	Know	will signify	}	Acquaint, Advertise	These words	}	Sit	will signify	}	Set
		Certain			Certifie, assure			Lye			Lay
		Wonder			Amaze, astonish			Sweat			Sudorific
		Anger			Provoke, incense			Urine			Diaphoretic
		Fear			Fright, daunt, dismay			Child			Diuretic
		Love			Enamour, endear			Ignoble			Adopt
		Shame			Abash			Free			Attaint
		Humble			Abase			Slave			Enfranchise
		Contender			Bouteseu, incendiary			Money			Enslave
		Boldness			Embolden			Erre			Mint, coyne
		Powerful			Enable			Evil			Seduce
		Impotent			Disable			Exceed			Deprave, marr
		Great			Magnifie, aggravate			Stay			Cloy
		Little			Diminish, abate			Go			Detain, hold at bay
		Healthy			Cure, heal			Bleed			Set packing
		Dye			Kill, slay, mortal			Shine			Let blood
		Live			Enliven, quicken			Manifest			Burnish, polish
		Fade			Wear out, consume			Sparkle			Illustrate, clear
Rise	Raise, rouse, start	Lose	Strike fire								
Fall	Flush, spring, unkennel		Endamage								
	Fell, throw down										

This mark is applicable both to Substantives and Adjectives, as in *Adoption, Adopting, Adopted, Sudorification, Sudorific, &c.*

Sign. The other Transcendental note of *Sign* is adjoined to the former, by reason of some kind of affinity (though somewhat remote) which there is betwixt them. As the former Particle doth import the notion of *efficiency* or making; so doth this of *Representing* or signifying. It is applicable both to Substantives and Adjectives. So

These words	Anchor	will signify	Buoy	These words	Arming or incursion pass.	will signify	Alarum
	Foot		Footstep, track		Jugam. Inval.		Beacon
	Wound		Scar		Future event		Ominous
	Percussion		Vibex, Black and Blew		Evil		Inauspicious
	Vest service		Livery		Great evil		Portentous
	Wind		Weathercock		Terminal or Limit		Meer, land-mark
	Family, or Nobility		Fane		To head or hand		Becken
	Regality		Coat of Arms		To grief		Lament, deplore
	Magistracy		Crown		To praise		bewail, bemoan
			Mace				Applaud

II.

3. AGGREGATE
SEGREGATE

Aggregate. The first of these doth denote a multitude in Society, unto which common speech doth needlessly assign several distinct names; whereas the Natural notion is the same in all of them; and therefore such various names may justly be reckoned amongst the redundancies of Language. So

These words	Affessors	will signify	Bench	These words	Young Dogs	will signify	Litter
	Souldiers		Party		Foxes		Airy
	Travelling Merchants		Caravan		Pigs		Team
	Waiters		Train, retinue		Hawks		Brood
	Ships		Navy, Fleet		Ducks		Scour, Fry
	Military Ships		Armado		Chickens		Scull
	Sheep		Flock		Fish		Wood, Grove
	Geese		Heard		Trees		Coppice
	Cows		Drove		Small trees		Thicket
	Deer		Teame		Shrubs		Brake
	Hoggs		Pack		Ferne		Reek, Stack
	Drawing horses		Covey		Hay		Cock
	Hunting dogs		Swarm		Straw		Pile
	Partridge				Fewel wood		Bavin
	Bees				Twigs		

And so likewise may it be for those others words

Jewels	Carcanet
Feathers	Plume
Berries	Cluster, Bunch
Counters	Set
Cards	Pack
Dice	Bale
Silk, Cloth, &c.	

So

So the words Selling, or Hiring, with this mark, will signifie to sell by *whole sale*, and to hire by *the Great*.

The second of these being opposite to the former, will signifie *Segregate*. things under the notion of *distribution*; and being segregated, which we commonly express by the words *Each* and *Every*; it is applicable to the *Numbers* to make them *distributives*: *Singuli, Bini, Trini, &c.* Each one, every two, every three, or one by one, by twos, by threes, &c. And so for all other things capable of the like notion. The Latins express it by the Termination (*tim*) as was said before. So

{	<i>Sigillatim</i>	One by one	{	<i>Paulatim</i>	By little and little
	<i>Viritim</i>	Man by man		<i>Pedetentim</i>	Foot by Foot
	<i>Ostiatim</i>	Door by door		<i>Gradatim</i>	By degrees
	<i>Verbatim</i>	Word by word		<i>Seriatim</i>	By ranks or classes.

The English, besides the above-mentioned peculiar way of Phrasology, doth sometimes express this notion by compounding with the Termination (*ly*) as *Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Annually, &c.*

It is applicable likewise to Nouns of Action, or Verbs. So

These words	{	Giving	} will signifie	Distributing, Dispensing
		Gathering		Picking up
		Selling		Retailing
		Hiring		Hiring by the day

III.

I. { LAMIN
PIN

The first pair in the third Combination do properly refer to the *Figure* of things; and the note of these, added to the name of the *matter* of which they consist, will be useful to supply the words for several things.

The former of these doth denote a broad and flat Figure.

These words	{	Wood	} will signifie	Board, Plank	These words	{	Fire	} will signifie	Leam
		Glass		Pane			Ice, Snow		Flake
		Paper		Leaf, Sheet			Pudding fryed		Pancake
		Mettal		Plate			Bread		Sippet, Toft, Wafer
		Lead		Sheet			Staffe		Lath
		Iron supertinn'd		Latin					

The second denotes a round and long Figure, and being affixed to the word signifying the matter of it, or the thing about which it is used, it may serve for the expression of several names. So

{	Iron	{	Nayle
	Wood		Peg
	Vest		Pin
	String		Tag
	Cuspidated		Tine

III.

2. { INSTRUMENT
VESSEL

This pair is intended to signify the General Names belonging to each of the two principal kinds of *Utenfils*.

Instrument. By *Instrument*, is meant such a kind of *Utenfil*, as is of a more *simple figure*, and properly designed for *Operation*. This mark is to be affixed to the *Character* of that particular *Action* or *Operation*, in which such instruments are used; and whereas there may be several kinds of instruments, that may be useful for the same kind of operation; they are to be farther distinguished by their *Matter*, *Figure*, *Bigness*, or some other circumstance. So

These words	Foraminating	will signific	Aule, Piercer	These words	Shaving	will signific	Razor
	Little		Drill, Bodkin		Filing		File
	Great		Gimlet, Wimbel		Sawing		Saw
	Digging		Auger		Graving		Graver, stile
	Culpidate		Spade, Shovel		Planing		Plane
	Reaping, Great		Pick-ax, Mattock		Contusion		Pestle
	Little		Sythe		Painting		Pencil
	Fuel supporting		Syckle		Writing		Pen
	Little		Dog, Creeper		Candle sup- porting		Candlestick
	Great		Andiron, Cobi- (ron		Weaving		Shuttle
	Striking, Cutting		Hatchet		Clipping		Shears
	Little		Axe		Brushing		Brush, Beasom
	Great		Leaver		Combing		Comb
	Lifting		Ballance		Horary		Dyal
	Weighing		Wedge		Star mea- sure		Astrolabe
	Cleaving		Wheel		Sub-forging		Anvil
	Wheeling		Screw		Ringing		Bell
	Screwing		Spring		Whipping		Scourge, Rod
Springing	Flaile	Rosting	Spit				
Threshing	Rake	Vision	Spectacles				
Gathering	Fork	Signifer	Colours, Aun- tient, Cornet,				
Scattering	Sive		Banner				
Cribrating							

Vessel.

Under this second Particle (*Vessel*) are comprehended such kind of simple *Utenfils*, whose proper use is to *contain*; they are distinguishable either

1. By the *things* which *they* are designed to hold and *contain*.
2. By the *operations* and actions for *which* they are used.
3. By the *matter* of which they consist, together with their several *figures* and *quantities*.

Of

Of the first kind are such instances as these. So

The words	}	Water	}	Cistern	}	Wooden	}	Bowle
		Oyle		Cruet, Cruce		Leather		Jack
		Glas		Jarr		Pottage		Porringer
		Earth		Cup, Pot, Chalice		Sauce		Saucer
		Drink		Goblet		Table fire		Chafing-dish
		Little		Pitcher		Candle		Lanthorn
		Great				Inke		Inke-horn
Earthen		Urine	Chamber-pot					

Of the second are such as these. So

The words	}	Washing	}	Bason	}	Melting	}	Crucible
		Little		Laver		Distilling		Still, Alembick
		Great		Skillet		Straining		Colander
		Boyling		Caldron, Kettle		Infusion		Tunnel, Funnel
		Little		Copper, Furnace		Exfusion		Ewer
		Great		Pipkin		Contusion		Mortar
		Earthen		Frying-pan		Incense		Censor, Perfumers pot
		Frying				Baptism		Font

Of the third sort there are such examples as these. So

The words	}	Earthen	}	Pot
		Narrow		Urne
		Broad		Pan
		Wooden		Trough
		Oblong		Vatt
		Great		Vial

JUGA-

III.

3. JUGAMENT
MACHIN

This next pair is put to signifie such kind of Utenfils as are of a *less simple figure* then the former.

Jugament.

The word *Jugament* doth comprehend such kind of forms as are *diftensoria longa*; consisting of several distinct parts united by Art, being *more* complex then instrument, and *less* then Machin. The mark of it is to be affixed, either to the name of the *Action* or the *Thing* about which they are used: as in these examples.

The words	Carriage	will signifie	Barrow	The words	Printing	will signifie	Press
	of Persons		Bier		Holding		Pincers
	Dead		Sedan		Suspension		Gallows,
	Living, by		Litter		Extension		Gibbet
	Men		Tumbrel		Feet imprison		Rack
	Horses		Plow		Head imprison		Stocks
	Traction		Harrow		Neck		Pillory
	Plowing		Fan		Sub-foot		Yoke
	Harrowing		Loom		Broyling		Pattin
	Winnowing		Rack, Cratch		Fewel		Gridiron
	Weaving		Coop, Pen, Cage		Session		Grate
	Beasts Food		Weele		Bed		Stoole,
	Bird restraining		Sluce		Clipping		Settle
	Fish catching		Roler		Circle making		Bedstead
Stream stopping	Canopy, umbrel- la, Screen	Wind music	Cizzars				
Roling			Compass				
Shadowing			Organ				

Machin.

By the second are intended such Utenfils as are of a *more complicate figure*, being mixed either with Wheels, Scrues, or Pullies, and *designed for motion*. The mark is to be affixed unto the Character of the Action for which they are used. So

The words	Hour	will signifie	Watch	The words	Roasting	will signifie	Jack
	Signing		Clock		Up-pulling		Crane
	Sounding		Pocket watch		Holding		Vice
	Portatile		Mill		Compressing		Press
	Griending		Quern		Way-measuring		Way-wiser
	Little						

IV.

1. SEPIMENT
ARMAMENT

Sepiment.

The first of these may serve to exprefs and describe those several kinds of things and names which are used for *Enclosure*. So

These words	Wood Lamin	will signifie	Pale	These words	Water	will signifie	Mote
	Staff or		Rail		Sheep		Sheepfold
	Beam		Hedge		Military		Line, outwork, &c.
	Shrub		Bank		of basket		Gabion
	Earth				Transverse shutting		Barricado

The

The second mark for *ARMAMENT* or Tackle, will serve to describe sufficiently several things of that nature, without affording distinct names for them, to be applied unto the Character of the Action or Part to which it belongs.

These words	will signify	Horse, cohibiting	These words	will signify	Horse back	will signify	Saddle	
		instigating			Bridle		Rustic	Pannel
		Head			Spur			Pack-saddle
		Mouth			Head-stall		Riders foot	Stirrup
		Neck			Bitt, Snaffle		Leg	Gambado
		Tayl			Collar		Circumligating	Surcingle, girdle
		Foot			Crupper		Finger for sowing	Thimble
		Horse-shoos						

IV.

2. { VEST
ARMOUR

The first of these will help to describe those various names that are given to several sorts of *Garments*, according to the *Parts*, *Things*, or other circumstances most considerable in their use. So

These words	will signify	Head	These words	will signify	Breast	will signify	Stomacher	
		Margined			Cap		Arm	Bib, Biggin
		Low			Hat		Hand	Sleeve
		Reticulate			Bonnet		Woollen	Glove
		Bishops head			Cawl		Belly	Mitten
		Votaries head			Miter		Thighs close	Apron
		Fore-head Linnen			Cowl		Loose	Breeches
		Face			Frontlet, cross-		Leg	Petticoat
		Chin			Mask (cloth		Leather	Stocken, Hose
		Neck			Muffler		Foot	Boot
		Trunc			Band		Loose	Shoos
		Sub-trunc			Doublet			Slipper
		Super-trunc			Waistcoat		Inner	Pantoffe
		Loose super humeral			Jerkin, Coat		Upper loose	Sock
		Inmost Linnen			Hood		Close	Cloak
		Outmost Linnen			Shirt, Shift		Long loose	Caslock
		Bishops Linnen			Surplice, Frock		Bed woollen	Gown
		Silk			Stole		Linnen	Blanket
		Service figing			Rochet		Covering	Sheet (terpane
		Chamber			Livery		Penfil	Coverlet, coun-
		Table Woollen			Hanging		shadowing	Carstain
Linnen	Carpet	Concealing	Mattre, Veil					
	Table cloth							

The second Particle is designed only for *defensive Armour*, which bears some Analogy to *Vests*. The note of it may be affixed to the several Parts. So

These words	will signify	Head	These words	will signify	Hand	will signify	Gauntlet
		Neck			Leg		Greaves, Jambaux
		Trunc			Defensive to be		Shield, Buckler
		Breast			handed		Target
		Back					
		Helmet, murrion					
		Head-piece					
		Gorget					
		Habergeon, Corflat					
		Breast-plate					
		Back-piece					

HOUSE

IV.

3. HOUSE
ROOM

House.

The first of these will by its composition serve to express those various names which are given to *Houses*, in reference to the several things or uses they are designed for. So

These words	Corn threshed	will signify	Granary	These words	Publick hospitating	will signify	Inn
	Not threshed		Garner		Sale of Wine		Tavern
	Hogs		Barn		Ale		Ale-house
	Dogs		Sty		Volaries		Abby, Cloister
	Horses		Kennel		Sick persons		Covent, Monastery
	Hawks		Stable		Eleemosynated		Spittle, Hospital
	Pigeons		Mew		Mad		Alms-house
	Bees		Dove-cote		Idlers		Bethlehem
	Conny		Hive		Imprisonment		Bridewel
	Lions or Bears		Borough		Forinfc		Goal, Prifon
	Ammunition		Den		Discipling		Hall
	Bones of dead		Arsenal		Fornicat.		School
	Water		Magazine				Stews, Brothel
			Charnel				Bordel
	Conduit						

Room.

As the former Particle may be useful for the expression of the names of several *Houses*; so will this second for particular *Rooms* or Chambers. So

These words	Conventus	will signify	Hall	These words	Cloths	will signify	Wardrobe
	Eating		Dining room		Clothing		Vestry
	Discourse		Parlour		Armory		dressing-room
	Sleeping		Bed-chamber		Selling		Armour
	Walking		Dormitory		Preserving		Shop
	Privacy		Gallery		Drying		Repository
	Books		Clofet		Exter. dimin.		Kill, drying
	Meat		Library		Way		loft
	Preparing		Kitchin		Upper		Lobby
	Keeping		Larder		Naval		Anti-chamber
	Baking		Pantry		Bees		Passage, room
	Potation		Pastry		Counsel		Loft, Garret
	Potus		Buttery		Secret		Cabbin
	Dunging		Cellar		Ecclesiastic		Cell
	Jakes, Privy		Conclave				
	house of office		Consistory				

HABIT

V.

Habit.

I. { HABIT
ART

Each of these are applicable to Nouns. The use of the first Particle, is to denote the *Habitualness* of any such thing whose Radix is not primarily under that Genus of *Habit*. So these words *Rejoycing, Worshipping, Obedient, Disobediēce, &c.* with this mark, will be determined to the *Habit of Cheerfulness, Devotion, Obediēce, Contumacy, &c.*

There are many Radical words under other Predicaments, as that of *Action, Love, Zeal, Compassion, Envy, &c. Singing, Writing, &c.* That of *Relation, as Governing, Bargaining, Thieving, Whordom, Deceiving, &c.* which when they are to be used under the notion of *Habits*, must be marked with this affix.

The chief use of the second Particle, is to supply the place of those several names which are commonly given to *Arts and Sciences*. So

These words	}	Quantity	}	Mathematic	}	Weight	}	Static
		Magnitude		Geometry		Building		Architecture
		Number		Arithmetic		Wars		Chivalry
		World		Cosmography		Military order		Tactic
		Star motion		Astronomy		Swording		Fencing
		Land		Geography		Language		Grammar
		Times		Cronology		Oration		Oratory
		Harmony		Music		Arguing		Logic
		Vision		Optic, perspective		Manners		Ethic
						Transcendent		Metaphysic

And so for those other cheating Arts of *Manteia* or *Wizarding*, with which the world always hath been and will be abused. In the naming of these it would be convenient to add the word *Manteia*, the better to distinguish these from such as are *true Arts and Sciences*. So

The Art of	}	Star mant.	}	Astrology
		Hand mant.		Chiromancy
		Face mant.		Physiognomy
		Fire mant.		Pyromancy
		Water mant.		Hydromancy

X x

OFFICER

V.

2. { OFFICER
ARTIST

Though this second pair be not of any great affinity, yet are they here united, upon account, that they both denote personal respects.

Officer.

The first of them affixed to any single Character, will signify the notion of *Prefecture* in any kind of place, imployment, relation; whether *Honourable*; or mean and *Servile*, as the Integral shall denote: But if the Integral be compounded with the Preposition *Pro*, or *Vice*, or instead of, which signifies the notion of *Substitution*, it will then express the *Deputy* or substituted officer; if with the Preposition *Sub* or *Under*, it will then denote the *Inferiour* or subordinate officer of that kind. So

<p>Navy</p> <p>Arms</p> <p>Brigade</p> <p>Regiment</p> <p>Company</p> <p>Military Provision</p> <p>Ten Souldiers</p> <p>Tribe</p> <p>City</p> <p>University</p> <p>College</p> <p>Abby</p> <p>Manners</p> <p>Alms</p> <p>Accounts</p> <p>Money</p> <p>Revenue</p> <p>Gathering</p> <p>Market</p> <p>Poor</p> <p>Temple</p> <p>Book</p> <p>Parturition</p> <p>Singing</p> <p>Cleaning</p> <p>Temple</p>	<p>Admiral,</p> <p>Vice-admiral</p> <p>General,</p> <p>Lieuten-Gen.</p> <p>Major General</p> <p>Colonel, Tribune</p> <p>Captain, Centu- rion</p> <p>Commissary</p> <p>Corporal,</p> <p>Serjeant</p> <p>Sheriff, Under- sheriff</p> <p>Major</p> <p>Chancellor,</p> <p>Vice-chan.</p> <p>Master, Warden,</p> <p>President, Pro- vost, Rector,</p> <p>Principal.</p> <p>Abbot, Prior</p> <p>Censor</p> <p>Almner, Subalm- ner</p> <p>Auditor</p> <p>Bursar, Trea- surer</p> <p>Steward</p> <p>Collector</p> <p>Clerk of Market</p> <p>Overseer</p> <p>Church-warden</p> <p>Librarian</p> <p>Midwife</p> <p>Chorister</p> <p>Sexton</p>	<p>Street</p> <p>Citing</p> <p>Peace</p> <p>Degrees</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Ante-ambulant</p> <p>Pro-Presbyt.</p> <p>Sub-Presbyt.</p> <p>Pasture</p> <p>Sheep</p> <p>Cows</p> <p>Hogs</p> <p>Deer</p> <p>Conies</p> <p>Hawks</p> <p>Provision</p> <p>Meat ordering</p> <p>Drink</p> <p>Door</p> <p>Chamber</p> <p>Horfe</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Arresting</p> <p>Imprisoning</p> <p>Whipping</p> <p>Executing</p> <p>Fornicating</p>	<p>Scavenger</p> <p>Sumner, Ap- paritor</p> <p>Justice,</p> <p>Constable</p> <p>Herauld</p> <p>Secretary,</p> <p>Clerk</p> <p>Prolocutor</p> <p>Usher, Beadle</p> <p>Curate</p> <p>Clerk</p> <p>Hayward</p> <p>Shepherd</p> <p>Cow-herd</p> <p>Hog-herd</p> <p>Keeper</p> <p>Warrenner</p> <p>Falconer</p> <p>Steward,</p> <p>Manciple,</p> <p>Caterer</p> <p>Sewer</p> <p>Butler</p> <p>Porter</p> <p>Chamberlain</p> <p>Groom,</p> <p>Hostler</p> <p>Bailiff</p> <p>Baily, Beadle,</p> <p>Serjeant,</p> <p>Catchpole</p> <p>Jailour,</p> <p>Warder</p> <p>Beadle</p> <p>Executioner</p> <p>Pander, Bawd</p> <p>The</p>
--	--	--	--

The other Affix for *ARTIST*, is not of so much use or necessity as the rest, because it may be sufficiently expressed by those two Particles of Art and Person. It is here put in, because I could not think of any more convenient notion of the like affinity to supply this place. So

These words	}	Quantity	will signify	}	Mathematician
		Magnitude			Geometrician
		Number			Arithmetician
		World			Cosmographer
		Star			Astronomer, &c.

V.

3. { *MECHANIC*
 { *MERCHANT*

The last pair in this Combination may properly serve to express those words which are commonly given to Persons from their several Trades and Occupations.

The first, for the Trades of *Manufacture*, according to the several employments or object matters about which such Trades are conversant; some of which will be capable of composition with the Preposition *Sub* or *Under*. So

These words	}	Stone	will signify	}	Mason	These words	}	Leather	will signify	}	Tanner
		Wood			Carpenter			Cloth			Clothier
		Metal			Smith			Cloth thickning			Fuller
		Gold			Gold-smith			Vest			Taylor
		Iron			Black-smith			Foot-vest			Botcher
		Lead			Plummer			Head-vest			Shoomaker
		Pewter			Pewterer			Hand-vest			Cobler
		Brass			Brasier			Spinning			Hatter
		Gems			Tinker			Sowing			Glover
		Statues			Lapidary			Washing			Spinster
		Painting			Statuary			Bed			Sempster
		Musick			Sculptor			Tub			Laundress
		Medicine			Painter			Knife			Upholster
		Printing			Minstrel			Bow			Cooper
		Writing			Fidler			Candle			Cutler
		Cord			Apothecary			Book			Fletcher
					Printer						Chaundler
					Scrivener						Book-binder
					Roper						

And so for other particular Trades which belong to other matters, as *Gunn, Lock, Clock, Watch, &c.*

Merchant.

The second for the trades of *Exchange*, many of which were wont in their *English* names to be compounded with the Termination *Monger*; as *Wood-monger*, *Iron-monger*, *Fish-monger*, &c. From the old Latin word *Mango*, which signifies a *Seller*. So

These words	}	Flesh	will signify	}	Butcher	These words	}	Linnen	will signify	}	L. Draper
		Cattle			Graſier			Woollen			W. Draper
		Spice			Groſſer			Head-veſt			Haberdaſher
		Wine			Vintner			Old-veſt			Broker
		Viſtuals			Viſtualer			Silk			Mercer
		Medicament			Drugſter			Book			Stationer.

VI.

I. } POWER or Ability
 } APTITUDE or Proneneſs.

Betwixt theſe two there is an evident affinity, both of them being common ſervile notions, and of very general extent; they are applicable to an *Integral* both *Subſtantive* and *Adjective*, and capable both of an *Active* and *Paſſive* ſenſe: Being expreſſed in Latin by the Termination (*tivus* and *bilis*) and in *English* by the Termination (*tive* and *ble*) And when the words to which they are affixed are compounded with any Adverb of a Negative or Privative ſenſe, they are by that Adverb made to ſignifie, *Impotence* or *Ineptitude*, either *Active* or *Paſſive*.

Though the derivations of *Abſtracts* before-mentioned may ſerve well enough for ſeveral of the following inſtances, yet to prevent the ambiguity that may otherwiſe happen in ſome of theſe derivations, it will be proper to make uſe of theſe Particles. We have not actually indeed ſuch variety of words as may be ſuted to theſe notions; but this is from the defect of Language, for the things themſelves are naturally capable of this kind of inflexion.

Power.

The firſt of theſe may ſignifie either

Affirmatively

Subſtantive, denoting *Ability*

{ Active, to do, *Senſitivenenſs*, *Viſtvenenſs*

{ Paſſive, to be done, *Senſiblenenſs*, *Viſiblenenſs*

Adjective, or *Able*

{ Active, to do, *Senſitive*, *Viſive*

{ Paſſive, to be done, *Senſible*, *Viſible*

Negatively

Subſtantive, denoting *Inability*

{ Active, to do, *Inſenſtivenenſs*, *Inviſtvenenſs*

{ Paſſive, to be done, *Inſenſiblenenſs*, *Inviſiblenenſs*

Adjective, or *Unable*

{ Active, to do, *Inſenſitive*, *Inviſive*

{ Paſſive, to be done, *Inſenſible*, *Inviſible*

By

By this Particle are all these common words to be exprest, *Capable, Effable, Audible, Accessible, Comprehensible, Evitable, Fallible, &c.* which being compounded with the Negative Particle (*in*) will signifie the opposite, as, *Incapable, &c.*

In this sense, to render a man *Unresponsive*, is to *Confound, Poze, Puzzle, Non-plus.* A person *insolutive*, or (as we commonly say) insolvent, is a *Bankrupt*; *Unwalkative*, is a *Cripple*; *Non-surrective*, is *Bedrid*; *Unfatable*, is *Flue, &c.*

The second of these may likewise signifie, either

Aptitude.

- Affirmatively, whether affixed to
 - Substantive, denoting *Aptness*
 - { Active, to do, *Amorousness, Credulousness*
 - { Passive, to be done, *Amiability, Credibility*
 - Adjective, *Apt*
 - { Active, to do, *Amorous, Credulous*
 - { Passive, to be done, *Amiable, Credible*
- Negatively, whether affixed to a
 - Substantive, *Unaptness*
 - { Active, to do, *Unamorousness, Incredulousness*
 - { Passive, to be done, *Unamiableness, Incredibleness*
 - Adjective, *Unapt*
 - { Active, to do, *Unamorous, Incredible*
 - { Passive, to be done, *Unamiable, Incredible*

There are great variety of Integrals, to which these notes are applicable. So

These words	Motion	*will signifie	Agile, Nimble-ness	These words	Evaporative	will signifie	Volatile
	Fear		Timorous,		Imitative		Mimical
	Shame		Terrible		Cleanse		Absterfive
			Bashful-ness		Corrode		Corrosive
			Anger		Hasty, Touchy,		Sickness
	Contention		Peevish, Froward,		Sleep		Sickly
			Cholegic, Testy,		Grudge		Drowfie
			Pettish, Snappish, &c.		Kick		Querulous
	Contempt		Captious-ness,		Break		Skittish
	Lust		Quarrellsom		Correction		Frail
Scornful,		Brittle					
Inventiveness	Despicable	Associate	Corrigible				
	Salacity,	To be found	Sociable				
Play	Libidinous	Inhabit	Obyious				
	Sagacity	Trouble	Habitable				
	Wanton,		Troublesom				
	Gamesome						

There are some words in our English Tongue which are used promiscuously, both Actively and Passively; as *Changeable, Mutable, Alterable, Pitiful, Fearful, Mortal, &c.* whereby they are liable to mistake, which may be prevented by these Particles, being duely apply'd either to a *Substantive* or *Adjective, Active* or *Passive*, as the sense shall require.

INCEP.

VI.

2. { INCEPTIVE
FREQVENTATIVE

Inceptive.

The first signifies the *beginning* of Actions or Things; which being a kind of *Mode* or imperfect notion, is therefore fit to be joyned as a *servile* and *auxiliary*. 'Tis commonly expressed in English, by the word *Wax* or *Grow*; And in *Latin* (as was observed before) by the Termination *sco*, *Senesco*, *Lucesco*, *Calesco*; *Wax old*, *Wax light*, *Wax hot*, &c. There are in our Language some peculiar words and phrases, which do only import this notion, and by this mark will be rendred needless and redundant. So

These words	{	Fire	{	will	signifie	{	These words	{	will	signifie	{	These words	{	Kindle, Tind,	{	Possess	{	Take Livery
		Break												Light		Repent		and Seisin
		Usurp												Crack		Trade		Relent
		Navigate												Encroach		Work		Set up
		Itinerate												Take shipping,		Hold		Set to work
		Proceed												Launch		Effluviat		Take hold
														Set forth				Tap, Broach
														Set forward				

So the word *Morning*, with this note will signifie, *Dawning*, *Day-spring*, *Aurora*, *Diluculum*; And the word *day* or *night*, with this mark will signifie, *Crepusculum*, *Twilight*.

Frequentative.

The second of these doth signifie the repetition or *wontedness* of Actions, which is such a kind of servile notion as the former, and therefore fit to be this way provided for. It is of a very large extent in the use of it, being (as the other notion of inceptive likewise is) applicable to most Verbs; And there are some words in our English which will by this note be rendred needless. So

These words	{	Drink	{	will	signifie	{	These words	{	will	signifie	{	These words	{	Bibble, Tipple	{	Demand	{	Solicit,
		Talk												Babble		Sigh		Dunne
		Move in Water												Dabble		Disappear		Sob
		Come												Haunt,		Pull		Twinkle
		Repeat												Resort		Bite		Glimmer
														Inculcate				Vellicate
														Ingeminate				Gnaw

It may be worthy consideration to enquire, whether the opposite to each of these, *viz.* *Desinative* and *Raritive* or seldom, ought not to be particularly provided for in this kind.

ENDEA-

VI.

3. { ENDEAVOUR
IMPETUS

Both these may contribute to the Abbreviating of Language, when they are compounded as serviles; there being several distinct words and phrases, which by such composition will be rendered needless, their true notions being sufficiently expressible by the use of these Particles.

The first denotes the Application of a Mans self to the doing of any Endeavour. thing. So

These words	}	Hear	will signify	}	Listen, Hearken,	These words	}	Strike	with signify	}	Strike at
		Attend, Give			Strike thrust-			Foine at			
		See			ingly			Reach after			
		Feel			Obtain			Purvey			
		Lift			Provide			Set to Sale			
Catch	Sell										
		Catch at									

The second doth denote the particular fit, or sudden violence of imperus. any Action or Thing. So

These words	}	Motion	will signify	}	Start, Jerk	These words	}	Running	with signify	}	Career
		Thrust			Rush			Anger			Fury
		Pull			Twitch			Melancholy			Dump
		Percussion			Rap			Flame			Flash
		Catch			Snatch			Wind			Flaw, Gust
		Bite			Snap			Rain			Storm
		Exclamation			Shout, Squeak,			Battel			Shock
					Squeal, Scream,			Disease			Fit, Paroxysm
	Shreek										

VII.

1. { AUGMENTATIVE
DIMINUTIVE

These are of very general comprehensive usefulness in Language:

The former of them doth properly denote Transcendental *Greatness*, both *Extensive* and *Intensive*. When it is applied to *Bodies*, 'tis of the same import with those usual words, *Great*, *Huge*, *Vast*, *Main*: and is by the Latins often expressed in Adjectives by the Termination (*osus*) whereby they signify the notion of *Abounding*.

When it is applied to *Qualities* or *Actions*, it denotes *Intention of Degrees*, being equivalent with those Articles, *very*, *much*, *hard*, *fore*, *stark*, *sound*, *greatly*; *Valde*, *multum*, *oppido*, *magnopere*, *perquam*, *admodum*, *vehementer*, *cumprimis*, &c.

It is applicable likewise by way of Allusion to the *Amplitude*, *Grandeur*, and eminency of any thing in its kind, which being a general Metaphor, may therefore fitly and safely be this way provided for: As the words *Man*, *Physician*, *Merchant*, with the note of *Diminutive* affixed to them, do signify; meanness and contemptibleness: So the same words with this mark of *Augmentative*, will denote *eminency* and *considerableness*, being proper to commend and set forth any thing for extraordinariness in its kind.

1. This

1. This mark may be applied to the names of Bodies. So

These words	will signify	Sea	These words	will signify	Cord	will signify	Cable,
		Wave			Ocean		Rope
		Staffe			Billow, Surge		Charger
		Twig			Stake, Batt		Ladle
		Branch			Pole		Sledge
		Bow, Arme of Tree		Wooden hammer		Beetle	

2. It may be applied to such names as signifie Qualities or Actions.

These words	will signify	Hate	These words	will signify	Past	will signify	Antique, of old
		Fear			Oblique		Steep
		Anger			Vicious		Flagitious,
		Grieve			Hunger		Heinous,
		Shame			Eat		Profligate
		Wonder			Drink		Greadiness,
		Malice			Spit		Eagerness
		Care			Hot		Devour,
		Willing			Pain		Voracious
		Desire			Price		Carouse, Quaff,
		Known			Adorned		Swill
		Ask			Beat		Spawl
		Labour			Pull		Torrid, Swelter,
		Endeavour			Prove		Soultry
		Affirm			Reprove		Torment, Torture
Deny	Solemnity	Pretious, Costly,					
Sound	Fame	Sumptuous,					
Voice		Dear					
		Brave, Gallant,					
		Gorgeous, Splendid, Sparke					
		Swing					
		Tug					
		Demonstrate					
		Rate					
		Grandeur					
		Renown					

Diminutive. The second of these being directly opposite to the first, is of like extent and usefulness, and will not need any further explication but only by Instances.

1. 'Tis applicable to bodies and things. So

These words	} will signify	Horfe	These words	} will signify	Chamber	} will signify	Cell, Cabin	
		Pike			Nag		Tower	Turret
		House			Pickerell, Jack		Sword	Dagger, Ponyard, Stiletto
		Bed			Cottage		Gun	Pistol, Dagg
		Door			Pallet		Stream	Brook, Rivulet
		Rain			Wicket		Prominence	Stud
		Skin			Mizling, drizzling		Fofs	Wrinkle
		Bladder			Tunicle, Cuticle		Script	Ticket, Scrole
		Duft			Veficle		Piece	Schedule
		Branch			Atome, Mote			Scrap, Crum
		Images			Sprig			
					Babies, Puppets,			

2. 'Tis applicable to Qualities and Actions. So

These words	} will signify	Hot	These words	} will signify	Drink	} will signify	Bibb, Sip	
		Moist			Tepid, Lukewarm		Cognition	Hint, inkling, intimidation
		Light			Damp, Dank		Doubt	Scruple
		Spot			Glimmering		Sin	Peccadillo, Failing
		Wild			Speck		Vomit	Puke
		Gust			Skittish		Burn	Parch, Scorch, Sweal
		Sound			Smack, Tang		Boil	Parboil, reare
		Skill			Quatch		Play	Dally
		Handsome			Smattering		Sleep	Slumber, Nap
		Good			Pretty		Ringing	Jingle, Tinkle
		More			A little		Prayer	Ejaculation (tion)
		Great			Greater		Comment	Glots, Notes, Annota-
		Many			More		Contention	Jarring, Bickering
		Price			Cheap		Past	Alate
		Move			Wag		Future	Shortly, soon
		Stumble			Trip		Oblique	Steep, slope
		Halt			Limp		Sum	Driblet
		Fight			Fray, Scuffle		Proportion	Pittance, Scantling
		Bite			Nibble		Aggregate	Parcel

3. This note may sometimes be applied in a *Metaphorical* sense to signify contemptibleness or *littleness of value*, as well as *littleness of bulk*. So the word Man with this note may signify either *Dandiprat*, *Dwarf*, *Elf*, *Zany*, *Pigmy*; or else *Scrub*, *Sorry fellow*, *Companion*, *Jack*. So the word Physitian with this note, will signify *Mountebank*, *Quack-salver*, *Empyrick*: And the word Merchant being so noted, will signify *Pedler*, *Huckster*, &c.

VII.

2. { EXCESSIVE
DEFFECTIVE

Excess.

These are joynd upon account of opposition, the meaning of each being very obvious.

The former denoting all kind of excess; Particularly, 1. The redundant extreme in all *Qualities*, or *Virtues* together. 2. With such other notions as bear some kind of *Analogy* or resemblance to these in other things. As likewise, 3. The *Nimety* of any *Quality* or *Action*.

1. Of the first kind are such instances as these. So

These words	Diligence Consideration Heedfulness Patience Constancy Knowledge Prudence Moderation Justice Fortitude Magnanimity Meekness	will signify	Double diligence Cupidation Carking Obstinacy Pertinacy Curiosity Craft Slightness, Neutrality Rigor Rashness Insolence Lentitude, stupor	These words	Modesty Abstinence Cleanliness Frugality Liberality Magnificence Courtesie Taciturnity Urbanity Gravity Faith Hope	will signify	Abjectness Maceration Fincalness niceness Penuriousness Prodigality Luxuriousness riotousness Fawning Shinefs Scurrility Formality Credulity Presumption
-------------	--	--------------	--	-------------	---	--------------	---

2. Of the second kind, these are some Instances. So

These words	Plane Oblique Present Simultaneous Flet	will signify	Mountain Direct Past Preceding Gibbous	These words	Parabola Mean Ripeness Equal Sufficiency	will signify	Hyperbole Acute Over-ripe Superior Excess
-------------	---	--------------	--	-------------	--	--------------	---

3. Of the third kind, there are these Instances. So

These words	Esteem Opinionate Great Load Adorned Sweet Laugh Hasten Chide	will signify	Over-value Over-weene Over-grown Over-charge Surcharge Gay, Gaudy Luscious Giggle Precipitate. Scold	These words	Long Old Extension Dugging Soon Repetition Baked Boiled Roasted	will signify	Tedious, prolix Stale Sprain Scowring Over-soon Battology, Tautology Over-baked Over-boiled Over-roasted
-------------	---	--------------	---	-------------	---	--------------	--

The

The mark of *Defect* is in each particular correspondent to the former, denoting either

1. The deficient extreme in all kind Acts, Habits, Vertues, as may be seen by the opposites to those before-mentioned.

{ Diligence	{ Idleness
{ Consideration	{ Rashness
{ Heedfulness	{ Carelessness

2. Some kind of resemblance to this in other things:

{ Plane	{ Valley
{ Oblique	{ Transverse
{ Present	{ Future, &c.

3. The deficiency of any Action, or the under-doing of a thing.

{ Esteem	{ Under-value
{ Opinionate	{ Under-weene
{ Great	{ Not sufficiently big, &c.

{ Baked	{ Under-baked
{ Boyled	{ Under-boyled.

VII.

3. { PERFECTIVE
CORRUPTIVE

This pair may be of very general use for all kind of *Actions* and *Things*.

Besides those general notions referring to the measure and *degrees of things* in the two former pairs, it may be requisite to provide the like way for expressing the *manner of them*, as to *Well* or *Ill*; *Right* or *Wrong*; as it should be, as it should not be. The first of these is in many *Greek* words expressed by the composition with *eu* and *εὐ*, and in *English* by *Well* and *Right*. So

These words	will signify	Figured	Well-favoured	These words	will signify	Event	Perfective:	Prosper, Succeed, Speed,
		Come	Well come			State		Fortunate,
		Advised	Well advised			Humour		Lucky,
		Healthy	Well in health			Voice		Auspicious
		Put	Set right			Lettering		Good plight
		Understand	Understand aright			Prove		Debonair
		Use	Use aright					Euphony
Time	Oportunity, Season, Good time		Orthography					
			Demonstrate					

Corruptive. The second of these is sometimes expressed in *English* by composition with those Particles *Dis.* or *Mis.* or *Un.* So

These words	Colour	will signify	Dis-colour	These words	Conster	will signify	Mis-conster
	Figure		Dis-figure		Use		Mis-use, Abuse
	Place		Dis-place		Lead		Mis-lead,
	Order		Dis-order		Name		Seduce
	Proportion		Dis-proportion		Event		Mis-call,
	Service		Dis-service				Nic-name
	Temper		Distemper				Mis-fortune
	Esteem		Mis-prison				Mis-chance
	Opinion		Mistake				Mis-hap
	Become		Mis-become				Mis-adventure

These words	Timely	will signify	Unseasonable, Untimely
	Figured		Unfashioned, Defaced
	Event		Unlucky, Unprosperous, Unhappy,
			Unfortunate, Unsuccessful, Sinister, Adverse

This mark may likewise serve to express the true notion of several other words, which are not usually thus compounded.

These words	Fancy	will signify	Caprichious,	These words	Horse	will signify	Jade
			Freakish,		Write		Scribble
			Conceited		Cut, Carve		Whittle, Hack
	Ancestor		Degenerate		Content		Male-content
	Jester		Buffoon				
Temper	Humorist						

VIII.

I. VOICE
LANGUAGE

The first of these will by its composition serve to express those several words which are used for the *Voices* of divers *Animals*: or for the voices that are used in expressing sundry *Actions* or *Affections*. So.

These words	Lion	will signify	Roaring	These words	Sparrow	will signify	Chirp
	Horse		Neighing		Hog		Grunting
	Ass		Braying		Dog		Barking
	Bull		Bellowing		anger		Snarling
	Cow		Lowing		Whelp		Yelping
	Sheep		Bleating		Frog		Croking
	Wolf		Howling		Cock		Crowing
			Yelling		Goose		Gaggle
	Hen		Cackle		Owle		Hoot
	Chicken		Peep		Bee		Buz, Hum
Swallow	Chatter						

This

This note may likewise be applied to such kind of voices as belong to several affections. So

These words	}	Grudging	will signify	Mutter, grumble, murmur
		Grief		Wail, mourn, moan
		Anger		Chafe, storm
		Contention		Brangle, brawl, wrangle
		Praise		Plaudit

The second particular is paired with the former for its affinity to it. The proper use of it is by its composition with the names or characters of several Countries or Nations; to express the notion of the Languages spoken by them. So the Character or word of *English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, &c.* with this affix, will determine these words to the signification of those Tongues or Languages: And the same note affixed to the name of any *Tribe*, may signify the *Dialect* of it. There seems to be least necessity of this Particle; and it might well be spared, if any more proper could be thought of, to supply the place of it.

VIII.

1. } MALE
2. } FEMALE

The second pair in this last Combination is for the distinction of such things as have *Sex*. And all those names of *Animals or Relations*, which are distinguishable only by their *Sex*, ought not to have any other distinction in their appellations but that of their *Sex*: So that whereas we say, *Ram, Yew, Boar, Sow, &c. Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, &c.* It would be more agreeable to the Philosophy of Speech, if these things were to be expressed a *male sheep, a female sheep, a male or female swine; a male or female Parent or Child, &c.*

These marks are applicable

1. To kinds of *Animals*; of which there are such instances as these.

These words	}	Man	will signify	Woman	These words	}	Dog	will signify	Bitch
		Lion		Lioness			Cock		Hen
		Horse		Mare			Drake		Duck
		Bull		Cow			Gander		Goose
		Stag		Hind			Drone		Bee
		Buck		Doe			Milter		Spawner

2. To Relations of Persons; as in these instances. So

These words	}	Brother	will signify	Sister	These words	}	Widower	will signify	Widow
		Uncle		Aunt			King		Queen
		Nephew		Niece			Lord		Lady
		Sutor		Mistress			Master		Mistress, Dame
		Servant		Sweet-heart			Man-servant		Maid-servant
		Bridegroom		Bride			Abbot		Abbess
		Husband		Wife			Friar		Nun
		Bachelour		Maid			Sloven		Slut
							Whoremonger		Whore, Strumpet

TO U N G

VIII.
 } YOUNG
 3. } PART

Young.

By the first of these is meant the young ones or *brodd* of any sorts of Animals, for which we have no proper word in *English*. So

These words	}	Horfe	}	Colt, Foal, Filly	}	Dog	}	Puppy, Whelp
		Cow		Calf		Cat		Kitlin, Chitt
		Deer		Fawn		Cony		Rabbit
		Sheep		Lamb		Hare		Lyceret
		Goat		Kid		Hen		Chicken
		Hog		Pig		Frog		Tadpole
		Bear		Cub		Herring		Sprat

Part.

By the second of these may be expressed such kind of names as do comprehend in them the notion of *Part*, under the several relations of 1. *Situation*. 2. *Proportion*. 3. *Figure* or *Colour*. 4. *Use*.

1. Of the first kind there are such examples as these. So

These words	}	Ship	}	Prow, Beak
		Fore		Poop, Stern
		Hinder		
		Army		
		Fore		Van, Vauntguard, Front
		Middle		Main Battel
		Hinder		Rere, Rereward
		Side		Wing
		Oration		
		Fore		Preamble, Preface, Proem, Prologue
Hinder	Epilogue, Conclusion			

2. Of the second are such instances as these.

}	A second	}	Half
}	A fourth	}	Quarter
}	A tenth	}	Tithe, &c.

And so a fourth part of a Circle is a Quadrant, a sixth part is a Sextant, &c.

3. Of the third kind there are such instances as these.

Hand	
Convex	Back
Concave	Palm
Leg	
Fore	Shin
Hinder	Calf
Edge	
White	White
Yellow	Yolk
Off-cut	Segment

4. Of the fourth kind there are such examples as these.

These words	}	Covering	will signify	}	Lid
		Stopping			Stopple
		To be handed			Handle, Haft, Helve, Hilt
		Bell			Clapper
		Gun			
		Shoo-fastning			Latchet

It may happen sometimes that two of these Transcendental Particles should concur to the composition of some words : In which case it will be worth consideration, whether it may not be more distinct to express one of them by an *Integral*, and the other by an *Affix*.

It may likewise deserve some farther inquiry, whether some of these Particles here nominated, may not be spared to make room for others more useful ; as particularly those servile general notions of

- { Continuing
- { Discontinuing
- { Permitting
- { Hindering
- { Facility
- { Difficulty ; as likewise, Flower, Fruits, Disease, &c.

I have been somewhat the longer in treating concerning these Transcendental Particles ; because being for the most part *new*, and not all of them used in any one Language, they do thereupon stand in greater need of being more particularly and fully explained and discussed.

I have now done with the first part of *Etymology* ; namely, concerning the *formal differences* or kinds of words, whether

{ Integrals
{ Particles.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Accidental Difference of words. I. Inflexion. II. Derivation. III. Composition.

THE next thing to be treated of, is concerning the *Accidental Differences* of words; and amongst these

§. I.

1. Concerning the *Inflexion* of them, which doth consist in the several ways of varying the same word to sundry modes of signification. This is not *arbitrary*, as it is used in several Languages; much less should the rules to this purpose, which belong to the Latin, be applied to Vulgar Tongues, to which they are not suited (as many Grammarians use to do) but it ought to be founded upon the Philosophy of speech and such *Natural* grounds, as do necessarily belong to Language.

Integral words are all capable of Inflexion.

1. Noun *Substantives* are inflected in a threefold respect.

1. By *Number*, *Singular* and *Plural*, which being more *Intrinsic* to them, ought to be provided for in the Character or word it self, and not by an *Affix*.

2. By *Gender*, in things that are capable of *Sex*, which are naturally but two, *Masculine* and *Feminine*: These being less *Intrinsic* to the primary notion of the word, may be more properly expressed by *affixes*; and then the kind or species of every Animal (abstractedly from the respective *Sexes* of it) may be signified by the Radical word it self, without any sign of *Sex*, which will prevent much equivocalness.

3. By *Cases*, which is not so essential and natural to *Substantives*, as to be provided for in the word it self, by varying the *Terminations* of it; For though this course hath been used in the *Greek* and *Latin*: yet neither do the *Oriental* Tongues, *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, *Arabic*, &c. nor those *Occidental* of *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*; nor I think doth any *Modern* Tongue in the world this way express them.

The true notion of the *Nominative* Case, is that which precedes the Verb, and the *Accusative*, that which follows the Verb; of which in speech that is suited to natural Structure and Syntax, there ought to be no other sign or note then the very order. As for the *Genitive* Case, the proper notion of that, is its following another *Substantive* *in regimine*: But because the following *Substantive* is not always governed by that which precedes; as *Urbs Roma*, *Rhenus Fluvius*, *Taxus arbor*, &c. therefore 'tis proper to have a Particle or Preposition for it, as our *English* (*Of*) and (*De*) in the *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, which was treated of before. The *Dative* Case is expressed by the Preposition (*To*) the *Vocative* by the Interjection of bespeaking (*O*) and the *Ablative* Case by such a Preposition as denotes *Formal* or *Instrumental* cause, or manner of Doing. So that the true notion of the *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Ablative* Case, is nothing else but that obliquity in the sense of a *Substantive*, which is caused and signified by some Preposition annexed to it, as the *Vocative* is by an Interjection.

And

And besides these three ways of Inflexion, I have shewed before how Substantives are capable likewise of *Active* and *Passive* voice, and of *Tenses*.

Noun *Adjectives* need not have any note to express *Number*, *Gender*, *Case*, because in all these they agree with their Substantives; unless such Adjectives as are used Substantively, by reason of their composition with the Transcendental marks of *Person*, *Thing*, *Time*, *Place*, &c. In which case they have the same kinds of Inflexion with Substantives. But there is belonging to them,

1. A transverse Inflexion by *degrees of Comparison*, which may be best denoted by the extrinsecal affixes of *more*, *most*; *less*, *least*.

2. An Inflexion by Voice *Active* and *Passive*, which makes them of the same nature with those words which we call Participles.

3. An Inflexion by *Tenses*. And though usually in the *Latin* there are but two *Tenses*, viz. *Present* and *Future*, in each voice of the Participle, *Amans*, *Legens*: *Amaturus*, *Lecturus*: *Amatus*, *Lectus*: *Amandus*, *Legendus*: excepting in some few words, *Sequens*; *Sequitus*, *Sequiturus*; *Gaudens*, *Gavisus*, *Gavisurus*: and of *Cœnatum*, which is used promiscuously both *Actively* and *Passively*; yet this is a defect in the *Latin* Tongue: For the natural notion doth render Participles as well capable of the *Preter Tense*; and accordingly the *Greeks* have *τύττων*, *τετυπώς*, *τύττων*, & *τυπτός*, *τετυμμένος*, *τυφθός*, *τυφθόμενος*: He that beats, he that hath beaten, he that will beat; he that is beaten, he that hath been beaten, he that will be beaten. The like would have been in *Latin*, if the Philosophy of Speech had been as well observed in the Institution of that Language.

Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflexion by *degrees of Comparison*.

Amongst the Particles, there are only two that are capable of Inflexion; viz. the *Copula*, and *Pronouns*.

The *Copula* is inflected by *Mode* and by *Tense*; which I have sufficiently explained before: Only 'tis here to be noted, that besides those *definite* notions of time past, present, and to come, there is likewise *Tempus Aoristicum*, or *indefinite* time; and that whenever the *Copula* is used *in materia necessaria*, it ought to be understood as being indeterminate to any of those differences of time. So for such sayings, *Homo est animal*, *Deus vivit*, &c. there is no kind of time, whether past, present, or future, wherein these sayings are not equally true; so that the sense of such sayings is *est*, *fuit*, *erit*; *vivit*, *vixit*, *vivet*. And therefore it would be convenient to make some distinction for expressing this indefinite time.

Pronoun Substantives are inflected by *Number* and *Gender*, and by *Case*, as Noun Substantives are; besides that kind of improper Inflection, whereby they are made *Possessives*; which is rather a kind of *Derivation*, and *reduplicative*, which consists only in the doubling of them for the greater *Emphasis*.

The other Particles are not capable of Inflexion, because they do not denote any *Essence* or *Act*, which is capable of several modes or respects, as *Integrals*, and two of the Particles do: but only the *Circumstances* or *Modifications* of other words; and therefore may be stiled *indeclinable* or *invariable*.

§ II. As to *Derivation*, there ought naturally to be but one kind of Root, from which the several differences of Integrals should be derived; and this should be a Noun *Substantive* which signifies the *Thing*, or the *Essence*. If it be a Noun *Substantive Neuter*; then the first branches of it are *Substantives Active* and *Passive*; after which succeed the *Adjectives* belonging to each of them, and then the *Adverbs*, which denote the *Quality* or *Manner* of being or doing. All which belong to one branch. Another branch is the *Substantives Abstract*, which have the same kind of derivations from them, as the former; as is more distinctly explained before.

Chap. I.
§ XI.

§ III. As to the last accidental difference of words, viz. *Composition*. 'Tis to be noted, that the words of a Philosophical Language should be so suted unto natural notions, that there should be little need of other compositions, besides those by *Prepositions*, *Adverbs*, and *Transcendental Particles*. But if this were desired for greater elegance and copiousness of Speech, it should be capable of any composition whatsoever, which may be signified in writing by some *Hyphen* or mark of Union, to joyn the words compounded; and in Speech by pronouncing them together as one word, without changing the nature of either. So the word *Idolatry* is *Idol-worship*, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of the second part of Grammar called Syntax.

AS the first part of Grammar doth treat concerning the nature and differences of particular words: So the second part of Grammar stiled *Syntax*, doth concern the proper way of Union or right Construction of words, into Propositions, or continued Speech. And this may be distinguished into two kinds. 1. That which is *Customary* and figurative: or 2. That which is *Natural* and regular.

1. That structure may be stiled *Customary* and figurative, which is used in the *Phraseologies* or forms of Speech, peculiar to several Languages, wherein words are put together according to a *Metaphorical* and tralatitious sense of them; as in those Latin Phrases, *Redigere in ordinem*, which signifies, *Privare magistratu*; *E medio tollere*, for *Occidere*. And so for those English Phrases of Breaking a jest, Hedging in a Debt, Taking ones heels and flying away, Being brought to bed, Lying in, Being in Labour or Travail, &c. All which ought to be rendred according to the natural sense and meaning intended by those Phrases; which is observed in the regular Translation of any Language. And he that would go about to render such forms of Speech, according to the strict and natural sense of the words, could not reasonably expect to be understood in any other Language.

But besides these kind of *Metaphors* which are peculiar to some Tongues, there are others of a more general use, which may be well enough retained in a Philosophical Language.

2. That

2. That structure may be called *Regular*, which is according to the natural sense and order of the words.

The General Rule for this order amongst *Integrals* is, That which governs should precede; The Nominative Case before the Verb, and the Accusative after; The Substantive before the Adjective: Only Adjective Pronouns being Particles and affixed, may without inconvenience be put indifferently either before or after. *Derived Adverbs* should follow that which is called the *Verb*, as denoting the quality or manner of the Act.

As for the *Grammatical Particles*, those which serve for the Inflection or Composition of words should naturally precede; and so likewise should other Adverbs, and Prepositions.

Transcendental Particles are to be joyned in composition at the ends of words, to vary their termination.

Besides the order required in Syntax, something ought to be subjoyned concerning the *Quantity* of Vowels or Syllables, together with the several distinctions or *interpunctiōns* to be observed betwixt words and sentences.

As for that part usually treated of in instituted Grammars, stiled *Prosodia*, concerning the quantity of Vowels, there needs not any thing to be said unto that here; because in a Philosophical Language every Vowel is supposed to be in the writing sufficiently distinguished in this respect; every long Vowel having a note or mark to signify its prolation.

The expressing of any one syllable in a word, with a little *higher tune*, and *longer time* than others, is to be express'd by an accent; as in the words, Consent, Contrive, Compose, Having, Wisdom, Fortune, Profit, Parentage, Privilege, Consider, Determine, &c.

The distinctions to be observed betwixt words and sentences, may refer either to 1. The *time*; or 2. The *manner of pronouncing*.

1. The first concerns those Pauses or *intervals of rest* to be observed in Pronouncing, which were anciently distinguished into three kinds; namely, *Comma*, *Colon*, *Period*. The first of these being marked with a point by the middle of the Letter; The second at the top; The last at the bottom. Unto these, later times have added two others; namely, a mark to signify something intermediate betwixt *Comma* and *Colon*, stiled *Semicolon*; and something more than a *full point*, which is usually express'd by a greater distance betwixt the words, or by a Breach in the line.

The use of these Points is to direct what kind of pause is to be observed, and how the tenor or tone of the voice is either to be continued or to fall.

2. The *manner of pronouncing* words doth sometimes give them a different sense and meaning, and Writing being the Picture or Image of Speech, ought to be adapted unto all the material circumstances of it, and consequently must have some marks to denote these various manners of Pronunciation; which may be sufficiently done by these seven kinds of marks or Interpunctiōns.

Z z 2

1. Parenthesis.

1. *Parenthesis*.
2. *Parathesis*, or Exposition.
3. *Erotesis*, or Interrogation.
4. *Ecphrasis*, Exclamation or wonder.
5. *Emphasis*.
6. *Irony*.
7. *Hyphen*.

1. *Parenthesis* serves for the distinction of such an additional part of a sentence as is not necessary to perfect the sense of it, and is usually expressed in our Western Languages by the inclosing of such words betwixt two curve lines ()

2. *Parathesis*, or Exposition, is used for distinction of such words as are added by way of explication of something preceding, and is usually expressed by inclosing such words between two angular lines ; as []

3. *Erotesis*, or Interrogation, is a kind of Period for the distinction of such sentences as are proposed by way of Question, and is usually thus marked ?

4. *Ecphrasis*, or Wonder and Exclamation, is a note of direction for raising the tone, upon occasion of such words as denote some vehement passion, and is noted thus !

5. *Emphasis* is used for the distinction of such word or words, wherein the force of the sense doth more peculiarly consist, and is usually expressed by putting such words into another kind of Character, as suppose the Italic.

6. *Irony* is for the distinction of the meaning and intention of any words, when they are to be understood by way of Sarcasm or scoff, or in a contrary sense to that which they naturally signify: And though there be not (for ought I know) any note designed for this in any of the Instituted Languages, yet that is from their deficiency and imperfection: For if the chief force of Ironies do consist in Pronunciation, it will plainly follow, that there ought to be some mark for direction, when things are to be so pronounced.

7. *Hyphen* is a note that signifies the uniting of two syllables or words into one, and may properly be used when two words are to be compounded together: It is usually expressed by two little strokes, thus (-)

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Orthography. I. Concerning the doctrine of Letters: the Authors who have treated of this Subject. II. A brief Table of such simple sounds as can be framed by men. III. A further explication of this Table, as to the Organs of Speech, and as to the letters framed by these Organs.

Orthography is that part of Grammar, which concerns the doctrine of Letters, which being the most simple Elements of speech, it ought therefore to be so stated, that there may be a sufficient number of them to express all Articulate sounds, and not more than are necessary to this end. Much consideration is requisite to the right establishment of these; upon which account this subject hath been largely debated, by several Authors of great names and reputation for Learning: Besides those Famous Emperours, *Cajus Caesar*, and *Octavius Augustus*, who both writ upon this subject: *Varro* likewise, and *Appion*, and *Quintilian*, and *Priscian*, did bestow much pains upon the same enquiry, concerning the just number of Letters. And in later times, it hath been treated of with great variety of Opinions, by *Erasmus*, both the *Scaligers*, *Lipsius*, *Salmasius*, *Vossius*, *Jacobus Mattheias*, *Adolphus Metkerchus*, *Bernardus Malinchor*, &c. Beside several of our own Country-men, *Sir Thomas Smith*, *Bullock*, *Alexander Gill*, and *Doctor Wallis*; the last of whom, amongst all that I have seen published, seems to me, with greatest Accurateness and subtlety to have considered the Philosophy of Articulate sounds. But besides such (whose considerations upon this subject are made publick) I must not forget to acknowledge the favour and good hap I have had, to peruse from their private papers, the distinct Theories of some other Learned and Ingenious persons, who have with great judgment applyed their thoughts to this enquiry; in each of whose Papers, there are several suggestions that are new, out of the common rode, and very considerable.

Dr. William Holder, Mr. Lodowick,

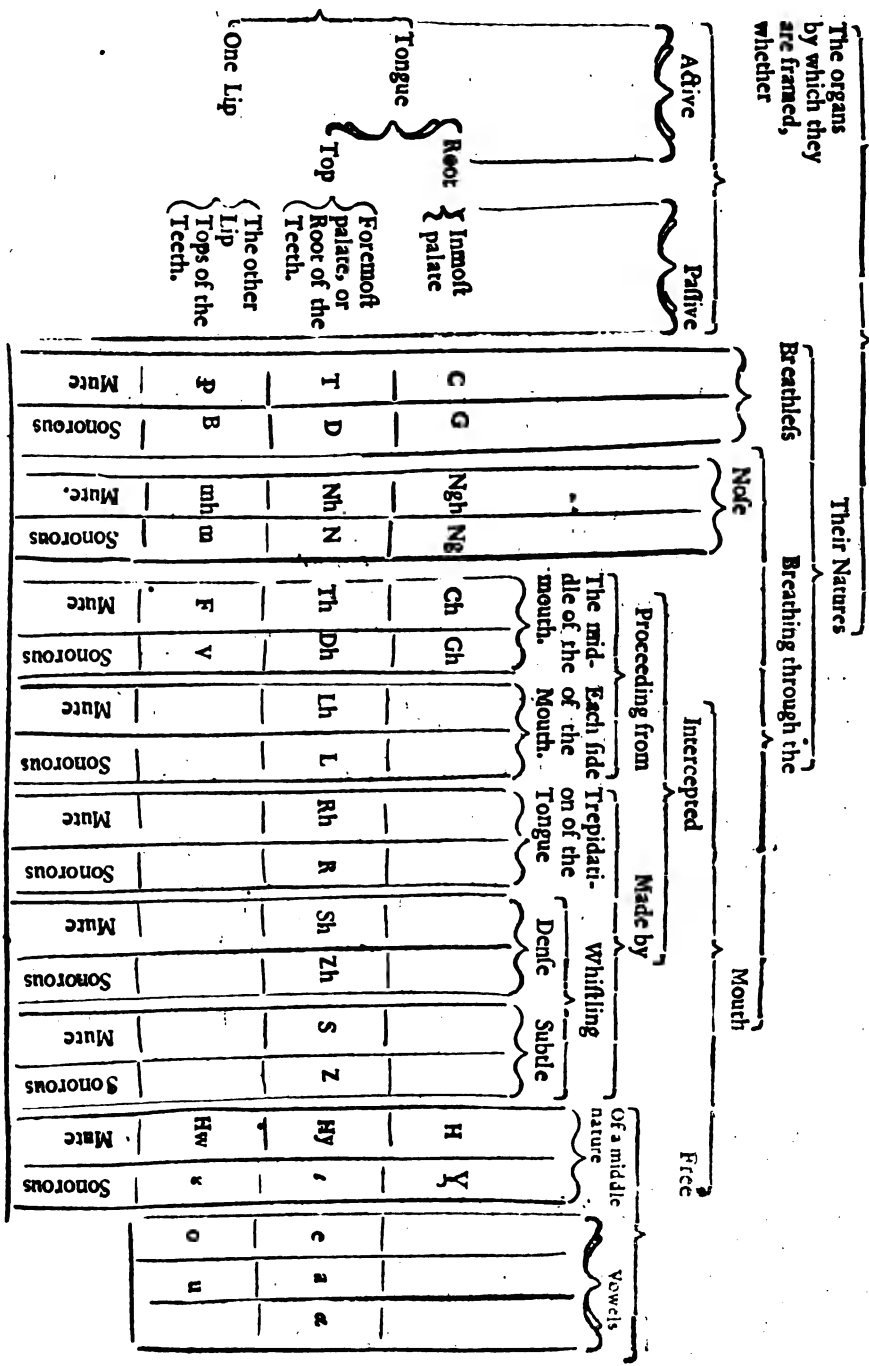
Letters may be considered according to their	} Essence	} Names
		} Affinity
		} Figure
		} Pronunciation

The Essence of Letters doth consist in their Power or proper sound, which may be naturally fixed and stated, from the manner of forming them by the instruments of speech; and either is, or should be the same in all Languages.

What variety there is of these, may appear from the Distribution of them into their several kinds, according to the following Table; wherein it is endeavoured and aimed at, to give a rational account of all the simple sounds that are, or can be framed by the mouths of men.

Letters

§ II.



For the better explication of this Table, there are these two § III. things to be considered: 1. The *Causes* of these Letters. 2. The *Letters* themselves.

1. In the *Causes* of Letters there are observable

The *Organs* by which they are formed, either more

{ *Common*; Lungs, Throat, Mouth, Nose.

{ *Peculiar*.

{ *Passive*

{ *Palate*; according to the { *Inmost* or middle parts { *Foremost*

{ *Teeth*; either the { *Root* or inner gums

{ *Top*

{ *Lip* { *Upper* { *Lower*

{ *Active*; whether the

{ *Tongue*; according to the { *Root* or middle

{ *Top*

{ *Lips*

The *Actions* of these *Organs*, whether by

{ *Appulse*; of the

{ *Lips*; either

{ To one another

{ To the tops of the teeth

{ *Tongue*; in respect of the

{ *Top* of it; to the *Teeth*, { *Tops* their { *Roots* or gums

{ *Root* or middle of it, to the *Palate*

{ *Trepidation*, or vibration; either of the

{ *Lips*

{ *Tongue*; whether { *Top* { *Root* or middle of it

{ *Percolation* of the breath, between the

{ *Lips* contracted

{ *Tongue*; either the

{ *Top* of it, applied to { *Tops* of the *Teeth* the { *Roots*

{ *Root* or middle of it, applied to the *inward palate*.

These I conceive to be all the kinds of *Actions* and *Configurations* which the organs are capable of, in order to *Speech*.

What kind of *Letters* are framed by these, will appear in the next *Table*.

All

All simple letters may be distinguished into such as are; either
Apert and free, according to degrees

Greater; stiled most properly *Vowels*, which may be distinguished into

Labial, being framed by an emission of the breath through the Lips contracted,

{ *Less*. (O)

{ *More*, with the help of the Tongue put into a concave posture long ways, the Whistling or French (U)

Lingual; the breath being emitted, when the Tongue is put into a posture

{ *More concave*, and removed at some distance from the palate (a)

{ *Less concave* or plain, and brought nearer the palate (a)

{ Somewhat *convex* towards the palate (e)

Lesser; being either

Sonorous; of which it may be said, that they do somewhat approach to the nature of Consonants; and are *mediae potestatis*; because when they are joyned with any Vowel to compose that which we call a Diphthong, they put on the nature of *Consonants*; and when they are not so joyned, but used singly, they retain the nature of *Vowels*, which is the reason why it hath been so much disputed amongst some Learned Men, whether they are to be reckoned amongst *Vowels* or *Consonants*.

These may be distinguished into

{ *Labial*; by an emission of the breath through the Lips, more *Contracted* (y)

{ *Lingual*; when the breath is emitted betwixt the middle of the Tongue in a more *Convex* posture, and the palate (o)

{ *Guttural*; by a free emission of the breath from the Throat (y)

Mute; When the breath is emitted through the Organs of speech, being in the same position as before: but without voice, to be distinguished as their three preceding correspondents, into

{ *Labial* (by) or (yb)

{ *Lingual* (bi)

{ *Guttural*. (b)

Intercepted and shut; according to degrees

Lesser; which because they have something Vowelish in them, are therefore by some stiled *Semivowels*, being spiritous and breathed, whether

{ *Labial*; being pronounced through the

{ *Mouth*; by

{ *Appulse* of either lip to the opposite teeth, framing

{ V. Sonorous

{ F. Mute

{ *Trepidation* of the Lips, like that sound which is used in the driving of Cows, to which there is a correspondent

dent mute, sometimes used as an Interjection of disdain.

Percolation of the breath, betwixt both the Lips contracted round-wise, which makes the vocal whistling sound, to which likewise there is a correspondent mute whistling: But neither of these two last pairs being of use in Language, they need not therefore have any Marks or Letters assigned to them.

Nose; by an appulse; either of the Lips against one another: or against the top of the M . Sonorous.

Teeth, framing HM . Mute.

Lingual; either in respect of the

Top of the Tongue; being pronounced through the

Mouth; by

Appulse, of the top of the Tongue, to the

Top of the Teeth; the breath being emitted through the middle of the

Mouth, fra- Dh sonorous.
ming Th mute.

Formost part of the Palate; the breath being emitted through the

Corners of the mouth, L sonorous.
framing HL mute.

Trepidation or *Vibration*; against the inmost part of of the Palate, R . sonorous.

framing HR . mute.

Percolation of the breath; between the top of the the Tongue, and the roots of the Teeth, whether more

Subtle, fra- Z . sonorous.
ming S . mute.

Dense, fra- Zh . sonorous.
ming Sh . mute.

Nose; by an appulse of the top of the Tongue to the roots of the Teeth, N . sonorous.

framing HN . mute.

Root or middle of the Tongue; being pronounced through the

Mouth; by

Appulse; to the inward Palate, Ch . sonorous.
framing Ch . mute.

Trepidation; which will frame a sound like the snarling of a dog, to which there is a correspondent mute, like that motion which we make in haaking, not necessary to be provided for by any Letter for Language.

Percolation of the breath between the root of the tongue and the inward palate; to which there is a correspondent mute, which makes a sound like the hissing of a Goose, not necessary to be provided for by any mark assigned to them for Letters.

Nose; by an appulse of the root of the tongue to the inward palate,
A a a

palate, fra-NG sonorous.
 ming NGH. mute.

Greater; which do most partake of the nature of Consonants, and may be stiled non-spiritous or breathless, to be distinguished according to the active instruments of speech into

Labial; Intercepting of the breath by closure of the Lips, framing
 B. sonorous.
 P. mute.

Lingual; in respect of the

Top, intercepting the breath, by an appulse to the bottom of the
 Teeth, fra-D. sonorous.
 ming T. mute.

Root; intercepting the breath, by an appulse to the inmost palate; fra-G. sonorous.
 ming C. mute.

These I conceive (so far as I can judge at present) to be all the simple sounds that can be framed by the Organs of Speech.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Vowels.

Those Letters are called *Vocales*, Vowels, in pronouncing of which by the Instruments of Speech, the breath is freely emitted; and they are therefore stiled *Apert* or open Letters. These may be distinguished either, 1. *Formally*, by their several Apertions, and the manner of configuration in the instruments of Speech required to the framing of them, which constitutes the distinct species of Vowels; or 2. *Accidentally*, by the quantity of time required to their prolation, by which the same Vowel is made either *long* or *short*.

There are (I conceive) eight simple different species of Vowels, easily distinguishable, whose powers are commonly used. I cannot deny, but that some other intermediate sounds might be found; but they would, by reason of their proximity to those others, prove of so difficult distinction, as would render them useless; these eight seeming to be the principal and most remarkable periods, amongst the degrees of Apert sounds.

As for the third of the *Labials*, the *u Gallicum*, or *whistling u*, though it cannot be denied to be a distinct simple vowel; yet it is of so laborious and difficult pronunciation to all those Nations amongst whom it is not used (as to the English) especially in the distinction of long and short, and framing of Diphthongs, that though I have enumerated it with the rest, and shall make provision for the expression of it, yet shall I make less use of it, than of the others; and for that reason, not proceed to any further explication of it.

It will be difficult to express the several powers of these Vowels by writing; Pronunciation being such a thing, *quæ nec scribitur, nec pingitur, nec hauriri eam fas est, nisi viva voce.* And therefore the best way for the explaining of them, is by such known words as may be given for the instance of each of them. And as for the figure or writing of those four, which are not commonly esteemed to be distinct species of Vowels, I shall make choice to represent them by such Characters, as may seem least strange. What kind of power or sound that is, which is peculiar to each of these seven Vowels, may be easily understood by these following Instances:

Lipsum de rest. Pronuntiatione L. Lat. cap. 3.

a	Short	Bõt-tom	Fol-ly	Fot	Mot	Pol	Rod
a	Long	Bought	Fall	Fought		Paule	Rawd
a	Short	Batt	Val-ley	Fatt	Mat	Pal	Rad-nor
a	Long	Bate	Vale	Fate	Mate	Pale	TRade
e	Short	Bett	Fell	Fet	Met	Pell	Red
e	Long	Beate	Veale	Feate	Meate	Peale	Reade
i	Short	Bitt	Fill	Fitt	Mit-ten	Pill	Rid
i	Long	Beete	Feele	Feete	Meete	Peele	Reede
o	Short						
o	Long	Bote	Foale	Vote	Mote	Pole	Rode
u	Short		Full	Fut		Pul	
u	Long	Boote	Foole	Foot	Moote	Poole	Roode
y	Short	But	Full	Futt	Mutt-on	Pull	Rudd-er
y	Long			A a a 2			Amongst

Amongst these, the Vowels not commonly owned by us in writing, are these four, α , ι , ε , γ . But that they are distinct species of Vowels, and have peculiar powers of their own, not expressible by any other Letters, (supposing every Letter (as it ought) to be determined to one particular sound) may sufficiently appear from the above mentioned, and several other Instances. And that those two which are commonly used with us for distinct Vowels; namely, the third and the fifth, ι , and υ ; as in the words *Light*, *Lute*, are not simple Vowels, but *Diphthongs*, I shall shew afterwards.

Though the Vowel (o) do not admit of any instance in our Language, wherein it is used *Short*, nor the Vowel (γ) wherein it is used *Long*; yet there are naturally such differences of these Vowels, as well as of the rest. Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as *Bo-ote*, pronounce it then with half the time, and it must make the short Vowel *Bote*. And thus on the contrary, doubling the time of a short Vowel, as *By-yt*, will render it *Long*: which may serve to explain how these Vowels naturally are capable of being made both long and short; Though by reason of general disuse amongst us, such differences would at first seem somewhat difficult, and not easily distinguishable.

The Vowel (α) is placed first; partly partly in conformity with other Alphabets, and because 'tis the most Apert amongst the *Lingua-palatal* Vowels. 'Tis expressed by this Character, because being one of the *Greek* Letters, 'tis more commonly known. 'Tis framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the Tongue and the Palate; the tongue being put into a more concave posture, and removed further off from the palate.

The Vowel (a) is framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate; the upper superficies of the tongue being rendered less concave, and at a less distance from the palate.

The Vowel (e) is framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being brought to some small degree of convexity.

The Vowel (i) is expressed by this Character, because 'tis the most simple figure; and therefore doth best suit with the most acute Letters; as likewise, because this Letter, amongst many other Nations is already used and pronounced according to the sound which is here intended. 'Tis framed by an emission of the Breath betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being put into a more convex posture, and thrust up near the palate.

The Vowel (o) is the first, and most apert of the *Labials*; being framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the Lips, a little drawn together and contracted.

The Vowel (ε) is the second of the *Labials*, requiring a greater contraction of the Lips. 'Tis expressed by this Character, which is used in Greek for ω Diphthong; because commonly that Diphthong, as also the French ou is pronounced in the sound of this simple Vowel.

The Vowel (γ) is wholly *Guttural*, being an emission of the breath from the throat, without any particular motion of the tongue or lips. 'Tis expressed by this Character which is already appropriated by the Welsh for the picture of this sound. The

The difference betwixt long and short Vowels, should alwaies be written as well as pronounced, that is, there should be some Note or Mark to exprefs when a Vowel is to be used long.

These eight Letters before enumerated, I conceive to be so many distinct species of Vowels, *formally different* in respect of their Powers; and though I cannot at present think of any other besides, yet having formerly, upon new considerations, and suggestions, so often changed my thoughts upon this enquiry, I dare not be dogmatical about it, or assert confidently, that there neither are, nor can be any more: For who knows how many other minute differences of Apertion may be now used, or hereafter found out, by others, which practise and custom may make as easie and distinguishable to them, as these are to us? Besides that the measure of Apertion (as is well observed) must be like continued quantity, *divisibilis in infinitum*. Only this (I think) may be safely affirmed, that the establishment of Vowels here mentioned, will serve much better to exprefs all articulate sounds, than can be done by any of the ordinary Alphabets now in use.

I cannot but animadvert here on the by, upon that Argument which *Capellus*, and others do much insist upon, against the Antiquity of the Hebrew Points, or Vowels; Because (say they) the making of so many, is an injudicious, and irrational invention, for which there is no real ground; there being in nature, and amongst other Languages, but five distinct Vowels, and not fourteen: And therefore they conclude the Invention of them to be new, and not of any great Antiquity.

*De Antiquitate
Punctorum, l. 1.*

To speak freely in this case (without interposing as to the main state of the Question) This Reason doth not seem to be of any force. Though the Conclusion they infer should be true, yet this Argument urged for it, is false, both as to the *Consequence*, and *Antecedent*. The Imperfections and Defects of any Invention, do rather argue the *Antiquity*, than the *Novelty* of it; there being much time and experience required to the perfecting any invention: And it would rather follow, that because they are imperfect, therefore are they more like to be *Ancient*. But besides, the Hebrew Vowels will upon consideration, be found to be a contrivance full of more than ordinary Accuracy, founded upon the Philosophy of Articulate sounds, and may without any force be applied to the number here established: Excepting the French (u).

α { Long [⌘] Short [⌘]	a { Long [⌘] Short [⌘]	e { Long [⌘] Short [⌘]	i { Long [⌘] Short [⌘]
o { Long [⌘] Short [⌘]	⊘ { Long [⌘] Short [⌘]	• { Long [⌘] Short [⌘]	γ { Long [⌘] Short [⌘]

And though there be no distinct Character for ⊘ short, and γ long, perhaps that Language as well as the English seldom using such distinction in those sounds; yet is (⌘) sometimes in that Language used instead of a short Vowel, and (⌘) for a long Vowel.

The use of Scheva in the Hebrew, is to direct the joyning of such Consonants together, as would otherwise be of very difficult, pronunciation, and not easily unite, as in the words לִמְדָה and מְלִיךָ, which should

should be pronounced *lmodh* and *mloch*, but because *LM* and *ML*, will not of themselves coalesce, therefore is *Schewab* interposed, which being rapidly pronounced (and that probably as our short *y*) does not seem to make any distinct Syllable.

So that it seems much more colourable to infer the *Novelty* of the Hebrew Points, from the *Accurateness*, than from the injudicioufness of their contrivance.

CHAP. XII.

Of Consonants.

Those Letters are stiled *Consonants*, in the pronouncing of which the Breath is intercepted, by some Collision or Closure, amongst the Instruments of Speech: And for this reason are they stiled *Clause Literæ*, as the *Vowels* are *Apertæ*.

The common distinction of these into *Semi-vowels* and *Mutes*, will not upon a strict enquiry be adæquate. And therefore I do rather chuse to distribute them into these three kinds;

1. *πνευμαλάδα*, Spiritous, or Breathed.
2. *ἡμιπνευα*, (if I may use that word) Semi-spiritous, or half Breathed.
3. *ἀπνευαλα*, Non-spiritous, or Breathless.

1. By *Spiritous*, or *Breathed*, are meant such Consonants, as require to the framing of them a more strong emission of the Breath, either through the Nose, or the Mouth.

1. The Consonants which are to be breathed only through the Nose, may be again distinguished into

1. Sonorous, as *M. N. Ng.*
 2. Mute, as *hm. hn. hng.*
- Both these kinds, as likewise those that follow through the Mouth, have some imperfect sound of their own, without the joyning of any Vowel with them; though the sonorous only be *Vocal*; and the mute sort are only a kind of *Whisper*.

By *Sonorous*, are meant, such as require some voice or vocal sound, to the framing of them.

By the *Mutes* of these, are meant other Letters of the same configuration, pronounced with a strong emission of the Breath, without any *Vocal* sound.

(*m*) is *mugitus*, the natural sound of *Lowing*, when the Lips are shut, and the sound proceeds out of the Nose. 'Tis counted of difficult pronunciation in the end of words: For which reason, the Latin Poets cut it off in Verse, when it comes before a Vowel in the next words: And the Greeks do not terminate any word with it.

(*N*) is *Tinnitus*, when the breath is sent out, the Limbus of the Tongue being fixed towards the Gums, or bottom of the upper Fore-teeth. In the pronouncing of this, the breath is emitted only out of the Nose, which makes it differ from (*L*). 'Tis counted a pleasant and easie

easie Letter, which may perhaps be the reason why this Letter N, and L, and R, are for the most part, both in Greek and Latin immutable, both in Declensions and Conjugations.

(Ng) is framed by an appulse of the Root of the Tongue towards the inner part of the Palat. The sound of it may be continued simple, as well as any other; which makes it evident to be a single letter, and not a compound of n, and g, as we usually write it: Thus the word *Anguis*, in the true spelling of it, should be writ A, ng, G, x, i, s. The Hebrew *y* is supposed by divers Authors, but I think groundlessly, to be of this power. I know several things may be said, to render it probable, that the power here intended, may be sufficiently expressed, by a more soft and slight manner of pronouncing the letters N & G compounded together: But I rather incline to reckon it a simple and distinct Letter.

To the Sonorous letters of this kind, there are three *Mutes* of affinity, *hm, hn, hng*; which are formed when the breath is emitted through the Instruments of Speech, in the same position respectively as in the former, but without any Vocal Sound. The two first of these are in use amongst the *Welsh* and *Irish*: And the last of them, in the opinion of *Bellarmino*, and some other Grammarians, is rather the true sound of the Hebrew *y*.

2. The Spiritous Consonants to be breathed through the *Mouth*, are likewise of 5 Sonorous, V. Dh. L. R. Z. Zh.

two kinds, 2 Mute, F. Th. hL. hR. S. Sh.

(V) is the same with that which we call V Consonant: 'Tis of the same power which is commonly ascribed to B *asperated*, or rather *incrassated*. So the Western Jews pronounce their Letter (Ϝ) when not Dageshated. And 'tis observed that in Ancient Monuments amongst the Latins, these two Letters have been often put for one another: And that in some words, where the sense hath been very much varied by this change; so *Acerbus* for *Aceruus*: *Veneficium* for *Beneficium*. The power of this Letter was first expressed among the Latins by the *Digamma Æolicum*, (Ϝ) (so stiled for its *Figure*, not its *Sound*) which

*Scaliger de
Causis L. L.
cap. 28.*

is now the Character for the Letter (F) but had at first the power of the Consonant (V) and was written in *Claudius* his time invertedly, as *DIϜAI, AMPLIAϜIT*. This Letter is framed by a kind of straining or percolation of the Breath, through a Chink between the lower lip and upper teeth, with some kind of *Murmure*.

*Vossius Gram.
lib. 1. cap. 15.]*

(F) is the correspondent *Mute* to this: 'Tis framed by the same kind of position of the Lip and Teeth, and percolation of the Breath betwixt them, with this only difference, that as the former was with some kind of Vocal Sound, so this is wholly mute. This seems to be such an *incrassation* of the Letter (P) as (V) is of (B). 'Tis answerable to the Greek (ϕ). And though several of the Greek words with (ϕ) are rendred in Latin by Ph, as *Philosophia, Sophista*, &c. yet the *Italians* write *Filosofo, Sofista*, &c. and some other words are so rendred in *Latin*, as *ϕύγν, fuga, ϕήμη, fama*. What that diluteness is, which *Vossius* saith is more proper to F, than to ϕ, I understand not; nor is it easie to guess at the meaning of that in *Cicero*, concerning *Fundanius*, and *Pbundanius*, unless perhaps it be, as *Lipsius* guesses, of pronouncing it as *Pfbundanius*, or else as *P-bundanius*.

ibid.

(Db)

(*Dh*) and its correspondent Mute (*Th*) are of that power which we commonly ascribe to the Letters D, & T, aspirated or inceased. And though these two Powers are commonly used by us without any provision for them by distinct Characters, yet our Ancestors the *Saxons* had several Letters to express them. They represented (*Dh*) by this mark (ð) as in Faðer, Moðer, ðe, ðat, ðen: And (*Th*) by this mark (þ) as þeif, þick, faip. And 'tis most evident that the sounds of them (though we usually confound them, under the same manner of writing) are in themselves very distinguishable, as in these Examples.

Dh.	Th.	
Thee, this, there, thence, that, those, though, thou, thy, thine.	}	Think, thine, thigh, thing, thistle, thesis, thanks, thought, throng, thrive, thrust.
Father, Mother, Brother, Lea- ther, Weather, Feather.		Doth, death, wrath, length,
Smooth, Seeth, Wreath, Be- queath.		strength, Loveth, Teacheth, &c.

These Letters are framed by a percolation of the Breath through a kind of Chink betwixt the tongue and upper teeth, the first with some kind of vocal sound, the other wholly mute.

(*Gh*) and its Correspondent (*Ch*) are both of them framed by a vibration of the root or middle of the tongue against the Palate, the former being *vocal*, and the other *mute*. They are each of them of difficult pronuntiation: The first is now used by the *Irish*, and was perhaps heretofore intended by the spelling of those English words, *Right*, *Light*, *Daughter*, *Enough*, *Thorough*, &c. Though this kind of sound be now by disuse lost amongst us, the latter of them (*Ch*) is now used amongst the *Welsh*, and was perhaps heretofore intended by the Greek Letter (χ.) Neither of them is easily imitable by any mouth not trained up to the practise of them.

(*L*) is *Clangor*. 'Tis formed by an appulse of the Tip of the tongue to the Palate, and then forcing out the Breath. 'Tis esteemed *facillima & liquidissima. Literarum*; in the pronouncing of which, most Nations do agree.

(*Lh*) or (*hL*) the correspondent Mute to this, is much used by the *Welch*: They seem to form it as the other (*L*) only by abstaining the voice, and a more forcible emission of the Breath, as is used in all other mute letters of the Spiritous kind.

(*R*) is *Stridor vel susurrus*: 'Tis called from the snarling of Dogs, *Litera Canina*: 'Tis made by a quick trepidation of the tip of the tongue being vibrated against the palate; for which, they who are disabled, by reason of the natural infirmity of their tongues, which is called *Regumouds*, *Balbuties*, do commonly pronounce in stead of it, the letter (*L*) which is of a more soft and easie sound. *Demosthenes*, *Alcibiades*, *Aristotle*, *Scaliger*, the Fathers, are said to have laboured under this Infirmity.

(*Rh*) or (*hR*) the correspondent mute to this, is made by a forcible emission of the breath, through the instruments of Speech in the same position as for the Letter (*R*) but without any vocal sound. 'Tis the same with the Greek (ρ) and much in use amongst the *Welsh*.

(Z)

(Z) is by some stile d (*s*) *molle*. 'Tis properly the *Greek* (Ζ) and the *Hebrew* (ז). 'Tis framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper Teeth or Gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth, with a vocal sound, which makes a more dense kind of *hissing*, mixed with some kind of *murmur*, *apumq; susurro persimilem*: 'Tis of the same affinity with S, as B with P, D with T, and G with C. That double Letter in the *Hebrew* (ז) which is by some accounted equivalent to this, is of a quite different power, as were easie to illustrate by several examples.

(s) the correspondent *mute* (though it be commonly reckoned for a semivowel) is framed as the former, but without any vocal sound. 'Tis stiled *Sibilus*. The power of it is the natural sound of *Hissing*; for which reason 'tis called *Litera Serpentina*. The *Hebrews* have two Characters for this Letter, besides two others for its Allies. Among the *Persians* all words that signifie *Grandeur* and *Magnificence*, are said to be terminated with it: Though others condemn it for a harsh, unpleasing, quarelling Letter. *Messala Corvinus*, a great man, and a famous Orator among the *Romans*, is said to have writ a particular Treatise against this Letter, much esteemed of amongst learned men. And *Pindar* likewise writ an *Ode* against it, *versus aclymus*, wherein there was no word that had any *S* in it. The disability of pronouncing this Letter, is called *Blaestas*, *Lipping*, when 'tis corruptly sounded like (*th*).

(Zb) the sonorous Consonant, and (sb) its correspondent mute, are framed by a percolation of the breath, betwixt the tongue rendered concave, and the teeth both upper and lower: The first being *vocal*, the other *mute*. Though they are not provided for commonly by distinct and simple Characters, yet are they distinct and simple letters; both of them facil and common: The first amongst the *French*, who express it by *I*, as in the word *Iean*, &c. and is easily imitable by us: And though the other did once cost 42000 men Judges 12. 6. their lives, for not being able to pronounce it, yet is it of common use with many Nations.

2. By *Semispiritous* or half breathed Consonants, are meant such as are accompanied with some kind of vocal murmure, as B, D, G, whereas

3. Those are stiled *non-spiritous* or breathless, which are wholly mute; as, P, T, C.

(B and P) are framed when the breath is intercepted by the closure of the Lips; the first of them being more soft, with some kind of murmure, the other more hard and wholly mute.

(D and T) are commonly framed, by an appulse or collision of the top of the tongue against the teeth, or upper gums; the first being more soft and gentle, with some kind of murmure, the other wholly mute.

(G and C) are framed more *inwardly*, by an interception of the breath towards the throat, by the middle or root of the tongue, with such a kind of difference between them, as there is betwixt the two former pairs.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Compound Letters, whether Vowels, Consonants,

Besides these simple Letters before enumerated, there are others commonly used, which may be styled Compound, both Vowels.

The Compound Vowels are called commonly *Diphthongs*, or *Tripthongs*, or *Bisona* in Latin; but because the signification of those words may as well agree with double Consonants, therefore others would have them styled *Bivocales*, or *Trivocales*. *Jacobus Matthias* in his *Treatise de Literis*, and our learned *Gataker*, in a particular Discourse to this purpose, do earnestly contend that there are no such things as Diphthongs. Their principal Arguments depend upon this Supposition, That (i and æ) (which are necessary Ingredients to the framing of all usual Diphthongs) are Consonants, the same with y and w. Others would have them to be of a middle nature, betwixt Vowels and Consonants; according to which Opinion I have already described them: From whence the Reason is clear, why these Vowels concur to the making of Diphthongs, because being the most *contract* of Vowels (as is also the Vowel (y) of which more hereafter) They do therefore approach very near to the nature of *Litera clausa*, or Consonants; there being no Transition amongst these, either from one another, or to the other intermediate sounds, without such a kind of motion amongst the Instruments of speech, by reason of these different *Apertions*, as doth somewhat resemble that kind of Collision required to the framing of Consonants.

Several Languages use several kinds of these Diphthongs, but how many there are in nature, may be easily collected by the former division of Vowels (supposing that to be according to nature) One of these two Vowels, i or æ must be an ingredient into all usual Diphthongs, either as

Preposed.
Subjoyned.

1. These Vowels, i and æ may be *preposed* in this mixture before each of the other; in which case they will have the same power that we commonly ascribe to y and w, and will frame these twelve Diphthongs.

ia	yall, yawne	æa	wall
ia	yate yarrow	æa	wale
ie	yet yellow	æe	well
io	yoke	æo	woc
iu		æu	
iy	young	æy	wunn, worse.

2. They

2. They may be *subjoynd* to each of the other ; as in these Instances :

α	boy	αα	aw
α'	Ay	αα'	
ε		εα	hew
ο		οα	
υ		υα	
γ	our English (i) in bite	γγ	owr, owle.

3. They may be both *preposed* and *subjoynd* to themselves and to one another.

η	yee	ηη	you
ω	woo	ωω	wec

As for the other intermediate Vowels being *preposed* before one another, they will not afford any *coalescing* sounds that are easily distinguishable. E being *preposed* before α, a, o, γ, will scarce be distinguished from α, α, io, iy. A, before E, will be but as ā, before α, o, u, it will not *coalesce* into a plain sound. The same likewise may be said of the other Vowels, α, o. So that of this kind the whole number is twenty four. And this I conceive to be a sufficient enumeration of the natural Diphthongs.

I cannot deny but that other Diphthongs may be made by the mixture of the Vowel (y) which were perhaps in use amongst the Jews, and exprest by (y) But being now, as I think, generally disused amongst other Nations, and for that reason very difficult to be pronounced, I shall not therefore take any further notice of them.

When two Vowels are put together by way of Diphthong, so as to *coalesce* in one Syllable, 'tis necessary that there should be some Note or Mark in their Characters, to signify their conjunction, as is usual in some of the Greek and Latin Diphthongs ; as η, α, υ, ω, α, ε, Otherwise there can be no certainty, whether the word be to be pronounced as a *Monosyllable*, or *Dissyllable*, as in D-u-el, Duel. Sw-et, Swet.

'Tis a common Assertion amongst Grammarians, *Priscian*, *Quintilian*, and others, That no one syllable can consist of three Vowels, and consequently that there can be no *Triphthongs* ; which I conceive to be founded upon the former mistake ; namely, that ι and υ are to be used as Consonants : For 'tis evident, that each of these may *coalesce* with every one of the first Diphthongs, as ιαυ, yaw, εαι, way, υαυ, yew, αγι, in wile, wight, qui, &c.

The compound Consonants are usually distinguished into such as are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aspirated.} \\ \text{Double.} \end{array} \right.$

1. Those are stiled aspirated, which seem to be mixed with (H) and are usually so written ; as θ, φ, χ, ψ. But in propriety of speech, if aspiration be defined to be an impetus of Breathing, then these Consonants cannot so fitly be said to be *aspirated*, but rather *incrassated* by

B b b 2

com-

compression of the breath in framing of them. Though not only the *European* Nations do at this present express them by this mixture of (H,) but it was likewise the opinion of the *Antients*, as may appear; because before those Letters θ, ϕ, χ , were invented by *Palamedes*, the *Grecians* were wont to express the power of them, by adding the aspiration H, to τ, π, κ . Yet 'tis very plain, that each of these Consonants esteemed to be aspirated, are *simple* Letters; because in the prolation of them, the same sound doth still continue, and therefore they ought not to be reckoned amongst the mixed Letters.

Vossius de Gram. cap. 16.

2. *Double Consonants* are such as are compounded of some of the other Letters, and for the *Compendium* of writing, are in several Languages expressed by *single Characters*, and reckoned in the *Alphabet* as if they were distinct species of *simple Letters*. Such are in the Latin Alphabet Q, X, and the double Letter Z, whose power is the same as DS. or TS. To which *Claudius Caesar* would have added an *Antisigma* in this form (\mathcal{C}) which should have had the power of the Greek ψ , or PS.

Scaliger de de Causis L. L. cap. 21.

Vossius Gram. cap. 27.

As for the Letter Q, 'Tis commonly granted to be a Compound of C and U; for which reason, in many ancient Books, the Letter V was not written after Q, as being involved in it; so *quis, quæ, quid*. But what kind of V this should be, is much debated. Some would have it to be the *Consonant*, against which *Joseph Scaliger* argues, that then it would not be pronounceable, being of near affinity to F, *quis*, for *quis*. But upon consideration, it will be found to be the Letter ψ coalescing into a Diphthong with the subsequent Vowel, *quam*, being the same with *quam*.

Diatrise de varia literarum pronuntiatione.

What the true Original is of (J) Consonant, and that power which we give to (Ch) in the words *Charity, Cheese, Chosen, Chink*, &c. is a question men have much differed about. 'Tis evident that neither of them are single Letters, because in the prolation of them, we do not end with the same sound with which we begin. As for that Conjecture, that I Consonant may be expressed by *dzy, dzyindzyer, Ginger, dzyudzy, Judge* or else that this sound is compounded of the Consonants *dy*, as *dyoy* for *joy*; *dyentle, gentle, lodyng* for *lodging*. And so for the power that we ascribe to Ch, that it may be sufficiently expressed by *Ty*, as *ortyard*, for *Orchard*, *rityes*, for *riches*: These I think need not any particular refutation. It seems to be plain, that J Consonant is a Compound of D, and Zh; and Ch of T, and Sh.

Alex. Gyll, Gram. cap. 1.

D' Wallis Gram.

As for the other three Consonants, that are reckoned in the common Alphabet, K, W, Y, enough hath been said to prove them unnecessary. If C be used alwaies in its proper power (as every Letter ought) then K must needs be superfluous; and therefore the *Welsh* who use C only for one kind of sound, have no K. And as for the Letters W, Y, their power is the same with that of the Vowels ψ , and ι , as will evidently appear when they are rapidly pronounced before any other Vowel by way of *Diphthong*, so as to make but one Syllable; *wec warr warr, swim swim, yes yes, yoke yoke, yuth youth*. The words *young* and *yunker* being originally of the Dutch, are by them written *junk junker*.

And as for the Aspirations, *whee, where, when*, &c. our Forefathers the *Saxons*, did antiently prefix the Aspirations before the vowels;

els; as h^ul, h^er, h^en, which will in pronunciation be of the very same sound and power, wherein these words are now used, and therefore is more natural and proper than the common way of writing.

According to this establishment, the simple Letters will be thirty four, whereof eight are Vowels, and twenty six Consonants, besides twenty four Diphthongs.

The Greek Letters are said to have been at first only 16; namely, ^{Vossius de} A, B, Γ, Δ, E, I, K, Λ, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, Υ. To which ^{Palamedes Gram. cap. 18.} is said to have added the three Aspirates Θ, Ϟ, Ξ. ^{Epicharmus the Si-} ^{cilian} the double Letters Ζ, Ξ, Ψ. and ^{Simonides} the two long Vowels η and ω. Notwithstanding which, that Alphabet is still in several respects defective.

What *Theodorus Bibliander* suggests in his Tract *de ratione communi omnium Linguarum*, that all sounds both articulate, and inarticulate, may sufficiently be expressed by 13 Letters, and an Aspiration, viz. the five ordinary Vowels, & B, G, D, L, M, N, R, S, is so very irrational, that I cannot think it needs any particular confutation.

As for those other new Alphabets that are proposed by *Sir Thomas Smith*, *Bullock*, *Alex. Gill*, they do none of them give a just enumeration of the simple Elements of speech, but what by the mixture of long and short Vowels, which do not differ specifically, together with the insertion of double Letters, they do too much increase the number of them. Besides that some other Letters are left out and omitted.

According to this establishment of Letters, if the *Lords Prayer* or *Creed* were to be written according to our present pronunciation of it, they should be each of them thus Lettered.

The Lords Prayer.

Y^r fāther hait^h art in héven, halloöd bi dhyi nām, dhyi cingdym cym, dhyi vill bi dyn, in erth az it iz in héven, giv ys dhis dai y^r dāili bred, and fārgiv ys y^r trespāsez az vi fārgiv dhēm dhat trespāz agāinst ys, and lēd ys nōt int^r temptāsiōn, byt. deliver ys frām ivil, fāz dhyn iz dhe cingdam, dhe py^rēr and dhe glārī, fāz ever and ever, Amen.

The Creed.

Yⁱ biliv in Gād dhe fāther almyiti māker of héven and erth, and in Dzhesys Cryist hiz onli syn y^r Lōrd, h^er wāz cōnsēved byi dhe hōli Gōst, bārn of dhe Virgin Mārī, syffered ynder Pānsiys Pylat, wāz crucified ded and byriēd. Hi descended int^r hel, dhe thyrd dai hi rōs agāin frām dhe ded. Hi assēnded int^r héven, h^er hi sitteth at dhe ryit hand of Gād dhe fāther, frām hēns hi shāl cym t^r dzhydzh dhe cōic and dhe ded. Yⁱ biliv in dhe hōli Gōst, dhe hōli catholic tshyrtsh, dhe cōmmūniōn of Saints, dhe fārgivnes of sōz, de resyrrecsiōn of dhe bādī, and lyif everlasting. Amen.

Thus much may suffice, concerning the *Forms*, *Essences*, or *Powers* of the several Letters.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Accidents of Letters. 1. Their Names. 2. Their Order. 3. Their Affinities and Opposition. 4. Their Figure, with a twofold Instance of a more regular Character for the Letters, the latter of which may be stiled Natural. 5. Of Pronunciation. 6. Of the several letters disused by several Nations.

Something ought briefly to be added concerning the Accidents of Letters, viz. their 1. Names. 2. Order. 3. Affinity. 4. Figure. 5. Pronunciation.

§ I.
Names

1. Of their Names. Letters being of themselves the most simple Elements of Speech, ought therefore to be expressed by the most simple names, and such as do signify their several Powers: In which respect, the Roman Alphabet used in these Western parts of the world, hath an advantage above other learned Languages, wherein the Vowels are no otherwise named than by their own sounds, as A, not *Aleph* or *Alpha*; much less have they distinct names for long and short Vowels, as *Kamets*, *Kametscatuph*, &c. And those which they reckon as the two kinds of Consonants, *Semi-vowels* and *Mutes*, are likewise distinguished in their very Names. The Vowels being preposed in those which they call *Semi-vowels*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ar*, and subjoined in the *Mutes*, *be*, *ce*, *de*, *ge*, *pe*, *te*.

As for the other Letters before mentioned, which have a Right to be put in the Alphabet; they may be thus named: The sonorous ones, *Eng*, *EV*, *Edh*, *Egh*, *EZ*, *EZh*. The Mute ones, *Hme*, *Hne*, *Hnge*, *Fe*, *The*, *Che*, *HLE*, *HRE*, *SE*, *She*.

§ II.
Order.

2. The most proper and natural Order of the Letters, I conceive to be the same in which they have been before treated of. Vowels should be reckoned up by themselves, as being a distinct kind, and first, both for their priority in Nature, Necessity, and Dignity. If the order of these were to be regulated from the Instruments of speech, then *u*, *o*, *æ*, should be first, as being *Labial*, and *a*, *a*, *e*, *i*, next, as *Lingual*, or *Lingualpalatal*, and *y* last, as being *Guttural*. *Scaliger* would have *A* and *O* to be acknowledged for the first Vowels, as being *soni amplissimi*. The next *E*, *I*, as being of a middle sound, and the last *U*, as being *soni obscurissimi*. That which to me seems the most proper Method, is to reckon them up according to their degrees of Apertion: Only in conformity with the common Alphabets, I begin with the *Linguals*, *a*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *æ*, *u*, *y*.

De causis Ling.
Lat. cap. 38.

Amongst the Consonants, the *Sonorous* should precede, as approaching nearest to the nature of Vowels. And amongst them, if those that are breathed through the Nose do precede, *M* must be the first, as being *Labial*; *N* next, as being *Dental*; and then *NG*, as being *Lingualpalatal*. Next, those that are breathed through the Mouth, according to this order, *V*, *Dh*, *Gh*, *L*, *R*, *Z*, *Zh*. The first being *Labial*, the next *Dental*, the others *Lingua-dental*, or *Lingua-palatal*. Next should

should follow the Spiritous Consonants that are *Mutes*; and first those pronounced through the *Nose*, HM, HN, HNG, then those pronounced through the *Mouth*, F, TH, CH, hl, hr, S, Sh. Then the semi-spiritous Consonants, B, D, G. And lastly, the non-spiritous, or breathless Consonants, P, T, C.

3. The Affinity of Vowels each to other is not difficult to determine, *æ* and *a* of a middle sound, *e* and *i* of a more acute, *o* and *u* of a more grave tone. If they were to be opposed to one another, this distribution would be most natural, (*æi*) (*ao*) (*es*) (*vu*) and so *vice versa*, (*ia*) (*oa*) (*se*) (*uv*.)

The Affinity amongst the Consonants most obvious is this, (M, HM) (N, HN,) (NG, HNG,) (V, F,) (Dh, Th,) (Gh, Ch,) (L, HL,) (R, HR,) (Z, S,) (Zh, Sh,) (BP) (DT) (GC.)

4. Though all Nations do or should agree in the same power and sound of the Letters, yet they differ very much in those *Figures* and *Characters*, whereby they represent them in writing according to those divers Alphabets that are received in the world: Amongst which, though some are much more convenient than others, yet none of them seem contrived upon a Philosophical ground. In the framing of such a *Literal Character*, these Conditions ought to be observed.

1. They should be the most simple and facil, and yet elegant and comely as to the shape of them.

2. They must be sufficiently distinguished from one another.

3. There should be some kind of *subtleness*, or correspondency of the figure to the nature and kind of the Letters which they express.

It is not either necessary or convenient in the framing of a Language; to make use of all the Letters belonging to the Alphabet; but 'tis sufficient that such only be made choice of, as are most easie and pleasant in the pronunciation and sound of them. But though it be not needful to introduce all the Letters into the common use of a Language, yet it is most necessary that some way should be provided for representing the powers of all the simple Letters, because without this, there can be no way to express the *proper names* used in several Languages; whether of Places, or Persons, &c. as *England, London, Oxford, John, Mary*, &c. There being frequent occasion in discourse to mention the names of such *Individuals*: And these being nothing else but such words or sounds as men have agreed upon to signify such particular places or persons, must therefore be expressed by such Letters as make up these sounds. And though this real Character here treated of (as it is made *effable*) may serve for most of them, yet because there are several others not this way provided for, therefore may it be proper to offer some distinct Alphabet of Letters. Of which, I had provided several Instances and Examples agreeable to the Rules above mentioned. But I shall at present (because I would not too much digress) set down only two; which to me seem considerable in their several kinds. The former being more *facil* and *simple*, the other more *complicate*; but with this advantage, that it hath in the shape of it some resemblance to that Configuration which there is in the Organs of speech upon the framing of several Letters. Upon which account it may deserve the name of a *Natural Character* of the Letters.

The Letters according to the first design, are represented in the following Table, consisting of 31 Ranks and 15 Columnes.

The first Rank doth contain the Characters for the six more *simple* Vowels, both preposed and subjoyned according to a threefold place, at the top, the middle, and the bottom of the Character, the former three being meer *Rounds*, the other *Hooks*. Those of a *middle power*, because they are necessary Ingredients to the making of all the usual Diphthongs, therefore have they a larger Character assigned to them, to which any of the other Vowels may be affixed, when they are to coalesce into Diphthongs. And though the Letter *Y* be properly (as it is reckoned) one of those that are *mediæ potestatis*, and may be compounded into a Diphthong with any of the other Vowels, yet because it is not now (for ought I know) made use of to this purpose, in any of those Languages that are commonly known and used amongst us; therefore is it at present reckoned only amongst the Vowels.

The second Column (besides the marks for those three Letters *H, æ, i,*) doth contain likewise the Characters for all the Consonants, according to their several affinities; where the *Non spiritous* Consonants are expressed by *straight lines*, the *Spiritous* Consonants of affinity to them being distinguished by a little hook affixed at one end. The other Consonants by *curve lines*, with the like distinction for their correspondent Mutes. The rest of the Ranks and Columnes consisting of mixed Letters, either the mixtures of the Vowels with *H, æ, or I,* or else the incorporating the Character for each of the six Vowels with that of the Consonant, the Vowel being preposed in the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Columnes, and subjoyned in the other.

As for the Characters that serve for Interpunction, the *Comma* may be expressed by a small, streight, oblique line (,) The *Semicolon*, *Colon* and *Period*, may continue as they are now used by most of the *Europeans*; there being nothing in their figure, of any such near resemblance to the other Characters, as may make them liable to mistake. And so likewise may those other Notes, which serve to distinguish the various manners of Pronuntiation, whether Explication [] Interrogation ? Wonder ! Irony ; only the two curve Lines for Parenthesis () being here used for the Letters *L,* and *R,* may be supplied by these []

At the bottom of this Table there is an Instance of the Lords Prayer, being lettered sutably to our present pronuntiation of it.

The Letters according to the second design may be thus contrived ;

Ddd



- 1 Epiglottis.
- 2 Larynx.
- 3 Aspera Arteria.
- 4 Oesophagus.

The first Columne doth contain the Vowels, as they are distinguished into

- Labial; being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips, whether
 - { Less contracted; O.
 - { More contracted, and somewhat compressed
 - { Downwards, æ.
 - { Upwards, U.
- Lingual; the Tongue being put into a posture
 - { More concave; and removed, at some distance from the Palate, æ.
 - { Less concave; or plain, and brought nearer to the Palate, a.
 - { Somewhat convex, towards the Palate, e.
 - { More convex, i.
- Guttural, Y.

The other Columnes do contain the Consonants, as they are distinguished into

- Labial; whether such as are
 - { Breathless; { Sonorous } B. }
 - { Mute } P. }
 - { Breathing; through the
 - { Mouth; { Sonorous } V. }
 - { Mute } F. }
 - { Nose; { Sonorous } M. }
 - { Mute } HM }
- Lingual; either in respect of the

Top of the Tongue, whether such as are

- { Breathless; { Sonorous } D }
- { Mute } T }

{ Breathing, through the

Mouth; by

Appulse, of the top of the Tongue to the

- { Top of the Teeth, the breath being emitted through the
- midst of the { Sonorous } Dh }
- mouth, { Mute } Th }

- { Foremost part of the Palate, the breath being emitted
- through the corners { Sonorous } L }
- of the mouth { Mute } HL. }

Trepidation or Vibration, against the inward part of the

- Palate, { Sonorous } R. }
- { Mute } HR. }

Percolation of the Breath betwixt the top of the Tongue and the roots of the Teeth, whether more

- { Subtle, { Sonorous } Z. }
- { Mute } S. }
- { Dense, { Sonorous } Zh. }
- { Mute } Sh. }

Nose; by appulse of the top of the Tongue to the Root of the Teeth,

Teeth, { Sonorous } { N. }
 { Mute } { HN. }

Root or middle of the Tongue appulsed to the Inward Palate, whether such as are

{ Breathless ; { Sonorous } { G. }
 { Mute } { C. }

{ Breathing ; through the

{ Mouth, { Sonorous } { GH. }
 { Mute } { CH. }

{ Nose, { Sonorous } { NG. }
 { Mute } { HNG. }

Unto each of the Letters represented by a Face, there is adjoyned a lesser Figure, consisting only of the chief out-lines representing the Organs of speech.

The *Labials* are represented by two curve Figures for the Lips. The *Linguals* by the Figure of the Tongue, according to its various application; either of the *Top* or *Root*, to the several parts of the *Palate*, or of the *Teeth*.

The *Sonorous* Consonants, of each kind, are distinguished from the *Mutes*, by the addition of (~) to represent the motion of the Epiglottis, by which sound is made.

The *Breathing* or *Spiritous* Consonants are represented by a longer undulated Line, passing through the *Mouth* in some of them, either betwixt the *Lips*, in F, V. or between the *Tongue* and *Palate*, in Dh, Th, Gh, Ch, R, HR. In the two last of which, the top of the Tongue is divided, to represent that Trepidation or Vibration, in the framing of these Letters. Or by the sides of the Tongue in L, HL. Or betwixt the *Top of the Tongue* and the *Teeth*, in Z, S, Zh, Sh. In the two last of which, the undulated Line is doubled, to represent that more dense Percolation of breath, used in the framing of those Letters.

Those that are breathed through the *Nose*, have this undulated line above the *Palate*, as in M, HM, N, HN, NG, HNG.

I propose these only as being natural Pictures of the Letters, without any Design of common use, for which they are less fit, by reason of their being so complicated.

§ 5.
Pronunciation.

5. Though each of the Letters have their distinct powers naturally fixed, yet that difference which there is in the various manner of *Pronunciation*, doth somewhat alter the Sound of them. And there are no two Nations in the world that do exactly agree in the same way of pronouncing any one Language (suppose the *Latin*) Amongst persons of the same Nation, some pronounce more *fully* and *strongly*, others more *slightly*, some more *flatly*, others more *broadly*, others more *mincingly*. And in the hearing of foreign Languages, we are apt to think, that none of the Letters we are acquainted with, can frame such strange sounds as they seem to make: But this doth principally proceed from the several modes of *Pronunciation*; the variety of which may well enough consist with the distinct power of the Letters. 'Tis obvious to any one to observe, what great difference there will be in the same words, when spoken *slowly* and *treatably*, and when tumbled out in a *rapid precipitate* manner. And this is one kind of difference in the pronunciation of several Nations; The *Spaniards* and

Itali-

Italians pronouncing more *slowly* and *Majestically*, the *French* more *volubly* and *hastily*, the *English* in a middle way betwixt both. Another different mode of Pronunciation betwixt several Nations, may be in regard of *strength* and *distinctness* of pronouncing, which will specially appear in those kind of Letters which do most abound in a Language. Some pronounce more deeply *Guttural*; as the *Welsh*, and the Eastern people, the *Hebrews*, and *Arabians*, &c. Others seem to thrust their words more *forwards*, towards the *outward* parts of the mouth, as the *English*; others more *inward* towards the palate, as the *French*; Prolegomena in Biblia Polyglot. some speak with stronger collisions, and more vehement aspirations, as the *Northern* people generally, by reason of their abundance of spirits and inward heat; others more *lightly* and *softly*, as the *Southern* Nations, their internal spirits being more weak, by reason of the outward heat.

One principal Reason of the various sounds in the pronunciation of several Languages doth depend upon the nature of those Letters, of which they do chiefly consist and are framed. Upon which account, the *Greek*, which abounds in Vowels and Diphthongs, is more smooth. And though the *Latin* have fewer Vowels, yet it is so equally mixed with them, as to be rendred facil and pleasant; whereas the *Hebrew* doth abound in some harsh Consonants, *Aspirations* and *Gutturals*.

I cannot here omit the Censure which an ingenious person gives concerning the difference of many of our *European* Languages, in respect of their pronunciation. The *Italian* (saith he) is in pronunciation, pleasant, but without Sinews, as a still flowing water; the *French* delicate, but inward and nice, like a woman that dares scarce open her mouth, for fear of marring her Countenance. The *Spanish*, Majestical, but withal somewhat terrible and fulsom, by the too much affectation of the Letter O. The *Dutch* manly, but withal harsh and quarrellsom. Whereas our *English* (saith he) hath what is comely and Euphonical in each of these, without any of their Inconveniences. 'Tis usual for men to be most favourable towards the Language unto which they have been most accustomed. 'Tis likely that Forreigners may be as apt to complain of several Defects in our Language as we are of theirs. R. C. of Anthony in Cambd. Remains.

That which doth generally seem most difficult to Strangers in our English Tongue, is the pronouncing of certain Aspirations (as they are stiled) very frequently and familiarly used amongst us, but hardly imitable by others, though these are but few; these five words (as it is said) comprehending all of them. *What think the chosen Judges?* Which a little practise might overcome.

It were desirable in a new invented Language, to make use chiefly of such Letters and Syllables, as are of general practise, and universally facil in Pronunciation: But the custom of several Nations is so exceeding various in this respect, that 'tis very difficult to find out what these are; most of the Letters being disused, and not acknowledged for Letters, in several Countries.

(α) is frequently used by other Nations, but not owned with a distinct Character by the English. (Nations.

(a) is frequently used by us Englishmen, but not so much by other

(e) is generally received, but very ambiguously pronounced.

(i) is

§ 6.

- (i) is not owned by us for a distinct Vowel, though we frequently use the power of it. And the *Mexicans* are said not to use the Letter (y) which is the same with this (as was shewed before.)
- (o) is not in the Armenian Alphabet, nor do the *Syrians* own it, but use (u) or (aw) instead of it. Some of the Ancient Cities in *Italy*, those of the *Umbri* and *Tusci* did not use this Vowel, but *u* instead of it, (saith *Priscian*.)
- (æ) according to the true power of it, is not owned by us, nor by many other Nations with a distinct Character.
- (y) is scarce acknowledged by any Nation except the *Welsh*.
- (u) is (I think) proper to the *French*, and used by none else.
- (M and N) are so general, that I have not yet met with an Account of any Nation by whom they are not used.
- (NG) is not owned for a Letter by any, except perhaps the *Hebrews*.
- (V) is not pronounced by the *Mexicans*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, *Saxons*.
- (Dh) seems difficult to most Nations, though frequently used by us *Englishmen*.
- (Gh) is not any where, except amongst the *Irish*.
- (L) is not used by the * *Brasileans*, nor the men of † *Japan*. Many of the *Italians*, especially the *Florentines*, do seem to dislike this Letter, though others stile it the sweetest of all the rest, saith || Sir *Thomas Smith*.
- (R) is not used by the *Mexicans*, *Brasileans*, or the men of *China*, (say several of the same Authors) The *Americans* near *New-England*, pronounce neither L, nor R; but use N instead of both, pronouncing *Nobstan* for *Lobstan*.
- (Z) is not owned for a Letter by the Inhabitants of *CochinChina*.
- (Zh) is not owned for a distinct Letter, either by us *English*, or almost any other,
- (HM, HN, HNG) are not, for ought I know) owned by any, excepting only the *Welsh* and *Irish*, and the last perhaps by the *Jews*.
- (F) is not pronounced by the *Brasileans*.
- (Th) seems difficult to many Nations, and is owned by very few, to be a distinct Letter.
- (Ch) is not used by any (for ought I can find) except the *Grecians* and the *Welsh*.
- (HL) is almost proper to the *Welsh*, and scarce used by others.
- (HR) though frequent amongst the *Grecians*, yet is rarely used by others.
- (S) is not used by the *Mexicans*.
- (Sh) That this was not universal among the *Jews*, may appear by the Scripture Story of *Shiboleth*, nor is it either in the *Greek* or *Latin*.
- (B) is not pronounced by the men of *China* or *Japan*.
- (D) is not used amongst the Inhabitants of *China*.
- (G) is not pronounced by the *Mexicans*.
- (P) is not acknowledged in the *Arabick*, nor was this used amongst the *Jews* before the Invention of Points.
- (T) is not used by the Inhabitants of *Japan*.

(C)

(C) as restrained to the power of K, is for ought I know, of general use.

'Tis not improbable but that there may be a difficulty and difuse of every one of these Letters in several Nations of the world; upon which account it is excusable, if in the framing of a Language, it be proposed to make use of all the Letters, without any particular choice of some, and seclusion of others. Or if any be excluded, they ought in reason to be such, as seem most difficult to those, amongst whom this Language hath its first Rise and Original. And such others should be most frequently used, as are generally esteemed most easie and pleasant.

These 34 Letters before enumerated, will suffice to express all those articulate sounds, which are commonly known and used in these parts of the World. I dare not be over-peremptory in asserting that these are all the *Articulate Sounds*, which either are, or can be in Nature; it being perhaps as impossible to reckon up all such, as to determine the just number of *Colours* or *Tasts*: But I think that these are all the principal Heads of them, and that as much may be done by these (if not more) as by any other Alphabet now known.

PART

PART IV.

Concerning a Real Character, and a Philosophical Language.

CHAP. I.

The Proposal of one kind of Real Character (amongst many others which might be offered) both for the Integrals, whether Genus's, Differences or Species, together with the Derivations and Inflections belonging to them, as likewise for all the several kinds of Particles.

THe next Enquiry should be, what kind of *Character* of Language may be fixed upon, as most convenient for the expression of all those Particulars above mentioned, belonging to the Philosophy of *Speech*; in order to which it may seem, that the first Enquiry should be concerning *Language*; Because *Writing* is but the figure of *Articulate sound*, and therefore subsequent to it: But though it be true, that men did first *speak* before they did *write*, and consequently *writing* is but the figure of *speech*, and therefore in order of *time* subsequent to it; yet in order of *Nature* there is no priority between these: But *voice* and *sounds* may be as well assigned to Figure, as *Figures* may be to *Sounds*. And I do the rather begin with treating concerning a common *Character* or *Letter*, because this will conduce more to that great end of *Facility*, whereby (as I first proposed) men are to be invited to the Learning of it. To proceed from the *Language* to the *Character*, would require the learning of both; which being of greater difficulty, than to learn one alone, is not therefore so suitable to that intention of engaging men by the *Facility* of it. And because men that do retain their several Tongues, may yet communicate by a *Real Character*, which shall be legible in all Languages; therefore I conceive it most proper to treat of this in the first place, and shall afterwards shew how this Character may be made *effable*, in a distinct Language.

All Characters signify either *Naturally*, or by *Institution*. *Natural Characters* are either the Pictures of things, or some other *Symbolical*

D d d

Repre-

Representations of them, the framing and applying of which, though it were in some degree feasible, as to the general *kinds* of things; yet in most of the *particular species*, it would be very *difficult*, and in some perhaps *impossible*. It were exceeding desirable that the *Names* of things might consist of such *sounds*, as should bear in them some Analogy to their *Natures*; and the Figure or Character of these Names should bear some proper resemblance to those *sounds*, that men might easily guess at the sense or meaning of any name or word, upon the first *hearing* or *sight* of it. But how this can be done in all the particular species of things, I understand not; and therefore shall take it for granted, that this Character must be by *Institution*. In the framing of which, there are these four properties to be endeavoured after.

1. They should be most simple and easie for the Figure, to be described by one *Dractms* of the pen, or at the most by two.

2. They must be sufficiently distinguishable from one another to prevent mistake.

3. They ought to be comely and graceful for the shape of them to the eye.

4. They should be *Methodical*, Those of the same common nature, having some kind of suitableness and correspondence with one another; All which qualifications would be very advantageous, both for *Understanding*, *Memory* and *Use*.

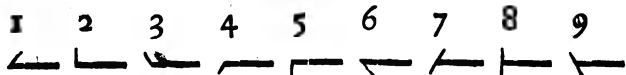
Those Characters must represent either	}	Integrals { Radicals. Derivations. Inflections. Grammatical. Particles } Transcendental.
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The first thing to be enquired after, is to find out fitting Marks for the common Genus's or Heads in the former Tables of Integrals, which are there reduced to the number of forty. It were not difficult to offer several Varieties of these Marks or Generical Characters, with their different Advantages and Conveniences; to which purpose I had prepared sundry kinds of them, which I once thought to have inserted here: but upon further consideration, I shall mention only one of them, which I have chosen out of the rest, as seeming to me to be in all respects the most convenient amongst them.

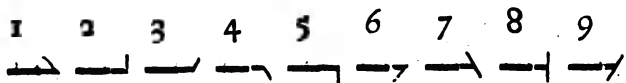
Tran-

Transcend.	{	General	Animals	{	Exanguious	1	Action	{	Spiritual	2
		Rel. mixed			Fish				Corporeal	
		Rel. of Action			Bird				Motion	
			Discourse			Beast			Operation	
			God	Parts	{	Peculiar			Oecon.	
			World			General	Posses.			
			Element	Quantity	{	Magnitude			Provis.	
			Stone			Space	Civil			
			Metal			Measure	Judicial			
Herb confid. accord. to the	{	Leaf	Quality	{	Power Nat.			Military		
		Flower			Habit	Naval				
		Seed-vessel			Manners	Ecclef.				
		Shrub			Quality sensible					
		Tree			Disease					

The Differences are to be affixed unto that end which is on the left side of the Character, according to this order;



The Species should be affixed at the other end of the Character according to the like order.



And whereas several of the Species of Vegetables and Animals, do according to this present constitution, amount to more than Nine, in such cases the number of them is to be distributed into two or three Nines, which may be distinguished from one another by doubling the stroke in some one or more parts of the Character; as suppose after this manner, — — — — —. If the first and most simple Character be made use of, the Species that are affixed to it, will belong to the first combination of Nine; if the other, they will belong according to the order of them, unto the second Combination.

Those Radicals which are paired to others upon account of *Opposition*, may be expressed by a Loop, or (o) at the left end of the Character, after this manner, o—

Those that are paired upon the account of *Affinity*, are to be expressed by the like Mark at the other end of the Character, thus, —o

The double Opposites of *Excess* or *Defect*, are to be described by the Transcendental points, denoting *Excess* or *Defect*, to be placed over the Character, as shall be shewed after.

D d d 2

Adje-

Adjectives should be expressed by a *Hook* at the right end of the Character in { Genus's or Differences, thus — }
 { Species — } —

Adverbs (being very near of kin to adjectives) may be expressed by a *Loop* in the same { Genus's and Diff. — }
 place. In { Species — } —

Abstracts may be expressed by a *Hook* at the left end of the Character. In { Genus's — }
 { Differences and Species — } —

The *Active* and *Passive* voice may be expressed, one of them by a *Hook*, and the other by a *Loop*, at the left end of the Character, after this manner, in { Genus's { Active — }
 { Passive — }
 { Differences or Species { Active — }
 { Passive — } —

The *Plural Number* may be expressed by a hook at the right end of the Character, after this manner, in { Genus's and Differences — }
 { Species — } —

The Characters of the *Particles* should each of them be of a less figure, and capable of being varied to a threefold place. The *Grammatical Particles*, being applied to the sides of the Character, and the *Transcendental Particles* to the top of it.

These *Grammatical Particles* are here contrived to such a kind of distinct sutableness, so as each of the several kinds of them, hath a several kind of Character assigned to them.

1. The *Copula*, by the mark of (°)

2. *Pronouns*, by Points. (.)

3. *Interjections* by upright Lines streight or hooked, (| | | | |)

4. *Prepositions*, by small curved Figures { u n d c }
 { w m z e }
 { s o s z }

5. *Adverbs*, by a right angled Character { j l r f }
 { t a + }

6. *Conjunctions* by an acute angled Character { v ^ > < }
 { y ^ x }

7. *Articles* by two oblique Lines to be placed { \ / }
 towards the top of the Character { }

8. *Modes*

8. Modes by circular Figures }
 mixed }
 862
 35
 99
 99

9. Tenses by a small streight tranverse Line (-)

Amongst these Grammatical Particles the first six are more principal and absolute, viz.

1. The Copula, being the Verb *Sum*, according to a threefold difference of time.

o | Have been, hast been, hath been.
 o | Am, art, is, are.
 o | Shall be.

2. Pronouns. { I } { We } { This, That }
 { Thou } { Ye } { The same, Another }
 { He } { They } { A certain, Some body }
 { Any } Who?
 { Every } Which.
 { All } Whosoever.

If one of these Pronouns, suppose (.) be placed at the side of the Character before it, — it signifies the first Person (*I*.) If at the middle, — it signifies the second person (*Thou*.) If at the bottom, — it signifies the third person (*He*.) And if they are thus affixed after a Character that signifies *Action*, they will then denote the Accusative Case, Me, Thee, Him. so $\circ \rightarrow$ is, *I love him*.

If any of the Pronouns are to be rendered in their Possessive sence, this is to be expressed by a little curve Line under them, as ($\circ \smile$) So — is My, or Mine, (\smile) is Ours, (\smile) is Thy or Thine, (\smile) is His, And (\smile) is Theirs.

The Reduplicative Notion of Pronouns may most naturally be expressed by a doubling of their Character with a Fulcrum or Arrestarius interposed. So | is I me, that is, I my self. | is Thou thee, Thou thy self. | He him, He himself. And so for the Possessives that are reduplicative | Mine mine, that is, My own, &c.

And whereas several of the Pronouns were before said to be applicable both unto Place, Time, and Manner, this ought to be expressed in writing by the help of an Arrestarius, with the Transcendental Marks of Pl. T. M. So | is, Which place. Thus | is, What place, or Where? | is, What time, or When? | is, What manner, or How?

Interjections may be thus expressed ;

{ Admiring } { Love, Hatred }
 { Doubting } { Mirth, Sorrow }
 { Despising } { Desire, Averfation }
 { Exclamation, Silence }
 { Bespeaking, Expressing attention }
 { Insinuation, Threatning }

The

The Marks for Prepositions may be thus applied ;

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Of, With} \\ \text{By, For} \\ \text{Out of, Concerning} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{According, Instead} \\ \text{With, Without} \\ \text{For, Against} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To, At} \\ \text{From, Off} \\ \text{Over, About} \end{array} \right\}$	

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Into, In} \\ \text{Out of, Without} \\ \text{Thorough, Beside} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Upwards, Above} \\ \text{Downwards, Below} \\ \text{Before, Behind} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Upon, Under} \\ \text{On this side, Beyond} \\ \text{Betwixt, Against} \end{array} \right\}$	

The Marks for *Adverbs* may be thus applied ;

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Yea, Nay} \\ \text{Perhaps, Truly} \\ \text{As, So} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{How, So} \\ \text{More, Most} \\ \text{Less, Least} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Rather, Than} \\ \text{Yet, Until} \\ \text{Whilst, At length} \end{array} \right\}$
--	--	---

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Together, Only} \\ \text{Again, As if} \\ \text{Un, Re} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Almost.} \\ \text{Scarce.} \\ \text{Thereabout.} \end{array} \right\}$
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The Marks for *Conjunctions* may be thus applied ;

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Whether yea, Whether no} \\ \text{And, Neither} \\ \text{If Unless} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Indeed, But} \\ \text{Although, Notwithstanding} \\ \text{Or, Either} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{That, Least that} \\ \text{For, Because} \\ \text{Wherefore, Therefore} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Whereas, Thereupon} \\ \text{Also, &c.} \\ \text{viz. e. g.} \end{array} \right\}$

The other three kinds of Particles are more servile and auxiliary.

The *Articles* may be expressed (as was said before) by two oblique Lines to be placed towards the top of the Character $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \\ The \end{array} \right.$

The Mark for the *Imperative Mood*, according as it is applied to several places of the Character, may express the mode of

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Petition} \\ \text{Perswasion} \\ \text{Command} \end{array} \right\}$

The

The Secondary Moods may have their Marks thus applied to them ;

Power	}	Can	6
		Could	3
Liberty	}	May	3
		Might	3
Will	}	Will	9
		Would	2
Necessity	}	Must, shall	•
		Must, should	9

Several of these Secondary Modes, will according to their places, towards the top, middle, and bottom of the Character, comprehend in them the several differences of time; so *is* I would have writ.

The Marke for the Tenses, Past, Present, and Future, may be thus applied ; - Have been, haft been, hath been.
Am, art, is.
Shall be.

The Transcendental Marks to be put in three places over the head of the Character, may be thus applied ;

<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Metaphor</td> <td>Kind</td> <td>Thing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Like</td> <td>Manner</td> <td>Person</td> </tr> </table>			Metaphor	Kind	Thing	Like	Manner	Person	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Cause</td> <td>Aggregate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>Sign</td> <td>Segregate</td> </tr> </table>			Place	Cause	Aggregate	Time	Sign	Segregate
Metaphor	Kind	Thing															
Like	Manner	Person															
Place	Cause	Aggregate															
Time	Sign	Segregate															
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Lamin</td> <td>Instrument</td> <td>Jugament</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pinn</td> <td>Vessell</td> <td>Machin</td> </tr> </table>			Lamin	Instrument	Jugament	Pinn	Vessell	Machin	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sepiment</td> <td>Vest</td> <td>House</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Armament</td> <td>Armour</td> <td>Chamber</td> </tr> </table>			Sepiment	Vest	House	Armament	Armour	Chamber
Lamin	Instrument	Jugament															
Pinn	Vessell	Machin															
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Habis</td> <td>Officer</td> <td>Mechanic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Art</td> <td>Artist</td> <td>Merchant</td> </tr> </table>			Habis	Officer	Mechanic	Art	Artist	Merchant	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ability</td> <td>Inceptive</td> <td>Endeavor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proneness</td> <td>Frequentative</td> <td>Impetus</td> </tr> </table>			Ability	Inceptive	Endeavor	Proneness	Frequentative	Impetus
Habis	Officer	Mechanic															
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Augmentative</td> <td>Excess</td> <td>Perfective</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diminutive</td> <td>Defect</td> <td>Cotruptive</td> </tr> </table>			Augmentative	Excess	Perfective	Diminutive	Defect	Cotruptive	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Voice</td> <td>Male</td> <td>Young</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Language</td> <td>Female</td> <td>Part</td> </tr> </table>			Voice	Male	Young	Language	Female	Part
Augmentative	Excess	Perfective															
Diminutive	Defect	Cotruptive															
Voice	Male	Young															
Language	Female	Part															

Whereas there is somewhat peculiar in the nature of *Numbers*, distinct from any of the other Heads, by reason of their great multitude, and various kinds ; It may seem therefore necessary to offer some more particular directions for the expression of them, both as to the *Numbers* themselves, and as to the Grammatical Variations of them.

Numbers are usually expressed in Writing either by *words at length*, or by *Figures*.

The Character here proposed under the first difference of Measure, is that which doth answer to the writing of *Numbers* in *words at length*,
And

And because the Species enumerated under that difference, are but nine, for the nine Digits; therefore will it be convenient in the first place, to explain the manner how all other numbers above nine, are to be expressed in this Character; which may be done by affixing some of these four Marks, (۰ ۱ ۲ ۳) put after the Character, closer to the Body of it than ordinary, to denote those round Numbers, Ten, Hundred, Thousand, Million.

۲ Ten.	}	۲ ۲ ۰	۲ ۰	}	۲ ۳ ۰
۲ Hundred.	}	۲ ۲ ۰ ۰	۲ ۳ ۰ ۰	}	۲ ۳ ۰ ۰
۲ Thousand.	}	۲ ۲ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰	۲ ۳ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰	}	۲ ۳ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰
۳ Million.	}	۲ ۲ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰	۲ ۳ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰	}	۲ ۳ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰ ۰

But because those common Figures now in use, borrowed from the *Arabians*, are so generally known, and a kind of Universal Character already received; therefore it may be most convenient still to retain the use of them, as being much better fitted for all the Arithmetical Operations, of *Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication* and *Division*, &c. than either that Numerical Character mentioned before, or the way of Numeration by Letters, or any other way that I can think of.

As for those Variations of which Numbers are capable, and according to which Grammarians do commonly distinguish them, they may be thus expressed.

1. Those which are called *Cardinal Numbers*, One, Two, Three, &c. are the Radical Numbers themselves.

2. *Ordinals*, as } First, second, third, &c. are *Adjectives Neuter*.
 } Firstly, secondly, thirdly, &c. are the *Adverbs Neuter*.

3. *Distributives* may be express'd by the *Substantive Neuter*, with the Transcendental Mark of *Segregate*, the Substantive it self being put for one sort of Distributive in the *singular* Number, as sing. 3. (segr. will denote three, one by one; or for another sort of Distributive, being put in the *plural* number, as plural 3. (segr. will signify by threes, or three by three.

4. *Collectives* may be express'd by the *Substantive Neuter*, with the Adverb *together* before it, with the transcendental Mark of *Aggregate* over it, as together-three, or three (Aggr. is a ternary, a leath, &c.

5. *Multiplying* a Number may be express'd by the *Active* of it, as a. three is trebling, and *being multiplied* by the *Passive* of it, as p. three being trebled.

6. *Dividing* a Number into parts, may be express'd by the *Active* with the transcendental Mark (*Part.* as a. three (part) is dividing into 3 parts, or active tripartition. *Being divided* into parts, may be express'd by the *Passive* with the mark of *part*; as p. three. (part) is being divided into 3 parts, or passive tripartition. If this Division be into *equal* parts, one may express it by adding the Adverb *equally*.

7. A

7. A *Fraction* may be express'd; If it be the Aliquot part of a Number, by the *Adjective Nester*, with the Transcendental Mark of *Part*, as adj. three (part) a third part, and it may be written thus, $3)1$; If it be not the Aliquot part of a Number, it may be express'd by both the Numbers which are to be considered in it, as three sevenths may be called a seventh part of three, and it may be written thus, $7)3$.

8. A *Ration* may be express'd likewise by both the Numbers which are to be considered in it, in speaking thus; as three to seven, in writing $\frac{3}{7}$.

9. Number of *Species* or *Sorts*, may be express'd by the Number with the Transcendental Mark of (kind) as threefold, 3 (kind).

10. Number of *Times* or *Places* likewise, by the Transcendental Marks of *Time* or *Place* respectively, as once, twice, &c.

in one { time in two { times in three { times &c.
 { place { places { places

11. *Abstract* Numbers, as Unity, Duality, Trinity, may be express'd by adding the Mark of Abstract upon the Character.

If the Question be how these Grammatical Variations may be contrived in the use of the ordinary Figures for Number, this may be done by affixing such variations upon a Transverse Line over the head

of the Figure, So $\overset{\curvearrowright}{1} \overset{\curvearrowright}{2} \overset{\curvearrowright}{3}$ will be the Adjective, first, second, and

third, &c. So $\overset{\curvearrowright}{1} \overset{\curvearrowright}{2} \overset{\curvearrowright}{3}$ will be the Adverb, Firstly, secondly, third-

ly, So $\overset{\curvearrowright}{2} \overset{\curvearrowright}{3} \overset{\curvearrowright}{4}$ will be twofold, threefold, fourfold, &c.

So $\overset{\curvearrowright}{1} \overset{\curvearrowright}{2} \overset{\curvearrowright}{3}$ &c. will be once, twice, thrice, &c.

The Characters that serve for Interpunction, may be thus contrived;

Comma ,

Colon :

Period .

Those other Notes to distinguish the various manners of Pronuntiation may be Charactered after this manner;

Hyphen -

Parenthesis ()

Explication []

Interrogation ?

Wonder !

Irony \

Ecc

These

These Marks having not any such near resemblance to the other *Real Characters*, appointed either for Integrals or Particles, need not therefore be changed,

The Note for *Emphasis*, may be expressed either by a reduplication of the Characters, if it consist in one word; or by some variety in the shape of the Characters, if it consist in several words, as is usual in that way of printing Words in an *Italic Letter*

The meaning of these things will appear more plainly by an Example: To which purpose I shall set down the Lords Prayer, and the Creed written in this Character, which I shall afterwards explain and resolve according to the forementioned Rules.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Instances of this Real Character in the Lords Prayer and the Creed.

FOR the better explaining of what hath been before delivered concerning a Real Character, it will be necessary to give some Example and Instance of it, which I shall do in the Lords Prayer and the Creed: First setting each of them down after such a manner as they are ordinarily to be written. Then the Characters at a greater distance from one another, for the more convenient figuring and interlining of them. And lastly, a Particular Explication of each Character out of the Philosophical Tables, with a Verbal Interpretation of them in the Margin.

The Lords Prayer.

Handwritten characters for the Lord's Prayer, arranged in three lines.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Our Parent who art in Heaven, Thy Name be Hallowed, Thy
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
Kingdome come, Thy Will be done, so in Earth as in Heaven, Give
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43
to us on this day our bread expedient and forgive us our trespasses as
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
we forgive them who trespass against us, and lead us not into
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
temptation, but deliver us from evil, for the Kingdome and the
71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80.
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.
Eee 2 1. (1)

Our

1. (∞|) The first Particle being expressed by ∞Points, doth denote the thing thereby signified to be a *Pronoun*: And whereas there are two Points placed level, towards the upper side of the Character, they must therefore (according to the Directions premised) signifie the first Person Plural Number, *viz. We*. And because there is a curve Line under these Points, that denotes this Pronoun to be here used *Possessively*, and consequently to signifie *Our*.

Parent

2. (∟) This next Character being of a bigger proportion, must therefore represent some *Integral Notion*. The Genus of it, *viz. (∟)* is appointed to signifie *Oeconomical Relation*. And whereas the Transverse Line at the end towards the left hand, hath an affix, making an acute Angle, with the upper side of the Line, therefore doth it refer to the first Difference of that Genus, which according to the Tables, is relation of Consanguinity: And there being an Affix making a right Angle at the other end of the same Line, therefore doth it signifie the second Species under this Difference, *viz. Direct ascending*, by which the Notion of *Parent* is defined. And this being originally a Noun of Person, doth notthe need therefore Transc. Note of Person to be affixed to it. If it were to be rendred Father in the strictest sense, it would be necessary that the Transcendental Note of *Male* should be joynd to it, being a little hook on the top, over the middle of the Character, after this manner (∟) The word Father in the most Philosophical and proper sense of it, denoting a *Male Parent*. And because the word Parent is not here used according to the strictest sense, but Metaphorically; therefore might the Transcendental Note of *Metaphor*, be put over the head of it, after this manner, (∟) But this being such a Metaphor as is generally received in other Languages, therefore there will be no necessity of using this mark.

Who

3. (∞|) This Character consisting of Points, must therefore denote a *Pronoun*; and because it consists of three Points, therefore must it denote one of the *Compound Pronouns*, and being placed towards the middle of the Character, therefore must it signifie *Who* personal, or *Which* real.

Art

4. (o|) This Particle, being a small Round, doth therefore denote the *Copula*, and being placed towards the middle of the Character, it must therefore signifie the present tense of it, *Am, art, is, are*, and being joynd with a Noun of the second person, is therefore in English to be rendered (*Art.*)

In

5. (ε|) This Particle being of a curved figure, must therefore refer to *Prepositions*. - And by the shape of it, it must belong to one of the *Opposites* in the fourth Combination of *Prepositions*, and by the place of it, being towards the upper end of the Character, it is determined to the *Preposition (In.)*

Heaven.

6. (⊥) This Generical Character is assigned to signifie *World*, the right angled affix on the left side, denoting the second Difference under that Genus, namely *Heaven*, which is defined to import either

a

a place or state of the greatest perfection and happiness; and because there is no affix at the other end, therefore doth it signify the Difference it self, and not any Species.

7. (٧) This Particle, for the Reason before mentioned (Numb. 1.) Thy is a possessive Pronoun, for its consisting of a single Point, it must be of the singular number; and for its place towards the middle of the Character, it must relate to the second Person, viz. *Thy*, or *Thine*.

8. (٧٧) The Genus denoted by this Character is *Transcendental Name General*; the affix to the end on the left side, doth signify the first Difference under that Genus, viz. the Kinds of Things and Notions, or those essential Communities wherein the things of different natures do agree. The affix at the other end of the same Line, making an obtuse angle with the lower side of it, doth signify the fourth Species under that Difference, viz. *Name*; which according to its primary sense is described to be the word assigned for the signifying any thing or notion.

9. (٨١) This Particle is appointed to signify that which is called the *May it be Imperative Mode* by way of Petition, or *May it be*, or we pray that it may be.

10. (٩٥) This Generical Character doth signify *Ecclesiastical Relation*: The affix making a right angle with the under part of the Genus, doth denote the fifth Difference, which refers to *Discipline*, or the due ordering of the Circumstances of Ecclesiastical or sacred things to the best advantage; under which the first Species denoted by the acute Angle on the other end and side, doth signify the more general notion of separating things from their Commonness, and setting them apart by way of Honour to a more peculiar use, which is called *Consecrating* or *Hallowing*. By the Loop on the affix for the Difference, is signified the *Passive Voice*; and by the Hook on the other affix, the notion of *Adjective*.

11. (٧١) as Numb. 7.

Thy

12. (٢٩١) This Generical Character doth signify *Civil* or *Political Relation*. The affix on the left side, doth signify the first Difference under that Genus which is *Degrees of Persons*. The affix on the Species side, doth refer to the second Species, which is *King*, defined to be the most principal and absolute amongst the kinds of Magistrates. The Hook at the end of the Difference affix doth signify *Action*: So that the proper notion expressed by this Character is *Regnation*, or *to regnare*, which is the Substantive of *Action*, as King is of *Person*.

Regnation, or
to regnare.

13. (٨١) as Numb. 9.

May it be

14. (٩٥) The Genus denoted by this Character is *Transcendental Action*; the affix on the Difference side, making an acute Angle with the lower side, doth signify the sixth Difference, which according to the Tables doth refer to *Action*, going, or passing; the affix on the Species

coming.

cies side, being the first, doth according to the Tables, refer to the word *Coming*, which is described to be motion to a place nearer to us: The Hook on the Difference doth signifie *Active voice*, and the Hook on the other affix, the notion of *Adjective*, viz. *Coming*.

Thy

15. (∩) as *Numb. 7.*

Will

16. (∩) This Generical Character doth signifie the first Genus in Quality, which according to the Tables is *Natural Power*. The affix for the Difference, making an acute Angle, with the upper side of the Genus, must signifie *Rational Faculty*. The affix on the Species side, making an obtuse Angle with the lower side, must signifie the fourth Species, which is that Faculty we call *Will*, whereby we do rationally follow after that which is good, and fly what is evil. The hook on the left side upon the Difference affix, denotes the *Active voice*. So that the proper Signification of this Character is *Volition*, or *ad velle*.

May it be

17. (∩) as *Numb. 9.*

Done

18. (∩) The same Generical Character with *Numb. 14.* denoting *Transcendental Action*. The obtuse angle on the left side signifies the third Difference, viz. *General Actions relating to Business*. The acute Angle at the other end, signifies the sixth Species, viz. the doing or effecting what we undertake and design, which we call *performing* or *accomplishing*; the Loop at the end of the Difference doth denote the *Passive voice*, and the Hook upon the other affix, the notion of *Adjective*; so that this Character signifies the *Adjective Passive*, of perform, viz. *performed* or *done*.

So

19. (∩) This Character being a right angled Particle, doth denote some *Adverb*; and by its shape it appears to be one of the Opposites in the first Combination, and by its place towards the lower end of the Character, it is determined to the Particle (*So.*)

In

20. (∩) as *numb. 5.*

Earth

21. (∩) The same Generical Character as *numb. 6.* signifying *World*, the affix making a right Angle, doth denote the second difference under that *Genus*, namely, the *Celestial* parts of it in general, amongst which, this Globe of Sea and Land whereon we live, is reckoned as the seventh Species, denoted by the affix at the other end.

As

22. (∩) This Particle being opposite to that *numb. 19.* signifying *So*, must therefore signifie *As*, the one being the *Redditive* of the other.

In

23. (∩) as *numb. 5.*

Heaven

24. (∩) as *numb. 6.*

Might thou be

25. (∩) The same as *numb. 9.* but being here joyned with a word Active of the second Person, it must be rendered in English, *Might thou be.*

26.

26. (𐤒𐤍) The Genus of this Character is the same with *number* Giving. 14, & 18. denoting *Transcendental Action*; The affix on the left hand, making an obtuse Angle with the lower side of the Genus, doth therefore signify the fourth Difference, which concerns Actions relating to *Commerce*: and the affix at the other end making such an obtuse angle, doth therefore signify the fourth Species, which according to the Tables, is *Giving*, described to be the parting with something to another, to which we our selves have a right. The Hook at the end of the Difference affix, doth signify *Active*, and the other, *Adjective*, viz. *Giving*.

27. (𐤒) This Particle, by the figure of it, must signify a Preposition of the third Combination, and by its place at the upper side of the Character, it is determined to signify the Preposition (*To*.)

28. (𐤒𐤒) This Particle consisting of Points, doth therefore denote *Us*. a *Pronoun*; and because there are two Points placed in a Level towards the top of the Character, therefore must it signify the first Person plural, as *numb. 1*. And coming after a Verb, it is to be rendered in English as we do the Accusative Case, (*Us*.)

29. (𐤒) as *numb. 5*.

In

30. (𐤒) This Pronoun particle consisting of two points placed obliquely from the bottom towards the top, doth therefore signify one of the *Relative Pronouns*; and being placed at the top of the Character, it must signify (*This*.)

31. (𐤒) This Generical Character is appointed to signify the Day Genus of *Measure*. The affix on the left hand, making a right angle with the lower side of the Line, signifies the fifth Difference, which is *Measure of Time*. The affix at the other end, making the like angle, doth denote the fifth Species, viz. *Day Natural*, which is described to be the time of the Suns motion from any one Meridian to the same again.

32. (𐤒) as *numb. 1*.

Our

33. (𐤒) This Character is appointed to signify the Genus of *Deco-* Bread *nomical Provisions*, of which, the first Difference denoted by the affix on the left hand, doth refer to *Sustentation ordinary*, and the first Species at the other end, doth refer to such kind of ordinary food as is of a more solid consistence, made of Grain, or some other Vegetable baked, without any considerable mixture, being of all other kinds of Food most necessary and common, which is *Bread*.

34. (𐤒) The Genus of this Character doth signify *Transcendental General*, as before, N. 8. The affix on the left hand being the fifth, doth denote the *Differences of things relating to means*; where the seventh Species, denoted by the affix at the other end, doth signify that kind of usefulness, which may probably promote the end, which we call *Expediency*; and because the Hook at the end of the Species affix doth denote *adjective*; therefore this Character must signify *expedient*.

Expediēt

35.

- And 35. (∨) The Particle represented by an acute angled figure, must therefore refer to *Conjunctions*. By the position of the Angle downwards, and by the situation of it towards the middle of the Character, it must denote the Conjunction, *And*.
- Maist thou be 36. (⁸) as *numb.* 9.
- Forgiving 37. (∩) The Genus of this Character doth signifie *Judicial Relation*. The affix on the Difference side, making a right angle with the upper side of the Genus, doth therefore signifie the second Difference, *viz.* *Judicial Actions*. The affix for the Species being the ninth, doth signifie that kind of *Forinsic Action*, which is *consequent with respect to the Judges*, inflicting the punishment or freeing from it; the first of which is *executing*, to which is opposed (signified in the Character by the Loop on the left hand) *Pardoning*, or forgiving. The Hook upon the affix for the Difference, denoting the *Active voice*, and that upon the other affix, the *Adjective*.
- To 38. (∞) as *numb.* 27.
- Us 39. (∩) as *numb.* 28.
- Our 40. (∩) as *numb.* 1.
- Trespaffes 41. (∩) The same Generical Character as *numb.* 8, & 34. signifying *Transcendental General*. The obtuse angle on the left side doth signifie the third Difference, *viz.* the more *common and absolute Differences of things*. The affix at the other end, making a right Angle with the upper side, doth signifie the second Species, namely, that Difference of things which doth include a respect to the Will, as to their agreement or disagreement with that Faculty, whereby they are rendered desirable, or avoydable; which we call *Goodness* or *Evilness*. The Loop towards the left hand, at the joyning of the Affix, doth denote the Opposite in the Tables, namely, *Evilness*: The Hook at the other end of the same Affix, doth signifie the *Active voice*; and the hook on the other side, the *Plural Number*: So that the true importance of this Character must be *evil actions*, which is the same with that which we stile *Trespaffes*.
- As 42. (∩) as *numb.* 19.
- We 43. (∩) as *numb.* 24.
- Are 44. (∩) as *numb.* 4. But being here used with a word of the plural number, it must be rendered *Are*.
- Forgiving 45. (∩) as *numb.* 37.
- To 46. (∞) as *numb.* 27,
- Them 47. (∩) This Particle Pronoun consisting of two points placed level, must signifie the Plural Number of one of the Personal Pronouns, and being at the lower end of the Character, it must signifie *They*, and coming after the Verb, it must be rendered *Them*.
- Who 48. (∩) as *numb.* 3.

49. (°|) as *numb.* 44. But being here placed towards the upper part of the Character, it must signifie the Copula in the Preter Tense, *Have been*.

50. (لـ) The same Radical as *numb.* 41. Only the Hook on the Species affix, is on that side which signifies the notion of *Adjective*, viz. *Transgressing*.

51. (ل) This Particle doth by its figure appear to be one of the opposite Prepositions of the second Combination, and by its position towards the bottom of the Character, it is determined to (*Against*.)

52. (|) as *Numb.* 24.

Us

53. (v|) as *Numb.* 31.

And

54. (ـ|) This Particle by the figure of it, must be one of the Opposites of the first Combination of *Adverbs*, and by the place of it, it must be the Negative Particle *No*, or *Not*.

55. (°|) as *Numb.* 9.

Maist thou be

56. (لـ) The same Generical Character as *Numb.* 14, 18, 26. signifying *Transcendental Action*, The Difference on the left hand, being the same as *Numb.* 14. Namely, the sixth, denoting *Ition*; where the fifth Species signified by the right angled affix at the other end, doth by the Tables signifie *Leading*, which is described to be the causing of another thing to come after. The Hook on the Difference affix, doth signifie *Active*, and the other Hook *Adjective*. viz. *Leading*.

Leading

57. (|) as *Numb.* 28.

Us

58. (³|) This Particle by the place and shape of it, must be opposite to that, *Numb.* 5. And consequently, according to the Tables, must signifie (*Into*.)

Into

59. (لـ) The Generical Character the same with that, N. 14, 18, 26, 56. The right Angle on the left side denoting the second Difference, viz. General Relations of Actions Comparate: The right Angle at the other end and side, signifying the fifth Species, which in the Tables, is *Comparing*; to which is adjoynd by way of Affinity (signified by the Loop) the Notion of *Trying*, or the Examining of things, for the distinguishing of their Truth and Goodness. And because this is in it self of an indifferent nature, and consequently not to be deprecated; therefore the true Notion of it in this place, must be confined to such kind of Temptations or Trials as may be hurtful, which is expressed by the Transcendental Particle of *Corruptive*, set on the top of the Character towards the right hand.

Temptation

60. (ـ|) This Particle by the figure of it, must denote a *Conjunction*, and an Opposite belonging to the second Combination, and by the place of it towards the upper end of the Character, it is determined to the *Conjunction*, (*But*.)

But

F ff

61.


- Maist thou be 61. (𐤀) as *Numb.* 9.
- Delivering 62. (𐤁) This Generical Character doth signifie *Spiritual Action*, under which the first Difference denoted by the acute Angle on the left side, doth refer to the Actions of God, (*i. e.*) such kind of Actions as do primarily belong to the Divine Nature; though some of them may in a secondary manner, and by way of participation be ascribed to other things. The right Angle made by the other affix, doth denote the fifth Species, which is defined to be the keeping or taking one from any kind of evil; which we call *Delivering*. The Hooks upon each affix (as hath been often said before) must denote *Active*, and *Adjective*.
- Us. 63. (𐤂) as *Numb.* 24.
- From 64. (𐤃) A Preposition of the third Combination, and by its place at the middle of the Character, it is determined to the Preposition *From*.
- Evil 65. (𐤄) The same Radical Character as *Numb.* 41, 50. The little upright stroke on the top towards the right hand, being the Transcendental Note of *Thing*.
- For 66. (𐤅) This Particle, by the shape of it, must be a Conjunction of the third Combination, and by the position of it about the middle of the Character, it must be the Causal Particle *For*, or *Because*.
- The 67. (𐤆) This oblique stroke towards the top is appointed to signifie one of the Articles subservient to Substantives; and because the obliquity of it, is from the bottom upwards towards the right hand, therefore doth it denote the Demonstrative Article *The*.
- Regnation, or 68. (𐤇) as *Numb.* 12.
𐤇^d regnare.
And
69. (𐤈) as *Numb.* 35.
- The 70. (𐤉) as *Numb.* 67.
- Power 71. (𐤊) This Generical Character doth signifie *Habit*; the right angle on the left side, denoting the second Difference, which comprehends the Instruments of Virtue, commonly stiled the *Goods of Fortune*: the right angle at the other end, signifying the fifth Species, which is *Power*, described to consist in an ability to protect our selves and others from Injury.
- And 72. (𐤋) as *Numb.* 35.
- The 73. (𐤌) as *Numb.* 67.
- Glory 74. (𐤍) The same Character, both as to the Genus and Difference with *Numb.* 71. The affix towards the right hand signifying the second Species, which is *Reputation*, which by the transcendental mark of *Augmentative* over the Character towards the right hand, doth import the Notion of *Glory*, *viz.* the greatest kind and degree of Reputation.

75. (o) as Numb. 4.

Is

76. (u) as Numb. 7.

Thine

77. () This Generical Character, doth signifie the Genus of Every Space. The acute angle on the left side to the top, doth denote the first Difference, which is Time. The other affix signifies the ninth species under this Difference, which is Everness. The Loop at the end of this affix denotes the word to be used *adverbially*; so that the sense of it must be the same which we express by that phrase, *For ever and ever*.

78. () The word *Amen* in the Literal Character.

Amen

79. (l) as Numb. 19.

So

80. (e) as Numb. 9.

May it be.

Ff 2

The

The Creed.

Ἐγὼ πιστεύω ἐν θεῷ πατρὶ ἰσχυρῷ ποιητῇ οὐρανοῦ καὶ γῆς, καὶ ἐν Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ υἱῷ μονογενεῖ, ἐκ τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος γεννητῷ, ἐκ τῆς παρθένου Μαρίας, ὁμοούσιον τῷ πατρὶ, ὁμοῦν ἁπλοῦς, ἁγίον, ἰσχυρὸν, ἰσοπαροῦν τῷ πατρὶ, ἠρᾶσαντα ἁπλοῦς, ἠρᾶσαντα ἁπλοῦς, ἠρᾶσαντα ἁπλοῦς.

12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

I believe in God the Father Almighty Maker of Heaven and

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

of Earth, and in Jesus Christ his Son only our Lord, who was

23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried, he descended

43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58

into hell, he did rise from the dead in the day third, He ascended

59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

into heaven, where he sitteth at the right hand of God the Father,

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86

from whence he shall come to judge the Quick and the dead. I believe

87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94

in the Holy Ghost, the Church holy Catholick, the Communion of

95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107

Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the

108 109

life everlasting.

1. (|) This Particle being a single point, must denote one of the ¹ demonstrative Pronouns in the singular Number. And by its place towards the upper end of the Character, and before the Verb, the Nominative Case of the first Person, viz. I.

2. (o) This Particle being a Round, must signifie the *Copula*, and being placed towards the middle, and joynd with the Nominative case of the first person, it must be rendered (*Am.*) ^{And}

3. (∟) This Generical Character is appointed to signifie the ^{Believing} Genus of *Habit*. The affix on the left hand making a right angle with the lower side, doth signifie the fifth Difference under that Genus, which according to the Tables, is *Infused Habit*. The other affix making an obtuse angle, doth signifie the fourth Species, viz. *Faith*; which is defined to consist in a readiness of mind to yield an effectual assent (without any affected captiousness) unto revealed Truths, upon such Grounds as their natures are capable of, and such as are in themselves sufficient to prevail with a prudent teachable man. The Hook upon the Difference denotes the *Active* voice, and the hook upon the Species, the *Adjective*, viz. *Believing*.

The Word *Believe* being of an equivocal sense, may likewise be expressed by the Genus of *Spiritual Action*, the second difference, relating to the Acts of the *Speculative Judgment*, and the affinis of the second Species, which is *Believing*, described to be an assent to any thing as truth upon the credit of others by whom it is related. But I rather chuse the former, as being more proper to this place.

4. (<) A streight Line being the most simple, is put for the Character of *God*. The acute angle on the left side doth denote the first Person of the Blessed Trinity, namely, *God the Father*; which by following the Verb, is supposed to be in the *Object case*. And this may better express the true notion of *Credo in Deum*, than by using the Preposition *In*, as the sense of that Particle is determined in the foregoing Tables. ^{God the Father}

5. (∩) This Character doth by the two strokes denoting an ^{Almighty} *Hyphen*, appear to be a *Compound*. The two Points denote a Pronoun of the third Combination, and by the place of them at the bottom, they must signifie the *Universal Collective*, viz. *All*. The Integral Character with which this is compounded, is the Genus of *Natural Power*. The Hook at the end signifies the Grammatical notion of *Adjective*. So that this compound Character may be rendered All-powerful, Omnipotent, or *Almighty*.

6. (|) This Particle doth signifie the *Demonstrative Article* The ^{The}

7. (|) This Particle being a small transverse Line placed at the side, ^{Having been} must denote one of the *Tenses*, and being placed towards the upper part, it must signifie the *Preter Tense*.

8. (∴) The Genus of this Character is appointed to signifie *Spiritual* ^{Creating person}

ritual Action, or the Action of a Spirit, or Spiritual Faculty. The affix on the left, and that likewise on the right side, making acute angles with the upper side, must therefore signify the first difference under that Genus which refers to *Actions of God*, and the first Species of that Difference, namely, *Creation*; which is defined to be, the putting of things into their first being. The hook at the end of the Difference affix, doth signify *Active*, and the other *Adjective*. The transcendental mark, of a little flat Line on the top towards the right hand, doth denote *Person*; so that this Character with the precedent affixes, doth properly signify, *the having been Creating Person*.

Of

9. (∪) This Particle doth by its figure appear to be one of the Prepositions of the first Combination, and by its position towards the top of the Character, it is determined to be the first of them, which in *Latin* and *Greek* is expressed by the *Genitive* case, and in *English* by the Particle *Of*.

Heaven.

10. (⊕) The Genus of this Character signifies *World*. The affix on the left side denoting the second Difference, is *Heaven*.

And

11. (∨) This Particle, by the shape of it, appears to be a Conjunction of the first combination, and by the position of it towards the middle of the Character, it must be the second of them, *viz.* the *Conjunction Affirmative*, namely, *And*.

of

12. (∪) as *Numb. 9*.

Earth

13. (⊕) The same Character as to Genus and difference with *Numb. 10*. The affix for the Species making an acute Angle, and passing below the middle line, doth denote the seventh Species, which according to the Tables, is this *Globe of Sea and Land*.

And

14. (∨) as *Numb. 11*.

Jesus Christ

15. (⊖) The same Generical Character as *Numb. 4*. The right Angle denoting the second Person in the Blessed Trinity, *viz.* *Jesus Christ*.

His

16. (∪) This Particle being a single point, must denote one of the *Demonstrative Pronouns* in the singular number; and by its place towards the bottom of the Character, it must signify the third Person, or *He*; and being made possessive by the curve line under it, it must be rendered *His*.

Son

17. (∩) The Genus of this Character doth denote *Oeconomical Relation*. By the acute angle on the left side, is signified the first Difference, which is Relation of *Consanguinity*. By the right angle at the other end, is denoted the second Species, which is described to be *Direct Ascending*, namely, *Parent*; to which is opposed *Direct Descending*, namely, *Child*, which opposition is denoted by the Loop on the left side of the Character.

Only

18. (∩) The same Genus with the former, the fourth Difference,

rence, denoting Relations of Equality; the second Species signifying that particular Relation which is founded upon our *Conversing* with others, namely, *Companion*. To which the opposite (signified by the Loop at the joyning of the difference affix) is being in a state of *Segregation* from others. The hook upon the Species affix, denoting Adjective, viz. Alone, or *Only*.

19. (◌) These two Points standing level, must signify one of the *Demonstrative Pronouns*, in the *Plural number*. By the place of them towards the upper side of the Character, they must denote the first Person, *We*; which being by the curve line rendered *Possessive*, must signify *Our*.

20. (◌) The Genus of this Character is assigned to signify *Civil Sovereign Relation*; of which the first difference doth denote *Degrees of Persons*. The second Species signifying the *supreme Magistrate*, to whom others owe Subjection and Obedience, viz. King, Lord, *Sovereign*.

21. (◌) This Particle consisting of three Points, must therefore signify one of the Compound Pronouns. By the position of it towards the middle of the Character, it denotes the second of them, to be rendered *Who*, when we speak of a *Person*: and *Which*, when we speak of a *Thing*.

22. (◌) The Copula, as Numb. 2. but being here placed towards the top of the Character, it must be rendered in the Preter tense, viz. *Hath been*, or *Was*.

23. (◌) The Genus of this Character is assigned to *Corporeal Action*. The acute angle on the left side, denoting the first Difference, namely, such corporeal actions as belong primarily to *Vegetative* and living bodies. The right angle at the other end, signifies the second Species, which in the Tables is *Impregnation*; to which the Word *Conception* is adjoined by way of Affinity, signified by the Loop on the right side. The Loop on the Difference affix, signifying the *Passive* voice; and the Hook upon the Species affix, *Adjective*.

24. (◌) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the second in the first combination of *Prepositions*, relating to the *Efficient Cause*, which we render *By*.

25. (◌) as Numb. 6.

The

26. (◌) The same Genus with numb. 4, and 15. The obtuse angle signifying the third Person of the Blessed Trinity, viz. *Holy Ghost*.

27. (◌) The same Genus and Difference as numb. 23. The affix towards the right hand making an obtuse angle with the upper side must signify the third Species, which is *Parturition*, or bringing forth. The Loop at the end of the difference affix, denoting *Passive* voice, and the Hook on the other side, *Adjective*, viz. *Borne*.

28. (◌) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear

pear to be the third of the first combination of Prepositions, relating to the *Material Cause; ex qua (Of)*

- The 29. (ʿl) as numb. 6.
- Virgin 30. (٤٣٥) The same Genus as numb. 17, & 18. The affix towards the left hand, denoting the second Difference, which is Relation of *Affinity*; the other affix denoting the first Species, *viz.* that preceding state, whereby persons are rendered capable of Marriage, namely, *Celibate*, to which the notion of *Virgin* is joynd as an affinis (denoted by the Loop on the right side) described to be one that hath not coupled with any other.
- Mary 31. (٧٢١) The name *Mari* in the Literal Character, as being a proper name.
- Capitally punished 32. (٥٥٥) The Genus of this Character doth belong to *Judicial Relation*; the difference affix being the fifth, must denote *Capital punishment*; the Loop upon the Difference affix signifying *Passive*, and the hook upon the other affix, *Adjective*.
- Under 33. (ʿl) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the first Opposite in the sixth combination of Prepositions, namely, *Under*.
- Pontius Pilate 34. (PL 5/5 114) These being proper Names, are to be expressed only by a Literal Character, according to our English pronunciation.
- Was 35. (ʻ) as numb. 22.
- Crucified 36. (٥٥٤) The same Genus and Difference with numb. 32. Under which *Crucifying* is reckoned as the ninth Species. The Loop on the Difference affix doth denote the notion of *Passive voice*; and the Hook at the other end, the notion of *Adjective, Crucified*.
- Dead 37. (٤٣٤) The same Genus and Difference with numb. 23, & 27. signifying such corporeal Actions as do primarily belong to *Vegetatives*. The affix on the right side, making an acute angle with the upper part of the transverse, and passing below it, doth signifie the seventh Species, which is *Living*; to which *Dying* is opposed. And that the Opposite is here intended, may appear by the Loop at the joyning of the Difference affix; the hook on the Species affix signifying *Adjective*.
- And 38. (v) as numb. 11.
- Buried 39. (٥٥٤) The Genus of this Character is assigned to *Ecclesiastical Relation*; the fourth Difference comprehending the more common Actions belonging to Religion: the affix at the other end, being a thorough stroke, and making an obtuse angle to the upper side, must denote the ninth Species, which is *Burying*, described in the Tables to be one of those Ritual Offices consisting in performance of the Rites due to the dead, by putting their Bodies into the Ground. The Loop

Loop on the Difference affix, doth signifie (as before) *Passive*, and the other Hook *Adjective*.

40. (.) A Pronoun of the third person, singular number, viz. *He*.
He.

41. (°) as numb. 22. Was

42. (° = ∩) This appears by the Hyphen, to be a compound Descending Character. The Particle in this composition, doth by the figure and position, denote the Opposite to the first of the fifth Combination of Prepositions, viz. *Downward*. The Genus of the Integral Character, is *Transcendental Action*. The affix on the left side, making an acute angle with the bottom of the Line, doth denote the sixth Difference, which is *Ition*, or the passing of things from one place or state to another; and because there is no affix at the other end, therefore this Character must denote the Difference it self. The Hooks on each side, do signifie *Active* and *Adjective*.

43. (³) This Particle doth by the figure and position of it, appear *Into* to be the first of the fourth Combination of Prepositions, and consequently to signifie *Into*.

44. (⊕) This Character is the same for Genus and Difference with numb. 10. which doth there signifie *Heaven*; and whereas here there is a Loop at the joyning of the Difference affix; therefore must it denote that which is opposite to the former; namely, *Hell*. This Clause might perhaps be more properly expressed thus; *He became in the state, or be passed into the Invisible place, of the having died persons*.

45. (|) as numb. 40. He

46. (°) as numb. 22. Was

47. (∩) The same Genus with numb. 23, 27, & 37. Denoting Corporeal Action. The acute angle on the left side, doth denote the sixth Difference, which is *Gesture*; namely, such animal motion whereby the situation of the Whole or Parts is altered. The acute angle at the other end to the upper side, doth denote the first Species, which is motion upwards direct; namely, *Rising*. The Hooks on each affix denote *Active* and *Adjective*.

48. (∪) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the second of the third combination of Prepositions, viz. *From*.

49. (') as numb. 6. The

50. (∩) as numb. 7. Having been

51. (∩) This Character is in all respects the same with numb. 37. Excepting only, that there is another hook upon the Species affix to signifie *Plural Number*, together with the transcendental Note of *Person* at the top of the Character towards the right hand, which makes the importance of this Character, with the two preceding Particles to be, *The having died Persons*.

- On 52. (E) Though this Preposition be properly *local*, signifying *in*, as being opposite to numb. 43. Yet it is applicable, as the others of the same kind are, to *Time*; in which case it may be rendered *On*.
- The 53. (') as numb. 6.
- Day 54. (†) The Character is the Genus of *Measure*. The affix both on the left and right side, denote the fifth Difference, which is Measure of *Time*, and the fifth Species, which is *Day Natural*.
- Third 55. (4²) The same Genus with the former, denoting *Measure*. The Difference affix making an acute angle with the upper side of the transverse, doth denote the first Difference, which refers to *Number*. The obtuse angle at the other end of the transverse, denoting the third Species, which according to the Tables, is the number *Three*. The Hook on this affix, shews this Word to be used *adjectively*, viz. *Third*.
- He 56. (.) as numb. 40.
- Was 57. (°) as numb. 22.
- Ascending 58. (° , ↖) Such a Compound as numb. 42. Only the Preposition here, being the first of the fifth Combination, must signify *Upwards*; and consequently, as the numb. 42. did signify *Descending*: so this must be the Opposite to it; namely, *Ascending*.
- Intro 59. (3) as numb. 43.
- Heaven 60. (†) as numb. 10.
- In 61. (E) as numb. 52.
- Which place 62. (° |) A Compound of the Pronoun *Which*, and the transcendental Mark of Place, viz. *Which place*.
- He 63. (.) as numb. 4.
- Is 64. (°) The Copula in the present tense, which being applied to the third Person singular, must be rendered (is.)
- Sitting 65. (↘) The same Character, both as to Genus and Difference, with that, numb. 47. The species affix making a right angle with the bottom of the transverse, must denote the fifth Species; namely, *sitting*; the hook upon this affix, signifying the notion of *Adjective*.
- At 66. (°) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear to be the first Opposite in the third combination of Prepositions, and to signify *At*.
- The 67. (') as numb. 6.
- Right hand 68. (↗) The Genus of *Space*. The obtuse angle on the left side, denoting

denoting the third Difference under that Genus ; namely, *Situation* : the oblique line at the other end of the transverse, passing by both sides of it, doth denote the ninth Species under that Difference, viz. Right Side, or *Right Hand*.

69. (٩) as numb. 9. Of
70. (←) as numb. 4. God the Father
71. (↘) as numb. 48. From*
72. (∴) as numb. 62. Which place
73. (|) as numb. 40. He
74. (o) The Copula in the Future tense, signifying, *Shall be*. Shall be
75. (ع^ف) The Genus of transcendental Action, the sixth Difference, as before, numb. 42, 58. The first Species, viz. *Come*. The hooks on each affix, denoting *Active, Adjective, viz. Coming*. Coming
76. (٠) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear to be the second opposite in the first combination, and to signify a respect to the final Causes in *Latin, ob, propter*, in English, *For*. For
77. (٢٠) The Genus of *Judicial Relation*. The first Difference, Judging which is Forinsic Persons ; and the first Species, which is *Judge*. The hook upon the difference affix, denotes this to be a Noun of Action, viz. *Judication, or Judging*.
78. (|) as numb. 6. The
79. (↔) as numb. 51. Only, there wants the Note of Opposite ; so that as that signified dead persons, this must signify living persons. Quick
80. (v) as numb. 11. And
81. (') as numb. 6. The
82. (|) as numb. 7. Having
83. (ع^ف) as numb. 51. Died persons
84. (') as numb. 1. I
85. (o) as numb. 2. Am
86. (ع^ف) as numb. 3. Believing
87. (—) as numb. 6. The Holy Ghost
88. (') as numb. 26. The
89. (—) The Genus of *Ecclesiastical Relation* ; the transcendental Church mark

mark over it, denoting *Aggregate*, which is the proper notion of *Church*.

Holy 90. (ⲙⲛ) The same Genus and Difference, as numb. 3. Denoting *Infused Habit*, the second Species being *Holiness*, described to be that habitual frame, whereby one is fitted for virtuous actions; more especially for the duties of Religion: the hook upon the Species affix, denoting the Notion of *Adjective*, viz. *Holy*.

Universal 91. (ⲁⲓ) The Genus of this Character is assigned to signify *Transcendental Relation mixed*; the obtuse angle at each end, must denote the third difference, and the third species: the third difference under that Genus, containing such transcendental relations as concern *Number*. The third species, being that more distinct relation of *one Indeterminate*, or *All*, viz. *Particularity*, or *Universality*. The Loop at the joining of the difference affix, denoting an Opposite, doth determine the Character to the second of these: And the Hook at the end of the species affix, doth make it signify as an *Adjective*, viz. *Universal*, *Catholick*.

The 92. (ⲓ) as numb. 6.

Communion 93. (ⲉⲗ) The Genus of Ecclesiastical Relation, as numb. 89. The third Difference, concerning *states of Religion*; the second species, *Catholick*, or *Communicant*, which is described to be one that is in a state of Charity with the body of those that agree in the same profession: the *Abstract* of which, denoted by the hook upon the difference affix, is *Communion*.

Of 94. (ⲙ) as numb. 9.

Saints 95. (ⲉⲗⲛ) The same Genus and difference, as numb. 93. The fifth species denoting such as are *eminently religious*; the hook upon the species affix, signifying the *Plural Number*, viz. *Saints*.

The 96. (ⲓ) as numb. 6.

Being forgiven 97. (ⲉⲗⲛ) The Genus of *Judicial Relation*, as numb. 77. The second difference denoting *Judicial Actions*. The ninth species signifying that kind of Judicial Action, which concerns the *inflicting of punishment*, or *freeing from it*, *Executing*, or *Pardoning*. The Loop, at the joining of the difference affix, denotes this to be an Opposite, viz. *Pardoning* or *Forgiving*. The Loop upon the top of this affix, signifies the passive voice, viz. the *being forgiven*.

Of 98. (ⲙ) as numb. 9.

Sins 99. (ⲁⲓ) The Genus of *Transcendental General*; the third difference respecting the more common and absolute differences of things; the second species denoting that difference of things, which doth include a respect to the Will, as to the agreement or disagreement of things with that Faculty, stiled *Goodness* or *Evilness*. The Loop towards the left hand, at the joining of the affix, denoting *opposite*, viz. *Evil-*

Evilness; the hook at the other end of the same affix, doth signifie the *Active* voice; and the hook upon the other affix, doth denote the *plural number*: So that the meaning of this Character, must be *evil actions*, the same as *Trespases*, or *Sins*.

100. (') as numb. 6.

The

101. (|) The mark of Future tense.

Future

102. (↔) A compound Character. The Particle, doth by the figure and the position of it, appear to be the third Opposite in the fourth Combination of Adverbs, which is *Re*, denoting *Restitution* to what was before. The Integral Character signifies *Life*; as numb. 79.

Relife, or living again

103. (∩) as numb. 9.

Of

104. (∪) as numb. 9.

The

105. (∞) The same Genus as numb. 10. signifying *World*. The first difference under that Genus, being *Spirit*. The Opposite to which, denoted by the Loop at the joyning of the Affix, is *Body*.

Body

106. (∩∪) as numb. 11.

And

107. (∪∩) as numb. 6.

The

108. (|∩) as numb. 101.

Future

109. (↔∩) The same Integral as 102.

Life

110. (∞↔) A compound with the Pronoun *All*, as numb. 5. Everlasting The Genus of the Integral being the same with numb. 54, 55. doth denote *Measure*; the fifth difference of which, doth signifie measure of time, to which the word *Duration* is adjoynd by way of Affinity, signified by the Loop at the right side, where the hook denotes *Adjective*: So that the true sense of this Character, is *All-during*, or *Everlasting*.

I forbear any other Examples out of *Aristotle*, *Euclid*, *Tully*, *Terence*, which I once thought to have subjoynd; because if what hath been already delivered, be sufficiently understood, it will appear easie enough to render any thing out of those Authors, in this Character.

I shall only add concerning the Character here proposd, that besides the *Facility*, *Comliness* and *Distinctness* of it, containing a Description of what is to be expressed by it, both as to the nature of the things, and the Grammatical Variation of the words; 'tis likewise a much *shorter* way of writing, than that by Letters: and by the great Variety which it is capable of, would afford the surest way for *Cryptography* or *secret Writing*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

How this Real Character may be made effable in a distinct Language, and what kind of Letters or Syllables may be conveniently assigned to each Character.

BY what hath been already delivered, it may sufficiently appear, how any thing or Notion, which falls under humane Discourse, may be expressed by such a Character as shall be legible to men of all Nations and Languages.

I come now to shew how this Universal *Character* may be made effable in a distinct *Language*: The unfolding of which (supposing what hath been said about the Character and Grammar, to be well understood) will need but little time and pains.

The Qualifications desirable in a *Language*, should have some analogy and proportion to those before mentioned concerning a *Character* or way of *Writing*; Namely,

1. The words of it should be *brief*, not exceeding two or three Syllables; the Particles consisting but of one Syllable.
2. They should be *plain* and *facile* to be taught and learnt.
3. They should be *sufficiently distinguishable* from one another, to prevent mistake and equivocalness; and withal *significant* and *copious*, answerable to the concepts of our mind.
4. They should be *Euphonical*, of a pleasant and graceful sound.
5. They should be *Methodical*; those of an agreeable or opposite sense, having somewhat correspondent in the sounds of them. The order to be observed in the assigning of Letters and Sounds to these Characters, must be after the same manner with the Method before made use of, in treating concerning these Characters: Beginning first with *Integrals*, according to their several Varieties, and then proceeding to the *Particles*.

The *Integrals* may be considered, either as they are *Radicals*, placed in the Tables, either more *direct*, whether *Genus*, *Difference*, or *Species*; or else *Laterally*, either by way of *Affinity* or *Opposition*.

And next to the Words or Sounds appointed for each of these Radicals, it is to be considered, by what kind of Changes or Varieties, the several *Derivations* and *Inflections* may be expressed.

The first thing to be stated in such an Institution, is to assign several Letters and sounds for the 40 *Genus*'s. It were not difficult to offer great variety of these; but to pitch upon that which upon all accounts would be the best, will require so much consideration, and practice, and so many Trials as I cannot pretend unto.

That

That which at present seems most convenient to me, is this ;

Transcend.	{ General	Bα	Animals	{ Exanguious	Zα	Action	{ Spiritual	Cα
	{ Rel. mixed	Ba		{ Fish	Za		{ Corporal	Ca
	{ Rel. of Action	Be		{ Bird	Zc		{ Motion	Ce
	Discourse	Bi	{ Beast	Zi	{ Operation	Ci		
	God	Dα	Parts	{ Peculiar	Pa	Relation	{ Oecon.	Co
	World	Da		{ General	Pa		{ Posses.	Cy
	Element	De	Quantity	{ Magnitude	Pe		{ Provif.	Sα
	Stone	Di		{ Space	Pi		{ Civil	Sa
	Metal	Do		{ Measure	Po		{ Judicial	Se
	Herb confid. accord. to the	{ Leaf	Gα	Quality	{ Power Nat.		Tα	{ Military
{ Flower		Ga	{ Habit		Ta		{ Naval	So
{ Seed-vessel		Ge	{ Manners		Te		{ Ecclef.	Sγ
Shrub		Gi	{ Quality sensible		Ti			
Tree	Go		{ Disease	To				

The Differences under each of these Genus's, may be expressed by these Consonants B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S, N. in this order ; 1 2 3 4 5 6 7. 8 9.

The Species may be expressed by putting one of the seven Vowels after the Consonant, for the Difference ; to which may be added (to make up the number) two of the Diphthongs, according to this order α, a, e, i, o, s, y, yi, yz. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

For instance, if (De) signifie *Element*, then (Deb) must signifie the first difference ; which (according to the Tables) is *Fire* : and (Debα) will denote the first Species, which is *Flame*. (Det) will be the fifth difference under that Genus, which is, *Appearing Meteor* ; (Detα) the first Species, viz. *Rainbow* ; (Deta) the second, viz. *Halo*.

Thus, if (Ti) signifie the Genus of *Sensible Quality*, then (Tid) must denote the second difference, which comprehends Colours ; and (Tida) must signifie the second Species under that difference, viz. *Redness* : (Tide) the third Species, which is *Greenness*, &c.

Thus likewise, if (Be) be put for the Genus of *Transcendental Relation of Action*, then (Bec) must denote the sixth difference, which is *Ition* ; and (Becz) will signifie the sixth Species, which is *Following*.

As for those Species under Plants and Animals, which do exceed the number of Nine, they may be expressed by adding the Letters L, or R, after the first Consonant, to denote the second or third of such Combinations. Thus, if Gαde be *Tulip*, viz. the third Species in the first Nine, then Glαde must signifie *Ramson*, viz. the third in the second Nine, or the twelfth Species under that Difference. So if Zana be *Salmon*, viz. the second species in the first Nine, then Zlana must signifie *Gudgeon*, viz. the second in the second Nine ; or the eleventh Species under that Difference.

It

It must be granted, that there is one inconvenience in this Contrivance for the supernumerary Species, namely, that according to this way of expressing them, they are scarce capable of the derivation of Adjective: But this is more tolerable, because in such matters, where this will happen, there is no necessary occasion for this derivation.

Those Radicals which are joyned to others by way of *Affinity*, may be expressed; 1. In *Monosyllables*, by repeating the Radical Vowel before the Consonant. For example, if (De) signifies *Element*, then (Ede) must signify that which is joyned to it by way of affinity, *vis. Meteor*. If (Di) be *Stone*, then (Idi) will signify *Concretions*, &c. 2. In *Dyssyllables*, by repeating the second Radical Consonant after the last Vowel: Thus, if (Dade) be *Planet*, (Daded) will signify *Comet*. If (Degog) be *Ice*, (Degog) will signify *Snow*, &c.

Those Radicals which are paired together upon the account of *single Opposition*, may be expressed,

1. In *Monosyllables*, by putting the *opposite Vowel* before the first Consonant, according to that order of Opposition before set down;

namely, of $\left. \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ a \\ e \end{matrix} \right\}$ to $\left. \begin{matrix} \iota \\ o \\ \gamma \end{matrix} \right\}$ or γ .

Thus, if (D α) be put to signify *God*, then (id α) must signify that which is opposed, namely, *Idol*. If (Dab) be *Spirit*, (odab) will be *Body*. If (Dad) be *Heaven*, (odad) will signify *Hell*.

2. In *Dyssyllables*, by adding the Letter (S) to the last Vowel: Thus if (Pida) be *Presence*, (Pidas) will be *Absence*. If (Tad γ) be *Power*, then (Tad γ s) will be *Impotence*.

As for those *double Opposites* by way of *Excess* or *Defect*, which sometimes occur, as they are to be represented in writing by the Transcendental Points of *Excess* or *Defect*, on the top of the Character, so are they to be expressed in speaking by those Syllables appointed to these Characters, which must be added to the termination of the word: Thus if (Teba) be *Justice*, (Tebas) will signify the *Opposite Common*; namely, *Injustice*: And (Teba α) the Opposite by way of *Excess*; namely, *Rigor*, and (Teba ι) the Opposite by way of *Defect*, *vis. Remission*.

Tep α Veracity.

Tep ι s Lying.

Tep α α Over-saying.

Tep α ι Under-saying, Detracting.

Adjectives should be expressed by changing the first radical Consonant, according to this establishment;

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S; N. \\ V, D\gamma, G\gamma, F, T\gamma, C\gamma, Zh, Sh, Ng. \end{matrix} \right.$

Thus,

Thus, if, { Dα
De do signifie { God
Do { Element } then { D&α must si- { Divine.
D&e gnifie { Elementary
D&o { Stony.

Adverbs may be expressed by turning the first Radical Vowel into a Diphthong. So Dαt is *Divinely*. (Syb) is *Religiously*. (Sylgas) is *Schismatically*.

Abstracts may be expressed, 1. In *Monosyllables* of the Genus, by adding the Letter (r) after the first Radical Vowel. So Dαr is *Deity* or *Divinity*.

In *Monosyllables* of the *Difference*, and *Dissyllables* of the *Species*, by changing the second Radical Character Consonant thus;

{ B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S, N.
{ V, Dh, Dzh, F, Th, Tsh, Zh, Sh, Ng.

The Letters Dzh, and Tsh, being the same power which we Englishmen give to the Letters G, and Ch, in the words *Ginger*, and *Charity*. Thus

(Bαd) is *Cause*; (Bαdh) is *Causality*.
(Saba) is *King*, (Sava) is *Regality* or *Majesty*.

There are only two things noted in the Character belonging to the *Inflexion* of words; namely,

1. The *Active* and *Passive* voice, to be expressed by the Letters L, and N, after the first Vowel: thus (Salba) is *Regnation*; and (Samba) is *to regnari*.

2. The Plural Number in *Substantives*, which is sometimes likewise affixed to *Adjectives*, when they are used substantively, by reason of any transcendental Mark joined to them. And this may be done by prolonging the first Vowel, which upon all other occasions, is to be pronounced as being short. But because it will be difficult to prolong this Vowel in *Monosyllables* of the Genus, when no Consonant doth follow; therefore in this case it may be proper to add the Vowel & to the Radical Vowel. So if Dα be *God*, Dα& will be *Gods*.

According to this establishment, every Radical Genus, Difference and Species, may be expressed by such words as are *facil* and *pleasant*. Those words that are most *harsh* and *difficult*, will happen amongst such of the Derivations as are *seldom* used; as in some of the *Active* or *Passive* Adverbs, and in some of the Abstracts.

By these Instances it will be easie to understand all the rest.

The Particles may be expressed either by simple Vowels or Diphthongs, or by some of those *Monosyllables*, not used for any of the Genus's or Differences.

Amongst the Grammatical Particles, the more principal are, the *Copula*, *Pronouns*, *Interjections*, *Prepositions*, *Adverbs*, *Conjunctions*.

H h h

1. The

1. The *Copula*, or Verb *Sum*, according to its threefold place in the Character, may be expressed by these Dipthong $\left. \begin{array}{l} \circ \\ \circ \\ \circ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} la. \\ la. \\ le. \end{array}$

2. The *Pronouns*, according to their several kinds, may be expressed by these Vowels and Dipthongs ;

· a	· al	· l	· o	· aɣ	· ol
· a	· al	· ɣ	· y	· aɣ	· ɣɣ
· e	· el	· yɔ	· yɣ	· eɣ	· ll

Possessive Pronouns by prefixing (H.) *Reduplicative*, by interposing (L.) So H α is *mine*, H α l α is *my own*.

3. The *Interjections*, being Natural sounds themselves, need not have any assigned to the Characters of them, than what are General. So

· {	Heigh	· {	Ah, alack, alas.	· {	Vauh, Hau.
	Hm, Hu.		Ha, ha, he.		Hoi, ah, oh.
· {	Pifh, Shu, Tush	· {	O, O that.	· {	Phy.
· {	Oh, soho.	· {	St, hush, mum, whift.	· {	
	Ho, oh.		Ha.		
	Eja, now.		Væ, wo.		

4. The *Prepositions* may be expressed by Monosyllables framed of L, and R ; after this manner.

· {	L α , Li.	· {	R α , Ri.	· {	L α l, Lil.	· {	R α l, Ril.			
· {	La, Lo.		· {		Ra, Ro.		· {	Lal, Lol.	· {	Ral, Rol.
· {	Le, Lɣ.		· {		Re, Rɣ.		· {	Lel, Lɣl.	· {	Rel, Rɣl.
· {	L α r, Lir	· {	R α r, Rir	· {		· {				
	Lar, Lor		Rar, Ror							
	Ler, Lɣr		Rer, Rɣr							

5. *Adverbs* may be expressed by Monosyllables, with the initial Letter M. after this manner ;

· {	M α , Mi	· {	M α l, Mil	· {	M α r, Mir	· {	M α s, Mis	· {	My.				
· {	Ma, Mo		· {		Mal, Mol		· {		Mar, Mor	· {	Mas, Mol	· {	Myt.
· {	Me, Mɣ		· {		Mel, Mɣl		· {		Mer, Mɣr	· {	Mel, Mɣs	· {	Myɣ

6. *Conjunctions* may be expressed by Monosyllables, with the Initial Letter N, after this manner ;

· {	N α , Ni	· {	N α l, Nil	· {	N α r, Nir	· {	N α s, Nis			
· {	Na, No		· {		Nal, Nol		· {	Nar, Nor	· {	Nas, Nos
· {	Ne, Nɣ		· {		Nel, Nɣl		· {	Ner, Nɣr	· {	Nes, Nɣs

The

The more servile Particles are of three kinds; *Articles, Modes, Tenses.*

1. The *Articles* being but two, may be thus expressed, $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{el.} \\ \text{al.} \end{matrix} \right\}$

2. The *Imperative Mode*, according to its threefold difference of *Petition, Perswasion, Command*, may be expressed by these Diphthongs, lo, lɔ, ly.

The *Secondary Modes*, by Diphthongs or Triphthongs, according to their differences of *Absolute or Conditional*. So the Mode of

$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Power} \\ \text{Liberty} \\ \text{Will} \\ \text{Necessity} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{whether } \textit{Absolute} \text{ or } \textit{Conditional}, \\ \text{is to be expressed by} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ɔa, ɔal.} \\ \text{ɔa, ɔal.} \\ \text{ɔe, ɔel.} \\ \text{ɔo, ɔol.} \end{matrix} \right\}$
---	---	--

3. The *Tenses, Past, Present, and Future*, may be expressed by these Diphthongs, ɔl, ɔy, ɔyl.

The *Transcendental Particles*, to be added by way of Composition in the termination of words, may be expressed by these Syllables,

$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{la, la, le} \\ \text{lɔ, lo, ly} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{ɔa, ɔa, ɔe} \\ \text{ɔl, ɔo, ɔy} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Ma, Ma, Me} \\ \text{Mi, Mo, Mɔ} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Mal, Mal, Mel} \\ \text{Mil, Mol, Mɔl} \end{matrix} \right\}$
--	--	--	--

$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Na, Na, Ne} \\ \text{Ni, No, Nɔ} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Nal, Nal, Nel} \\ \text{Nil, Nol, Nɔl} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{La, la, le} \\ \text{Li, Lo, Lɔ} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Ra, Ra, Re} \\ \text{Rl, Ro, Rɔ} \end{matrix} \right\}$
--	--	--	--

In which Constitution, the Marks made use of before, either for *Prepositions, Adverbs, or Conjunctions*, have the same Syllables assigned to them.

It is here to be noted, that as *Numbers* are provided for in *writing*, by distinct Characters from the rest, so should they likewise have some suitable provision in *speaking*. And because there are two waies before suggested for the expression of Numbers by *writing*, namely, either by *words at length*, or by *Figures*, there should therefore be some provision answerable to each of these for *speaking*.

1. The *Words at length* for the nine Digits, are to be made off from the Tables after the same manner as all other Species are; and as for the other Numbers above this, *viz.* Ten, Hundred, Thousand, Million, they may be expressed by adding the Letters L, R, M, N. after the last Vowel; according to these Examples:

H h h 2

Pobal.

Pobal 10.	Pobal 20.	Pobel 30.
Pobar 100.	Pobar 200.	Pober 300.
Pobam 1000.	Pobam 2000.	Pobem 3000.
Poban 1000000	Poban 2000000.	Poben 3000000, &c.

Pobam	Pob8r	Pob8l	Pob8.
One thousand	Six hundred	Sixty	Six.

Arithmet. Pract. cap. 17. 2. The *Figures* of Numbers, may be most conveniently expressed in *Speech*, in that way suggested by *Herrigon*; namely, by assigning one Vowel or Diphthong, and one Consonant to each of the Digits, suppose after this manner,

}	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	0.
	a,	a,	e,	i,	o,	8,	y,	is,	yl,	y8.
	b,	d,	g,	p,	t,	e,	l,	m,	n,	r.

According to which constitution, a word of so many Letters, may serve to express a number of so many places. Thus either of these words, *ac8c*, *a8c8*, *b8c8*, will signifie 1666; which is as much a *better* and *briefier* way for the expressing of these numbers in *speech*, as that other is for writing, betwixt *Figures* and *Words at length*.

The Grammatical Variations belonging to Number, whether *Derivations* or *Inflexions*, may for the nine Digits be framed according to common Analogy. For greater Numbers, it may be convenient to prefix the Difference denoting number in general; namely, *Pob* before the word for any Particular; as suppose *ac8c* be the word for the number, let it be made $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pobac8c} \\ \text{Pobac8l} \end{array} \right.$ for the *Cardinal* Number $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1666 \\ 1667 \end{array} \right.$

then $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fobac8c} \\ \text{Fobac8l} \end{array} \right.$ will be the *Ordinal*, or Adjective Neuter, denoting the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1666^{\text{th}} \\ 1667^{\text{th}} \end{array} \right.$ &c.

By what hath been said, it is easie to conceive, how this Character may be made effable as to all the *Species* of things, together with their *Derivations* and *Inflexions*. As for *Individuals*, I have shewed before, how the names of them are to be expressed by a *Literal* Character.

But these things will more distinctly appear by instance of something written in this Language: In Order to which, I shall offer an Example of it in the Lords Prayer and the Creed.

CHAP. IV.

An Instance of the Philosophical Language, both in the Lords Prayer and the Creed. A Comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the Facility and Euphonicalness of it.

AS I have before given Instances of the Real Character, so I shall here in the like method, set down the same Instances for the Philosophical Language. I shall be more brief in the particular explication of each Word; because that was sufficiently done before, in treating concerning the Character.

The Lords Prayer.

Hai coba ʒʒ ia ril dad, ha bābi io ʒymtā, ha falba io velcā, ha tēlbi io vemgʒ, mʒ ril dady me ril dad io velpi rāi ai ril i potō hai ʒaba vaty, na io ʒeldyʒs lāl ai hai bālgas me ai ia ʒeldyʒs lāl ei ʒʒ ia valgas rʒ ai na mʒ io velco ai, rāi bedodlʒ nil io cʒalbo ai lal vāgastē, nor ai falba, na ai tado, na ai tādālā ia ha piʒbyʒ ʒʒ mʒ io.

°	Ɱ	°	°	°	Ɱ	°	Ɱ	°	Ɱ	°						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
Hai coba ʒʒ ia ril dad, ha bābi io ʒymtā ha																
Our Father who art in Heaven, Thy Name be Hallowed, Thy																
Ɱ	°	Ɱ	°	Ɱ	°	Ɱ	°	Ɱ	°	Ɱ						
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
falba io velcā, ha tēlbi io vemgʒ, mʒ ril dady me ril dad, io velpi																
Kingdome come, Thy Will be done, so in Earth as in Heaven, Give																
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
rāi ai ril i potō hai ʒaba vaty, na io ʒeldyʒs lāl ai hai bālgas																
to us on this day our bread expedient and forgive to us our trespasses																
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
me ai ia ʒeldyʒs lāl ei ʒʒ ia valgas rʒ ai, na mʒ io velco ai rāi																
as we forgive them who trespass against us, and lead us not into																

59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72
 bedodlʒ nil lo cʒalbo al lal vaʒaste nor al falba, na al tado, na
 temptation but deliver us from evil for the Kingdom, & the power, and
 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80.
 al tadalʒ lo ha pʒbyʒ ʒʒ mʒ lo.
 the Glory is thine, for ever and ever. Amen. So be it.

- Our 1. (Hal) This Dipthong (al) is assigned to signify the first Person plural amongst the Pronouns, viz. *We*. The Letter *h* prefixed to it, doth denote that Pronoun to be used possessively, viz. *Ours*.
- Parent 2. (Coba) Co doth denote the Genus of *Oeconomical Relation*; the Letter (b) signifying the first difference under that Genus, which is Relation of Consanguinity; the Vowel (a) the second Species, which is *Direct ascending*; namely, *Parent*.
- Who 3. (ʒʒ) This Dipthong is appointed to signify the second of the compound Pronouns, *Who*, personal; or *Which*, Real.
- Art 4. (ia) This dipthong is appointed to signify the present tense of the Copula (*est*) and being spoken of the second person, is to be rendered *Art*.
- In (ril) is a *Preposition*, the first Opposite of the fourth combination; and therefore must signify (*in*.)
- Heaven 6. (dad) The Syllable (da) is appointed to signify the Genus of *World*; the addition of the Letter (d) doth denote the second difference under that Genus, which is *Heaven*.
- Thy 7. (ha) The Vowel (a) is assigned to signify a Pronoun of the singular number, and second person. The Letter (h) before it, doth denote it to be understood possessively, and to signify (*Thy*) or (*Thine*.)
- Name 8. (baʒi) The Syllable (ba) doth denote the Genus of *Transcendental General*. The Letter (b) doth denote the first difference, and the Vowel (a) the fourth Species, which is *Name*.
- May it be 9. (lo) This Dipthong is appointed to signify that kind of *Imperative Mode* (as it is commonly styled) which is by way of *Petition*; the sense of it being, *I pray that it may be*.
- Hallowed 10. (Sʒymtʒ) (Sy) is put for the Genus of *Ecclesiastical Relation*. The Consonant (t) for the fifth difference, and the Vowel (a) for the first species, which according to the tables, is, *Consecration*, or *Hallowing*. The Addition of the Vowel (ʒ) to (S) doth signify the notion of *Adjective*; and the addition of the Letter (m) at the end of the first

first Syllable, signifies the *Passive* voice, viz. *Hallowed*.

11. (ha.) as numb. 7.

Thy

12. (Salba) (Sa) is *Civil Relation*; (b) denotes the first difference, Kingdom or Regnation which is degrees of persons; and (a) is the second species, which, according to the tables, is *King*; the addition of (l) to the first Syllable, doth denote a word of *Action*, viz. *Regnation*.

13. (lo) as numb. 9.

May it be

14. (Velca) (Be) is the Genus of *transcendental action*; (c) denotes the sixth difference under that Genus, and (α) the first species, which signifies *Coming*: the turning of (b) into (v) denotes this word to be an *Adjective*, and the Letter (L) to be an *Active*.

15. (ha) as numb. 7.

Thy

16. (tαlbi) (tα) doth denote the Genus of *Natural Power*, (b) the first difference, and (l) the fourth Species; namely, *Will*: the Letter (l) denoting a Noun of *Action*, viz. *Volition*.

17. (lo) as numb. 10.

May it be

18. (vemgʒ) (be) is the Genus of *Transcendental Action*; (g) denotes the third difference, and (ʒ) the sixth species; which is, *Performing*, or *Accomplishing*: the change of (b into v) denoting this word to be an *Adjective*, and (m) *Passive*, *Performed*.

19. (mʒ) This Monosyllable with (m) must denote an *Adverb*, and so the last opposite of the first Combination; which is, *So*.

20. (ril) as numb. 5.

In

21. (dady) (da) is the Genus of *World*, (d) is the second difference, which is *Heaven*; the Vowel y signifying the seventh species under that difference, which is this *Earth*, or the *Globe of Land and Sea*, whereon we inhabit.

22. (me) Paired with numb. 19. and therefore must signifie, *As*.

23. (ril) as numb. 5.

In

24. (dad) as numb. 6.

Heaven

25. (lo) The same Particle as numb. 9. But being here joynd with a word active, and relating to the second person, it must be rendered, *Maist thou be*.

26. (velpi) (be) is *Transcendental Action* (p) the fourth difference, and (l) the fourth species, which is *Giving*: b changed into v, denoting adjective, and (l) active.

27.

- To 27. (lαl) A Preposition of the first Combination, signifying *To*.
- Us 28. (αι) A Pronoun, first person, plural number; namely, *We*, or *Us*.
- In 29. (ril) as numb. 5.
- This 30. (ι) The first of the relative Pronouns, signifying *This*.
- Day 31. (poto) po is the Genus of Measure, (t) the fifth difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is *Day*.
- Our 32. (hαι) as numb. 1.
- Bread 33. (Sαba) Sα denotes the Genus of *Oeconomical Provisions*, (b) the first difference, and (a) the second species, which is *Bread*.
- Expedient 34. (Vαty) (bα) is the Genus of *Transcendental General*, (t) the fifth difference, γ the seventh species; the change of b into v, denotes this Word to be an *Adjective*, and to signify *Expedient*.
- And 35. (Na) A Conjunction, the second of the first Combination, *viz* *And*.
- Maist thou be 36. (ιo) as numb. 25.
- Forgiving 37. (Sδeldy8s) Se is the Genus of Judicial Relation d, the second difference, γ8 the ninth species, which is *Forgiving*: 8 joynd to the first Conionant, signifying the notion of *Adjective*, and l, of *Active*, (s) the Opposite.
- To 38. (lαl) as numb. 27.
- Us 39. (αι) as numb. 28.
- Our 40. (hαι) as numb. 1.
- Trespases or Male-actions 41. (bαlγas) (bα) the Genus of transcendental general, (g) the third difference, (a) the second species, (s) at the end, denoting the word hereby signified, to be placed in the Tables as an Opposite, and the Letter (l) in the first syllable, signifying the *Active* voice, and the prolonging of the first Vowel, exprest by the Accent over it, denoting the *Plural Number*.
- As 42. (Me) as numb. 22.
- We 43. (αι) as numb. 28.
- Are 44. (ιa) as numb. 4. But being here adjoynd to a word of the first Person *Plural*, it must be rendered, *Are*.
- Forgiving 45. (f8eldy8s) as numb. 37.
- To 46. (lαl) as numb. 27.
- Them 47. (ει) A Pronoun, third person, plural number, *They*, or *Them*.

38. (88) as numb. 3. Who
49. (1α) the preter tense of the Copula. Have been
50. (Vαlgas) as numb. 41. Only that was a substantive of Action, and of the plural number, denoted by the length of the first Radical Vowel; whereas this is an *Adjective*, signified by (v.) Transgressing
51. (18) A Preposition being the last Opposite of the second Combination; and therefore must signifie, *Against*. Against
52. (α1) as numb. 28. Us.
53. (na) as numb. 35. And
54. (mi) An Adverb, the first Opposite of the first combination, signifying *No*, or *Not*. Not
55. (1o) as numb. 25. Maist thou be
56. (Velco) (be) is the Genus of *Transcendental Action*. (c) denotes the sixth difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is *Leading*; the Letters (v) and (l) signifying: *Adjective Active*. Leading
57. (α1) as numb. 28. Us
58. (1α1) a Preposition, the first of the fourth Combination; and therefore must signifie, *Into*. Into
59. (bedodl8) (be) is *transcendental action*; (d) denotes the second difference, (o) the fifth species, which is *Trying*; the second (d) doth denote this word to be joyned in the Tables as an affinis: the last syllable (l8) signifies the transcendental particle *Corruptive*, which in composition, must denote the worst sense of a word, and here it must signifie such temptation or trial as ought not to be. Temptation
60. (ril) a Conjunction, the first opposite of the second combination, signifying, *But*. But
61. (io) as numb. 25. Maist thou be
62. (c8αlbo) (cα) is the Genus of *Spiritual Action*, (b) signifies the first difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is, *Delivering*; the Letters 8 and l signifying *Adjective Active*. Delivering
63. (α1) as numb. 28. Us
64. (1α1) a Preposition, the second of the third combination; and therefore must signifie, *From*. From
65. (vαlgasie) as numb. 41. Only the *b* is turned into *v*, to denote *Evil Adjective*, and the (l) is here left out, which signifies action, and the transcendental Particle (ie) is here added, to denote *Evil thing*. Evil
66. (nor) a Conjunction, the second Opposite in the third combination, signifying, *For*. For

- The 67. (α) The demonstrative Article, *viz.* *The*.
- Kingdom 68. (Salba) as numb. 12.
- And 69. (na) as numb. 35.
- The 70. (α) as numb. 68.
- Power 71. (tado) (ta) is the Genus of *Habit*, (d) is the second difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is *Power*.
- And 72. (na) as numb. 35.
- The 73. (α) as numb. 68.
- Glory 74. (Tadal α) (tad) is the same Genus and Difference with numb. 72. the second (a) denoting the second species, which is *Reputation* or *Fame*; the last syllable (α) being added to the termination, doth signify the first of the seventh combination, amongst transcendental notions, *viz.* *Augmentative*, the highest kind or degree of *Reputation*, which is, *Glory*.
- Is 75. (ta) as numb. 4. But being here applied to the third person, and singular number, is to be rendered *Is*.
- Thine 76. (ha) as numb. 11.
- Everlastingly 77. (P γ by γ) (P ι) doth denote the Genus of *Space*, (b) the first difference, (γ) the ninth species, which is (Everness,) the adding of the Vowel (γ) to make a Diphthong with the first Vowel, signifies the word to be an Adverb, *Everlastingly*.
- Amen 78. (A ω) the word *Amen* in the Literal Character.
- So 79. (m γ) as numb. 19.
- May it be. 80. (ι o) as numb. 9.

The

The Creed.

α ια τῶalti dαb εῶ-τῶα, αλ ῶ cῶalβαῖs ια dad na ια dady, na dαd he
 cobas cῶopas hαi faba, ῶs ια cῶambab ια αλ Dag, cῶambe le αλ
 codad ϩC/, sῶemt rir ϩL S/S IJH, ια sῶemtyῶ, cῶabyῶ, na sῶympyῶ,
 e ια lir-velc ral odad, e ια cῶalca lal αλ ῶ cῶabyῶs, ril αλ potofobe, e ια
 lar-velc ral dad, ril ῶs-ῶα e ια cῶalco lil αλ pigyῶ ια dαb,
 lal ῶs-ῶα e ie velca lo selba αλ cῶabyῶs na αλ ῶ cῶabyῶs. α ια
 τῶalti Dag, αλ sῶy-ῶe τῶata vages, αλ sῶydzha ια sῶygo αλ sῶemdy
 ια bαlgas αλ ῶy, mῶs-calby ια αλ odab na αλ ῶy, caby εῶ-yfyt.

◦ ϩC	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊
1 2 3	4	5	6 7	8	9	10	11			
α ια τῶalti	dαb	εῶ-τῶα	αλ ῶ cῶalβαῖs	ια	dad	na				
I am believing God the Father Almighty Maker of Heaven and										
⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊
12 13 14	15	16 17	18	19 20	21	22				
ια dady na	dαd	he cobas cῶopas	hαi faba	ῶs ια						
of Earth, and in Jesus Christ his Son only our Lord, who was										
⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊
23 24 25	26	27 28	29	30	31	32				
cῶambab ια	αλ	Dag	cῶambe le	αλ codad	sῶemt					
conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered										
⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊
33 34	35 36	37 38	39	40 41	42					
rir ϩL S/S IJH,	ια sῶemtyῶ	cῶaby	na sῶympyῶ	e ια lir-velc						
under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried, he descended										
⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊
43 44	45 46	47 48	49 50	51	52 53	54	55	56 57		
ral odad e ια	cῶalca lal αλ	ῶ cῶabyῶs	ril αλ potofobe,	e ια						
into hell, he did rise from the dead in the day third, He was										
⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊	⌊
58 59	60 61	62 63 64	65	66 67	68	69	70			
lar-velc ral	dad ril, ῶs-ῶα	e ια cῶalco	lil αλ pigyῶ	ια	Dab					
ascending into heaven, in which place he is sitting at the right hand of God the Father										

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86
 lal ʒʒ.ʒα e ie velα lo selbα al cʒabyʒ na al ʒi cʒabyʒiʒα ʒa
 from whence he shall come to judge the Quick and the dead. I am
 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94
 tʒalti Dαg al fy:ʒe tʒata vages al fydzha ʒa
 believing in the Holy Ghost, the Church holy Catholick, the Communion of
 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107
 fygo al semdʒ ʒa bαʒgas al ʒyʒ mʒs:calby ʒα al odab na al
 Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the
 108 109 110
 ʒyʒ cabʒ cʒ:ʒyft.
 life everlasting.

- I 1. (α) a Pronoun of the first person, and singular number, *I*.
- Am 2. (ʒa.) The copula, *est*, in the present tense, which being used with the first person, doth signifie *Am*.
- Believing 3. (tʒalti) (ta) denotes the Genus of *Habit* & the fifth difference, *i*, the fourth species, which is *Faith*; the adding of *ʒ* to *t*, denotes the word to be an adjective, and the Letter *l* signifies the active voice, *Believing*.
- God the Father 4. (Dαb) The Monosyllable *Dα* is appointed to signifie *God*, or the divine nature; the addition of the Consonant *b*, will denote the first person in the Blessed Trinity.
- Almighty 5. (cʒʒα) A Compound of a Particle, and an Integral, the Particle being a dipthong, appointed to signifie *All*. The Syllable *α*, denoting the Genus of *Power*; the addition of *ʒ*, makes it to be an adjective, *viz. potent*, or *powerful*.
- The 6. (α) the demonstrative Article, *The*.
- Having been ʒi) the sign of the preter tense.
- Creating person 8. (ʒαʒbαiʒ) (cα) is the Genus of spiritual action (b) denotes the first difference, and α the first species, which is *Creation*; the addition of *ʒ* to *c*, signifies adjective, and the Letter (l) active; the last dipthong (ʒi) denotes the transcendental composition of *Person*. So that this word with the two preceding Particles, does import, *the having Created Person*.

9. (ʒα)

9. (1α) the first Preposition, signifying Of. Of
10. (dad) (da) the Genus of *World*, and (d) the second difference, ^{Heaven} which is *Heaven*.
11. (na) the second Conjunction of the first Combination, signify-And ing *And*.
12. (1α) as numb. 9. Of
13. (dady) The same Genus and difference, as numb. 10. The ^{Earth} Vowel *Y* signifying the seventh species, which is, *This Earth*.
14. (na) as numb. 11. And
15. (dad) the second person of the Blessed Trinity. Jesus Christ
16. (he) the Vowel *e* signifies a Pronoun of the third person, and ^{His} singular number, the Letter *b* prefixt, shews it to be used possessively, for *His*.
17. (cobas) the syllable (co) is assigned to the Genus of *Oeconomical Relation*, the Letter (b) to the first difference, and the Vowel (a) for the second species, the Letter (s) denoting the word hereby signified, to be an Opposite, *viz. Son*.
18. (c&opas) the same Genus as the former (p) signifying the fourth difference, and (a) the second species, and the Letter (s) an Opposite, ^{Only} *viz. Alone, or Only*.
19. (hαs) A Pronoun, first person possessive, plural number. Our
20. (Saba) (Sa) the Genus of Civil Relation, (b) the first difference, *viz. Degrees of persons*, (a) the second species, which is *Sovereign*, or *Lord*, to whom we owe Obedience, or subjection. Sovereign
21. (ss) the second of the compound Pronouns, signifying *Who*, or *Which*. Who
22. (1α) The Copula *Est*, in the preter tense. Was
23. (c&ambab) (ca) is the Genus of corporeal action, (b) the first ^{Conceived} difference, and (a) the second species; the adding of the second Radical Consonant (b,) denotes this word to be adjoyned in the tables, by way of affinity, and consequently to signify Conception, (s) signifying *Adjective*, and (m) *Passive*.
24. (1α) the second Preposition in the first Combination, (*By*) By
25. (α1) as numb. 6. The
26. (Dag) the third Person in the Blessed Trinity. Holy Ghost
27. (c&ambe) the same Genus and Difference with numb. 23. (e) ^{Borne} signifying the third species, which is Parturition (s) denoting *Adjective*, and (m) *Passive*.

- Of ¹⁰ 28. (le) the third Preposition in the first Combination, relating to the Material Cause, *Of*.
- The 29. (α) as numb. 6. *The*
- Virgin 30. (codad) the syllable (co) as was said before, is assigned to *Oeconomical Relation*, (d) is the second difference, and (α) is the first species; the repeating of the second Radical Consonant at the end, makes this word to denote something adjoynd by way of Affinity, *viz. Virgin*.
- Mary 31. () the name Mari in the literal Character.
- Capitally punished 32. (fæmt) the syllable (fe) is for Judicial Relation, the Letter (t) is the fifth difference, *viz. Capital punishment*, (æ) is *Adjective*, and (m) *Passive*,
- Under 33. (rir) A Preposition, the first opposite of the sixth Combination, *viz. Under*.
- Pontius Pilate 34. (Pl ʃʃ lʃʃ) the name Pontius Pilate, in the Literal Character.
- Was 35. (α) as numb. 22.
- Crucified 36. (fæmtyæ) the same Genus and Difference as numb. 32. the last Diphthong (yæ) denoting the ninth difference, which is *Crucifying*, the first (æ) being the mark for *Adjective*, and the Letter (m) for *Passive*.
- Dead 37. (cæabyæ) the same as to genus and difference, with numb. 23, & 27. the Vowel (y) signifying the seventh species, the Letter (s) an opposite, and the vowel (æ) *adjective*.
- And 38. (Na) as numb. 11.
- Buried 39. (fæmpyæ) The syllable (fy) is *Ecclesiastical Relation*, (p) the fourth difference, and (yæ) the ninth species, which is *Burial*; the first (æ) being the sign of *adjective*, and (m) of *passive*.
- He 40. (e) Pronoun of the third person, singular number, *viz. He*.
- Was 41. (α) as numb. 22.
- Descending 42. (lir-velc) This word is a Compound, the first syllable (lir) is a Preposition, the first opposite of the fifth Combination, signifying *downwards*; (be) is the Genus of *transcendental action*, the Letter (c) the sixth difference, which is *Ition*, (æ) the *adjective*, and (l) the *active*, *Down-going*, or *Descending*.
- Into 43. (rαl) a Preposition, the first of the fourth Combination, signifying *Into*.

44. (odad) (da) is the Genus of *World*, (d) is the second difference, which is *Heaven*, the vowel (o) which is opposite to (a) being prefixt, denotes this to be the word opposite to Heaven, viz. *Hell*.
45. (e) as numb. 40. *He* He
46. (ia) as numb. 22. Hath been
47. (cʒalca) (ca) is *Corporeal Action*, (c) is the fifth difference, and (a) the first species, viz. *Rise*, (ʒ) the adjective, and (l) the active. Rising
48. (lal) a Preposition, the second of the third Combination, *From*. From
49. (al) as numb. 6. *The*. The
50. (ʒi) as numb. 7. Having been
51. (cʒabyssʒ) The same radical word with numb. 41. the Dipthong (ʒ) being a transcendental composition, denoting *Person*. Dying persons
52. (ril) a Preposition, the first opposite of the fourth Combination, signifying *In*. On
53. (al) as numb. 6. The
54. (Poto) the syllable (po) doth stand for the Genus of *Measure*, (t) the fifth Difference, and (o) the fifth Species, which is *Day*. Day
55. (fobe) The same Genus as the former, (b) the first Difference, relating to *Number*, (e) the third Species, the turning *p* into *f*, signifying adjective, viz. *Third*. Third
56. (e) as numb. 40. He
57. (ia) as numb. 22. Was
58. (lar.vele) a Compound as numb. 42. Only the Preposition here, being the first of the fifth Combination, must signify *Upwards*; and the word *Ascending*. Ascending
59. (ial) as numb. 43. Into
60. (dad) as numb. 10. Heaven
61. (ril) as numb. 52. In
62. (ʒʒ.ʒa) A Compound of the Pronoun *Which*, and the transcendental Mark of Place. Which place
63. (e) as numb. 40. He
64. (ia) as numb. 2. But being here spoken of a third Person in the singular number, must be rendered (ʒ.)

- Sitting 65. (cʒalco) The same Genus and Difference as numb. 47. (o) being the fifth Difference, which is *sitting*, (ʒ) *adjective*, and (l) *active*.
- At 66. (lil) a Preposition, the first Opposite in the third combination, signifying *At*.
- The 67. (αl) as numb. 6.
- Right hand 68. (pigyʒ) (pi) is the Genus of *Space*, (g) the third Difference, and (yʒ) the ninth species, which is *Right hand*.
- Of 69. (lα) as numb. 9.
- God the Father 70. (Dab) as numb. 4.
- From 71. (lal) a Preposition, the second of the third Combination, signifying *From*,
- Which place 72. (ʒʒ:ʒα) as numb. 70.
- He 73. (e) as numb. 45.
- Shall be 74. (ie) the Copula in the future tense, *shall be*.
- Coming 75. (velα) *be* is the Genus of *transcendental Action*, *c* the sixth difference, and *α* the first species, which is *Come*, the turning of *b* into *v*, denoting *adjective*, and *l* *Active*.
- For 76. (lo) a Preposition, the second opposite of the first Combination, *viz. For*.
- Judging 77. (Selβα) (Se) is Judicial relation *b* the first difference, and *α* the first species, which is *Judge*; the Letter *l* signifies a Noun of action, *viz. Judging, or Judication*.
- The 78. (αl) as numb. 6.
- Quick 79. (cʒabyʒ) *ca* is the Genus of *corporeal action*, *b* the first difference, and *y* the seventh species, which is *Life*, the vowel *ʒ* signifying *adjective, viz. Living*, *ʒ* being the transcendental composition for *Person*.
- And 80. (na) as numb. 11.
- The 81. (αl) as numb. 6.
- Having 82. (ʒi) as numb. 7.
- Died persons 83. (cʒabyʒ) as numb. 51.
- I 84. (α) as numb. 1.
- Am 85. (ia) as numb. 2.
- Believing 86. (tʒalti) as numb. 3.
- The Holy Ghost 87. (Dag) as numb. 27.
- The Church 88. (αl) as numb. 6.
89. (fyʒe) the syllable *fy* is put for the Genus of *Ecclesiastical Relation*,

lation, the Dipthong (ʒe) being the transcendental for *Aggregate*.

90. (tʒata) Ta is the Genus of *Habit*, t the fifth difference, and the second species, which is *Holiness*; the addition of (ʒ) to the first Radical, doth signify the word to be an *adjective*, viz. *Holy*.

91. (vages) (ba) is the Genus of *Transcendental Relation mixed*, g the third difference, and e the third species, (s) the note of opposite, ʒ the sign of *adjective*, viz. *Universal*.

92. (al) as numb. 6:

The

93. (Sydzha) Sy the Genus of *Ecclesiastical Relation*, g the third difference, a the second species, which is *Communicant*, or *Catholic*; the turning of g into the same power that we give to J consonant, signifies this word to be an *Abstract*, viz. *Communion*.

94. (la) as numb. 9.

Of

95. (Sygo) Sy is *Ecclesiastical Relation*, g the third difference, o the fifth species, which is *Saint*, the prolonging of the first Vowel denotes the plural number.

96. (al) as numb. 6.

The

97. (femdy) Se is the Genus of *Judicial Relation*, d the second difference, and y the seventh species, which is *Remission*, or *Forgiveness*, m denotes the passive voice.

Being forgiven

98. (la) as numb. 9.

Of

99. (baʒgas) ba is *transcendental general*, g the third difference, a the second species, s denotes an opposite, l a Noun of action, and the prolonging of the first Radical Vowel, the plural number.

Sins

100. (al) as numb. 6.

The

101. (ʒyʒ) the Future Tense.

Future

102. (mʒs-calby) a compound, the Particle mʒs signifying *re*, or *again*, (caby) being before rendered *Life*, l denoting *Active*.

Relife, or living again

103. (la) as numb. 9.

Of

104. (al) as numb. 6.

The

105. (odab) Da is the *World*, dab is *Spirit*, to which is opposed *Body*, signified by prefixing the Vowel o, which is opposite to a

Body

106. (na) as numb. 11.

And

107. (al) as numb. 6.

The

108. (ʒyl) as numb. 101.

Future

109. (caby) the same Radical as numb. 37, and 102. Only this is *Life* not an *Opposite*, nor an *Adjective*.

K k k

110.

everlasting

110. (εϛ·yfyt) (εϛ) is all, as numb. 5. (py) is the Genus of Measure, (t) the fifth difference, which is measure of time, the affinis to which, (here denoted, by preposing the Radical Vowel y) is Duration, p being turned into f, signifies Adjective, i. e. *All-during*, or *Everlasting*.

I am sensible that this Contrivance for the Language is not ordered (as to the facility and pleasantness of the sound) to so good an advantage as it might have been upon further consideration and practise: But as it is, I think it may (even in these respects) come into comparison with any of the Languages now known. For the better trial of which, I shall give several Instances of the Lords Prayer, as it is rendered in fifty several Languages, and written in our common Letter; most of which, I have taken out of *Gesner*, *Mithridates*, and *Megiserus* his *Specimen*, as they have collected and lettered them to my hands. For the rest, I am beholding to other Books, and the assistance of some particular Friends.

English

English	1. Our father who art in heaven	Hallowed be thy Name	
Hebrew	2. Abinu Shebbafomaim	Iikkadesch (chemocha	
Arabic	3. Yâ Abânalladi phiffamawati.	Yarakaddafu (smocha	
Syriac	4. Abun dshamajo	Nethkadesh (smoch	
Æthiopi	5. Abûna xabshamâjâch	Yithkâdash (shimâcha	
Greek	6. Pater domini deo in tris ouranois	Hagiasthêso to onoma sou	
Copti	7. Peniot eichennipheoni	Mareftoubanje pectran	
Latin	8. Pater noster qui es in caelis	Sanctificetur nomen tuum	
Spanish	9. Padre nuestro que estas en los cielos	Sanctificato sea el tu nombre	
Portuguese	10. Padre nosso que fta nos ceos	Sanctificado seja o teu nome	
French	11. Notre pere qui es es cieulx	Ton nom soit sanctifié	
Italian	12. Padre nostro che sei ne' cieli	Sia sanctificato il nome tuo	
Friulian	13. Pari nestri ch'ees in ciji	See sanctificaat la to nom	
Sardinian of the City	14. Pare noster che ses en loscels	Sia sanctificat lo nom teu	
Sardinian of the Countrey	15. Babu nostra fughale ses in fofchelus	Santufiada su nomine tuo	
Gryfons	16. Bab nos quel tii ist in eschil	Santificatio sala ilgtes num	
Germ. ancient	17. Pater unser du in hñmel bist	Din namo werde geheyligt	
Germ. modern	18. Unser Vatter der du bist im Him- mel	Geheyligt werde dein namn	
Old Saxon	19. Uren fader thic arth in heofnas	Uc gehalgud thyn noma	
Dutch	20. Onse vader die in den hemeln (zijt	Uwen naem werde geheylight	
Danish	21. Fader vor du som est i himmelen	Heilige vorde dit navn	
Island	22. Fader vor sun ert at himnum	heigite ditt nam tt	Megiferus
Lappian	23. Ila meidhen joko elodh ca ju ahilla	Quittetu elhohon Sun nimeſt	M.
Swedish	24. Fader vår som est i himlom	heilgat worde ditt namns	M.
Gothic	25. Uta unſar thu in himmina	Uthnaſ namo thein	M.
Cornish	26. Ozha nash kir li v' nebeſih	Polvezhenu bodi iime tvoie	M.
Dalmatian	27. Otſoc nas koyi-yeſſina nebiſſih	Szvetiſſe gyme tvoye	M.
Hungarian	28. Mitynack ki vagy armenyegbe	Megſtenel teſſek az te newed.	
Croatian	29. Ozhe nash iſhe efina nebeſih	Svetiſe jme tuoce	M.
Servian	30. Otze nash iſhe jeſi v' nebeſih	Polvetiſe jme tvoje	M.
Walachian	31. Tata noſtra cinereſti in ceriu	Sficiuſchafe numelle teu	M.
Bohemian	32. Otzic nash genz ſyna nebeſich	Ozviet ſe meno tve	M.
Lufatian	33. Woſch naſch Keſich ſy nanebebu	Wiſ weſchone buſhy me twove	Gefnerus
Polonian	34. Ocziecz naſch ktory jeſtoſz wniebye	Swiecz ſie gymye twa	M.
Lituanian	35. Tewe muſu kurſey eſi danguy	Szwekiſ wardaſ tawo	G.
Livonian	36. Abes muſ kas tu es eek ſckan debbeſka	Schwetitz towſ waarcz	M.
Ruſſian	37. Oche naſh Izgha yeafe nanabæzgh	Da ſucateſa Ima tuoꝝ	
Tartarian	38. Atcha wyzom hhy hokta ſen alguſch	Ludor ſenug adongkel ſuom	M.
Turkiſh	39. Babamoz hanghe gugteſſon	Chuduſ olſſum ſſenungh adun	M.
Armenian	40. Hair mer or iercins deſ	Surb eglizzi anun cho	M.
Perſian	41. Ai pader makeh dar oſmân	Pâk baſhoud nam tou	
Chiniſh	42. Ngô tèm fũ chẽ ſfaythian	Ngõ tèm yuèn ùl niàn chĩm xĩm	
Welſh	43. Ein Tad yz hñm wyz yn y nefe- edd	Sanctioider dy cano	
Irish	44. Air nathit acatigh air nin	Fadz far banimti	Megiferus
Biſcan	45. Einz stea cerue tan atena	Sanctiſca hebi hre teena	
Friſian	46. Ein haita derſu heſte yne hñm	Dyn name wird heilige	M.
Madagaſcar	47. Einpoy antica izay hanutangh and anghiti	Ingba ranan hoſſahohis	
Poconchi	48. Catat taſah bilcat	Hi nim ta ineahreſti	
New England	49. Nooſhun heſubquot	Quirtiana tamunach koſweſuonk	
Philof. Language	51. Haſ coba wũ il ril dad	Ha babũ ſo ſymta	
	52. Yſr fãdher hñitſh art in hëven:	Hãlloed bi dhyi nãm K k k 2	

	English	1. Thy Kingdome come	Thy Will be done
	Hebrew	2. Tabo malcutecha-	Teafah rezonecha
	Arabic	3. Tâti malacûtoça	Tacâno mashiâroça
	Syriac	4. Thithe malcuthoch	Nehue zebionoch
	Æthiop	5. Thymta mangystcha	Yichim phachâdacha
	Greek	6. <i>Elbêto be Basilea sou</i>	<i>Genethêto tò thelemâ sou</i>
	Copti	7. <i>Maresinje tecme touro</i>	<i>Netebnacmareffbopi</i>
	Latin	8. Adveniat regnum tuum	Fiat Voluntas tua
	Spanish	9. Venga el tu reyno	Fagase tu voluntad
	Porteguese	10. Venna à nos ò teu reyno	Seja feita à tua vontade
	French	11. Ton royaume advenie	Ta volunte soit faite
	Italian	12. <i>Venga il regno tuo</i>	<i>Si a fatta la volontà tua</i>
	Friulian	13. Vigna lu to ream	Sec fatta la too voluntaat
	Sardinian of the City	14. Venga lo regne teu	Fafâse la voluntat tua
	Sardinian of the Country	15. Bengiad fu rennu tuo	Faciadsi fa voluntade tua
	Gryfons	16. Ilgtes ariginam uigna ter nus	La thia uoeglia d' uaintz
	Germ. ancient	17. Din rîche chome	Din willo geseche
	Germ. modern	18. Dein Reich komme	Dein will geseche
	Old Saxon	19. To cymeth thîn rîc	Sic thîn wîlla sue
	Dutch	20. Wîl Conincricke icome	Wîlen wîlle gesechede
Megiferus.	Danish	21. Til komme dit Rige	Worde din Wille
M.	Iceland	22. Kumi tit rîche	Werd tinn wille
M.	Lappian	23. Tul kohon siun waleakunta.	Si of kohon siun tahtiof
M.	Suedish	24. Till komme titt rîke	Wree tin wille
	Gothic	25. Wimat thjudinassus theins	Werthe wîlga theins
M.	Carnish	26. Pridi k' nam kraylestvu tvoie	S' idise volia tvoia
	Dalmatian	27. Pridi kralyefs tvo tvoze	Eudi volya tvoya
M	Hungarian	28. <i>Fujonel az te orffagod</i>	<i>Legyente akaragod</i>
	Croatian	29. Pridi cesa rastvo tvooe	Budi volia tvoja
M.	Servian	30. Pridi krailestvo tuoie	Budi volia tuoia
M.	Walachian	31. Seue imparacia ta	Sufe sic voia ta
Gefnerus.	Eohemian	32. Przid kralowstwii twe	Bud wule twa
M.	Lufatian	33. Poshish knam krailestwo twoio	Softany woli twoia
G.	Polonian	34. Przydzy twa kroliestwo	Bandz wolya twa
	Lituanian	35. Ateyk karaliste tawo	Euk wala tawo
M.	Livonian	36. Enack mums tows walsfibe	Tows praatz buska
	Russian	37. Da predet Tzaazstuaia tubz	Da boodet Volya tuoya
M.	Tartarian	38. Chanluchong bel sun senung arkchueg.	Alei gier dauk
M.	Turkish	39. Gelson fsenung memlechetun	Olsun fshênung ifsred gunh
M.	Armenian	40. Ecefzæ archaiuthai cho	Eglizzin camch cho
	Persian	41. Bayâid padshah tou	Shoud howâst tou
	Chinish	42. <i>âlgâe lin</i>	<i>âi chî chim him</i>
	Welsh	43. Deued dy deyrnas	Wid dy ebbgyllys
M.	Irish	44. Tiginh da riatiathe	Deantur da hollambhuoll
	Biscan	45. Et hoz bedi hire rehuma	Eguin bedi hire hojondtea
	Frisian	46. Dyn ryck to komme	Dyn wille moer schoen
M:	Madagascar	47. Wahotjachanau hoaut aminay	Fitetannan heetatjagh
	Poconchi	48. Wthauri inchalita pan cana	Saba inbantwita
	NewEngland	49. pepaumowtch kuhbeta swotz moowk	Kutrenantamowk
	Philos. Language	50. Ha falba so velca	Ha talbi so vemgs
		51. Dhy' cingdym cym.	Dhyi sil bi dyn

English	1. In earth as it is in Heaven	Gibe us this day our daily bread	
Hebrew	2. Ci bafschamaim u baarez	Lachmenu temidi ten lanu hajom	
Arabic	3. Camâ phiffamâi wa ala' ardi	Chûbzana' lladi lil gadi ahtinaol yaum	
Syriac	4. Aikano dbafshamajo hocano oph barao	Havlan lachmo dſunkonan jaumomo	
Aethiop	5. Bachama bahamâi wabamdyrni	Shifhâjana zalalâ ylathanâ babanâ yom	
Greek	6. Hôs en ourano kai epi tes ges	Ton arton hemôri ton epiousion dâs bemin semeron	
Copei	7. Phredichemphenembi jempicabi	Fenoiki tēraſſi meifnamphoo	
Latin	8. Sicut in celo sic etiam in terra	Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie	
Spanish	9. Assy en el cielo, como en la tierra	Nuestro pan cotidiano dad le a nosotros oy	
Portuguese	10. Assi nos ceos, come na terra	O pao no ſto de cadadia dano lo oie nefto dia	
French	11. Ainsy en la terre, comme au cieulx	Nofre pain quotidien donne nous avjourd'uy	
Italian	12. Si come in cielo così in terra	Dacci hoggi il nostro pane quotidiano	
Friulian	13. Sice' in cijn et in tierra	Da nus hu'el neftri pan cotidian	
Sardinian of the City.	14. Axicom en lo cel i en la terra	Lo ps nostre cotidia dona anofaltres hui	
sardinian of the Country.	15. Comenti in chelo et in fa terra	Su pane nqstru dognie die dona ðnosateros hoc	
Gryfons	16. In terra sco la so in cſchil	Do a nus nes paun boutz & in miinchia di	
German ancient	17. In erde also in Himmels	Unſte tagolteha bꝛot eib uns hinto	
German modern	18. Auf erden, wie im Himmel	Unſer taglich bꝛot gib uns heut	
Old Saxon	19. Is in heofnas and in eoꝛtho	Uren hlaf ofte wirtlic sel us to dag	
Dutch	20. Geliſck in den hemel oock op der aerden	Dns daghelijcks bꝛoot gheeft ons heden	
Danish	21. Paa paa jorden som hander i himmelen	Giff os i dag bꝛøt dagligt Bꝛød	
Iceland	22. Svoms at himme so at podn	Bꝛøt bꝛøt dagligt gettu os i dag	Megiferus
Lappian	23. Suoin tai bahilla ngn man' palla	Seidhen jaha palwen leipa mehslen tana	M.
Sædick	24. Pa lom i himmelen saock pa jor= denne	antart dagligha bꝛød giff os i dagh	M.
Gothic	25. Sue in himmina gah ana arte	Li laef wulazana thana senteinam gif uns	M.
Carnish	26. Kakor nanebi taku nafemlij	himmadaga	M.
Dalmatian	27. Kako na nebu tako i na zemlyi	Kruh nash utak dainii dai nam dones	M.
Hungarian	28. Mi keben menyben azon kepen it ez se old onis.	Kruh nas svagdanyni day nam danafs	M.
Croatian	29. Jako na niebesih j tako nafemlij	Mikenyerunk & minden ngyas adgyad neke un	M.
Servian	30. Kako vnebi i takos nafemlij	ma	M.
Walachian	31. Cum in cerin asa prepo mortn	Hlib nash usag dannii dai nam danas	M.
Bohemian	32. Yakona nebi rak y na zemi	Hlib nash utak danii dai nam danas	M.
Lusatian	33. Takhak nanebu rak heu nafemu	Puina nua de tote xitelle dent nobo asta zi	M.
Polonian	34. Yako wniebi y na zemii	Chleb nash wezdeysli dey nam dnes	M.
Lituanian	35. Kayp and dangaus teyp ir andziam es	Klib nash schidni day nam thenfa	G.
Livonian	36. Kasch kan debbes ta wurfan summes	Chlieb nash pow schedny day nam dzy say	
Russian	37. Yaco na nebeso Jnazemlee	Donos musu wifu dienu dok mumus szedien	M.
Tartarian	38. Achtaver visungundaluch	Musse denische mayse duth mums schodeen	
Turkish	39. Nicse gugche ule gynde	Ghlab nash nafou schneeii dazgd nam dnes	M.
Armenian	40. Orpes jercins en jercri	Ot mak chu musen vougon	M.
Persian	41. hamzienankeh dar ofinan niz dar zamin	Echame gumozi hergun. on vere bize bugun	M.
Chinisch	42. Tu ty su sim thyan	Zhazt mer hanapazord tue mez aifaur	
Welsh	43. Tr y ddatar. megis y mae yn y nef= foedd	Bedih marah amrouz nan kefas rouz mara	
Irish	44. Sir nimb agis aſr thalamhi	Ngd teng uwang nul kyo jan ngd ngd xid jong leark	
Esicm	45. Cerban be cala lurrean ere	Dꝛøt ni heddyw ein bara bennyddiol	Megiferus
Frisian	46. Opt yſtrick as yne hemil	Et nar in lat dꝛyhuſi tabha: r dꝛuui a iſtoſſi	
Madagascar	47. In tanetons and anghitell	Gure eguneco ogutâ igue egun	M.
Poconchi	48. Pahuit bach a cal be inban taxab	ſus bellir bꝛe jodwꝛ sub d	
New England	49. Men nach obhete neane keſubquc	ſabahon mehojanau anrou aniou a binathane antica	
Philos. Language	50. Meril' dady me ril dad	ſhaye roma tabuſan da quib d. j.	
	51. In erth as it is in heven	ſummettuongash aſe clukoktiſh aſim. iſman puypu keſukob	
		lo velpi ral a ril pota i hazi ſaba vaty	
		Giv ys dhis dat yſr dals bred	

English	1. And forgive us our trespasses	And we forgive them that trespass against us
Hebrew	2. Uflach lanu eth cobothenu	Canfeher anachnu sofechim lebaale chothothenu
Arabic	3. Waghphir lanâ mâ aleina	Camâ nâghphiro nâhâs limân lanâ alcibi
Syriac	4. Vashbuk lan chaubain	Aikazo doph chanan shbakân lchaibeian
Æthiop	5. Hydyg lanâ abashana	Chamâ nyhnanâ nyhadyg laxâ abashâ lanâ
Greek	6. Kai apbes hemin tâ ophilemata bembn	Ha kai bemi; apbiemen tois ophiletais bembn
Copti	7. Onobchanieteron nanebolmpbretitio	Tenchebol neta
Latin	8. Et remitte nobis debita nostra	Sicut & nos remittimus debitoribus nostris
Spanish	9. Y perdona nos nuestras deudas	Alí como nosotros perdonamos à nuestrós deudores
Porteguese	10. E perdoa nos sennoras nossas dividas	Alí como nos perdoamos aos nossos dividendes
French	11. Et pardonne nous noz faultes	Comme nous pardonnons à ceulx qui nous ont offenzes
Italian	12. Et perdonaci i nostri debiti	Si come noi perdoniamo à debitori nostri
Friulian	13. Et perdonni nus glu nestris debiz	Sicu noo perduin agl nestris debitoors
Sardinian of the City.	14. I dexia anofaltres loideures nostras	Axicom i nosaltres dexian als deutoas nostras
Sardinian of the Country.	15. Et lassâ anofateros is debitus nostrus	Comente e nosateros a isdebitores nostrus
Gryfons	16. Parduna à nus nos dbits	Sco nus sain à nos dbitaduors
German ancient	17. Unde unsere sculde belaf uns	Als auch wir belafende untreen (culdigen)
Germ. modern	18. Und vergib uns unsre schuld	Als wir auch vergeben untern (culdigen)
Old Saxon	19. Und sozget us scylda urna	Sut we sozgeten (scylbigum urum)
Dutch	20. Ende vergheeft ons onse schulden	Geijck bock wy vergheven onsen (schulden)
Danish	21. Oc sozlad os boz skuld	Som wi sozlade boz skuldent
Isleland	22. Og bergeb os skulden bozn	Suostm bi bergebunsku! Dun bozn
Lappian	23. ja anna antetxe meiden syndis	Kwin me antamuna halsahan rickstien
Suedish	24. Och sozlat os wara skuld	Salem nek wy sozlate them os skuldigh are
Gothic	24. Gah aflet uns tharet sculanseigatma	Sua iwe gah wez; afletam thaim dulanam unartim
Carnish	26. inu odpufti nam dulge nashe	Kakor tudimi odpuftimo dulsnikom nashim
Dalmatian	27. Jod pufsti nam duge nase	Kako i my odpufchiamo duxnikom nashim
M	28. Es bochafmegeb neck eunkaz mi vetkeynketmi	Kepen meg bochastunk, ellen wock vetetteknek
M.	29. Jodpufti nam elgi nashe	Jaco she imi odpushzhamo dlsnikom nashim
M.	30. Jodpufti nam duge nashe	Kako imi otpufshzhamo dulsnikom nashim
Gefnerus.	31. Sunc jerta grefalelle nstre	Cum sunoi jerta me grefitior nostri
M.	32. Y odpuft nam nasse winy	Yako y my odpuftime nashim winikom
G.	33. Awoday nam wyni nashe	Ack my wodawamij wisikam nashim
M.	34. A odpufcz nam uyny nascha	Yako y my odpufczamy winowaytzom naschym
M.	35. Ir atlayisk mums mufu kaltes	Kapp ir mes atlaydziam sawiemus kaltiemus
M.	36. Panniate mums mufse grake	ka me's pannart mufse partadveken
M.	37. Jo staue nam dolghij nasha	Yaco Imwez Ostauolayem dolzgnecom nashim
M.	38. Kai vifum ja sachen	Alen bifsacha kailberin bilum jafoch namain
M.	39. Hem bassa bize borfligomozi	Nyfe bide ballaruzborfe tiglere mozi
Armenian	40. Eu thogl mez zpaartis mer	Orpas eu mech thoglunch meroze partpanaze
Perfian	41. Wodar kedfar mara konahan ma	Chonackch ma niz mikedfarim ormân moca
Chinifh	42. uul myen ong-o tsi ay	Zin ngô jê se toâ' ngô tsi ay tse
Welsh	43. B maddew i ni ein dyledion	Fel y maddewon ni in dyledion wy
M.	44. Bgis math wuin datrfhiacha ammat	Bgis mathum bid dar ftrihmaim
M.	45. Et a quitta jettagne gure cozrac	Etola gure gure caluany quitra sen baitra
M.	46. In berlob ws vbs schylden	Es wy berjac ws schyldent
Madagascar	47. amanbanan manghafaca banay ota antica	Conayabai manghafaca hata antomanouanag
Poconchi	48. Nachach ta camac	he incaepachbe quimacim acquiri che quib
New England	49. Kab abquontamatjmeu numat chefongash	frant machenshu queagig nita quonta-
Philos. Language	51. na zo feldyys lel ai has balgas	we ai za feldyys lel ai va valgas ru ai
	52. and fargiv ys y'yr tre-pafsez	az si fargiv dhem dhat tre-pafsz againt ys.

English	1. And lead us not into temptation.	But deliver us from evil. Amen.	
Hebrew	2. Veal tebienu lenissajon,	Ella Hazzilénur mera, Amen.	
Arabic	3. Walá rúdkilná hagiárib,	Lakín najinná minnásh shirriri.	
Syriac	4. Ulotalaan Inesiuno	Elo pazzan men visho. Amen.	
Æthiopic	5. Waithabyana wysh tha manshúthi,	Alá adychnana balhánana ymkúlu ychúí.	
Greek	6. Kai me isenenkes hemas is pirasmon,	Alla rhyssai hemas apo tou ponerou, Amen.	
Copti	7. Ouo omper tenechou epirasmos,	Alla nah menebolch empipethmou.	
Latin	8. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem,	Sed libera nos à malo, Amen.	
Spanish	9. Y no nos dexes caer en la tentation,	Nas libra nos de mal, Amen.	
Porteguese	10. E nao nos dexes cahir in tentacao,	Mas libra nos do mal. Amen.	
French	11. Et ne nous induy point en tentation,	Mais deliure nous de mal, Amen.	
Italian	12. Et non c' indurre in tentatione,	Ma liberaci dal male. Amen.	
Friulian	13. E no nus menas in tentation,	Mà libora nus dal mal.	
Sardinian of the City.	14. I no nos iuduecas en la tentatio,	Mas liara nos del mal.	
Sardinian of the Country.	15. E no nos portis in sa tentatione.	Impero libera nos da su male.	
Gryfons	16. Nun ens mener in mel aprouaimaint,	Dimperfemaing spendra nus da ruots mels	
German ancient	17. And in chozunga nit lettest du unsich	Un belose unsich sone ubelt	
Germ. modern	18. And suhzeuns nicht in versuchung	Sondern erlose uns vom bosen	
Old Saxon	19. And no inlead usich in cufnung	Th gefrig urich from ills	
Dutch	20. Ende en leydroens niet i verwoe- kinghe.	Maer verlost ons van den bofen.	
Danish	21. De led os icke vdi friffelse	Men frels os fra ont.	Megiferus.
Isleland	22. But leidt os e hi bzeizni	Hellur bzeisa os ver illu	M.
Lappian	23. Ja ale sata mei ta kin sauren	Mutta paasta mette pabaasta	M.
Suedish	24. Och inleedh ofis ickei friffelse	Uchan frels ofis ifram ondo	M.
Gothic	25. Gah ni bzigges uns in frastub	Th lauzit uns af thamma oblit.	M.
Cornish	26. Inu neupelai nas v' iskushno	Tamazh reshi nafs od slega	M.
Dalmatian	27. Ine naafs uvediu-napast	Da ofslobodi naas od afsla.	
Hungarian	28. Es ne vity mynket az kesertet	Ben de szabadit z megh minket azgonosztu	M.
Croatian	29. Ine isbavi nas od nepriafni		
Servian	30. Ine vauedi nas v' napast	Dais bavi nas od fla	M.
Walachian	31. Sumu ne duce prenoi in Kale deispirra	Sunc men tu jaste preroi de ren.	M.
Bohemian	32. Y ne uwod nafs do pokussenii	Ale zbaw nas od zleho.	Gefne:us.
Legatian	33. Neweshi nafs dospi towana	A le wimoshi nas wor slego, Amen.	M.
Polonian	34. Nyewodz nafs napokul chenye	Alye zbaw nafs od zlego.	G.
Lituanian	35. Ir newesk musu ing pagündynima	Bet gias bekmus nog pikto, Amen.	
Livonian	36. Ne wedde mums louna badeckle	Pet passatza mums nuwusse loune	M.
Russian	37. Ineuedi nas spapast	No Jzbaue nas ot loocauaho, Ameen.	
Tartarian	38. Datcha koima visn funan acha	Illa garta visenn gemandam.	M.
Turkish	39. Hen yedma bizege heneme	De churtule bity jaramazdan.	M.
Armenian	40. Eu mi tanir zmezi phorxuthai	Ail pharceai zmez i zara.	M.
Persian	41. Wodar azmaish minadâr mara	Leikan halats kon mara az sharir, Amen.	
Chiniseh	42. Teén' pu ngò cbik chi éu in' jedü caan	Nâykyéa ngò yu' chin' ó.	
Welsh	43. Ne nac ardwain ni i bzoferidgaeth	Cithr gwareb ni rhag dywg, Amen	
Irish	44. Agis na trilaic astoch sin anau seu	Ne sar lino ole, Amen.	M.
Biscan	45. Eta eggai zala sar eract tentatio- neran	Waina delibya gaitzac gaitc totic.	
Frisian	46. In lied ws naet in versleking.	Din fry ws bin it quzd.	M.
Madagascar	47. Aman hanau aca mahatetseanay abin libetleberse rattü	Feha hanau metezahana y tabin ha- rattian abt.	
Poonchi	48. Macoacana chipan catacchibi	Coabegara china unche tatri, Amen.	
New England	49. Thque sagkompagunainnean en qutchhuaongant	Ute pohqushwustinean wutch ma- chittut, Amen.	
Philos. Language	50. Na mi zo velco ai ral bedodle	Nil zo cvalbo ai lal vagafic, Amen.	
	51. And led ys nct int temp- tation	But deliver ys from evil,	

It would be convenient, that every one of these Instances should be Philosophically Lettered, according to the true pronunciation used in each Language; but this being a thing of too great difficulty, I do not attempt it. 'Tis probable that the doing of this, would make most strange Languages seem more harsh and uncouth, than now they do; as appears by that Instance of the English, this way written, which I have subjoyned in the last place, for the more accurate comparing it with the Philosophical Language.

In the comparing of these Languages, it may be granted that some few words of each Language may seem preferable to others in this: But take it altogether, and in the whole, and it may at least stand in competition with the best of them, as to its facility and pleasantness. 'Tis most likely, that the generality of Readers will be apt in the comparing of these Instances, to give the precedence to those Languages they are acquainted with. I should desire no more from them, but that they would be content to permit this new Language to come in the next place, which would be a sufficient testimony for it.

But then for the *Philosophy* of this Language, it hath many great advantages above any other. Every *Word* being a description of the thing signified by it; Every *Letter* being significant, either as to the *Nature* of the *Thing*, or the *Grammatical Variations* of the *Word*, which cannot be said of any of the rest; besides the constant Analogy observed in all kind of *Derivations* and *Inflections*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Directions for the more easie Learning of this Character and Language, together with a brief Table containing the Radicals, both Integrals and Particles; together with the Character and Language by which each of these is to be exprest.

IF any Man shall think it worth his time and pains to learn this Character; the most facil and natural order to be observed in this, will be, to begin with the 40 common Heads or *Genus's*, which should be learnt out of that General Scheme, Part II. Chap. I. where there is exprest some reason of their order; the understanding of which will much facilitate the fixing of them in the memory.

Next to these, he may proceed to the *Differences* belonging to each *Genus*, which though they are in the Character exprest by that numerical institution of First, Second, and Third, &c. yet are they to be committed to memory from their real significations. So the First, Second, and Third differences under the *Genus* of *Beast*, are to be learned and remembred, not as First, Second, and Third, &c. but as *Whole-footed*, *Cloven-footed*, and *Clawed*, &c. (not Rapacious, Rapacious Dog-kind, Rapacious Cat-kind) and *Oviparous*. Thus when we see any of the differences belonging to *Measure*, we are not to name them by their numerical order of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, but by the things which they denote, as Measure of *Multitude*, *Magnitude*, *Gravity*, *Valour*, *Duration*, *Age*. And to this end all the differences are to be learned out of the larger Tables, where there is some reason to be seen for the order of most of them.

Next to these, the several *Species* are to be learned, belonging to each *Difference*, at least so many of them as are like most frequently to occur in discourse. As for the various kinds of *Meteors*, *Stones*, *Herbs*, *Shrubs*, *Trees*, *Exanguious Animals*, *Fishes*, *Birds*, *Beasts*, and the kinds of *Diseases*, though they are to be provided for in the Tables, that they may be written when there shall be occasion for the mention of them; yet 'tis not ordinarily necessary to commit them all to memory, because those who are most expert in any Language, may not yet be able to remember all the names of such things. But as for such *Species* as are fit to be remembred, they are to be learned out of the first and larger Tables, where they are each of them described and determined, as to their primary significations, and some reason is attempted of their number and order, the understanding of which will make them more easly remembred.

After these the Particles are to be learned, which should be likewise out of the first Tables, where the meaning of them is described and determined.

But for the better helping of the memory in cases of doubt of

forgetfulness, it may be proper to have recourse to the Synopsis here adjoined, by which it is easie at the first or second view to find out the true place of any *Integral* or *Particle*, together with the Derivations and Inflexions belonging to the Radicals.

'Tis here to be noted concerning this briefer Scheme or Table, that in several of the *Genus's* pertaining to Substance, there are only some few of the first Species or Pairs of them mentioned under each difference as instances; the rest being to be sought for in the larger Table. Those that are paired by way of opposition, are put in a distinct Character.

The first Part, and the former half of the second, do contain a Philosophical Dictionary for all Integral, Radical words: The remaining Part doth contain all the Particles necessary to Speech, besides a Summary of the whole Grammar, with reference both to the Character and Language; which I conceive to be so plainly set down, as not to need any particular explication.

But now because there is no more general inclination amongst persons of all Ages and Qualities, then that of Gaming, which Men can continue at for a long time with much pleasure, and are least apt to be weary of: Therefore the reducing of the Learning of this Character to a Game, may be a special help and furtherance to it. In order to which it were not difficult to shew, how it might be brought into several Games, like to those either at Dice or Cards. Of the former of which I had once thought to have given an instance, with relation to the Particles, by which it would be easie to understand how the like might be done for all the rest: But upon second thoughts I do at present forbear it.

CHAP.



(...) may as conveniently be in like manne
express. And, which is another great incongruity, as to the indi-
stinctness of those which are thus provided for ; neither are all *word*

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(not) ... may as conveniently be in like manner
express. And, which is another great incongruity, as to the indi-
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stinctness of those which are thus provided for ; neither are all *words*
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may as conveniently be in like manner
expressed, which is another great incongruity, as to the indi-
stinctness of those which are thus provided for; neither are all *words*



CHAP. VI.

The Appendix, containing a comparison betwixt this Natural Philosophical Grammar, and that of other instituted Languages, particularly the Latin, in respect of the multitude of unnecessary Rules, and of Anomalisms. Concerning the China Character. The several Attempts and Proposals made by others towards a new kind of Character, and Language. The advantage in respect of Facility, which this Philosophical Language hath above the Latin.

HAVING thus briefly laid the Foundations of a *Philosophical Grammar*; I am in the next place to shew the many great advantages both for *significancy, perspicuity, brevity*, and consequently *facility*, which a Character or Language founded upon these Rules, must needs have above any other way of communication, now commonly known or used. And because the *Latin* doth in these parts of the world supply the place of a Common Tongue, therefore I shall chiefly insist upon the comparison with that.

1. As for the first part of Latin Grammar concerning *Orthography*, it will be needless here to speak any thing further to this, having before mentioned the imperfections of that Alphabet; the *redundancy* of it in some respects, and the *deficiency* of it in others; the incongruity of giving several powers to the same Letters, &c. which particulars are further manifested by what hath been delivered concerning natural Orthography.

As to the other parts of the Latin Grammar ^{{ *Etymol.*} I shall endeavour to prove that they do exceedingly abound with unnecessary *Rules*, besides a vast multitude of *Anomalisms* and exceptions, which must needs render it exceedingly perplexed and difficult to the Learner.

2. In the second part concerning *Etymology*. 1. There is a great imperfection as to the *just number* and *true sense* of Radical words.

1. In some respects *too many*, by reason of the *Synonima's* which do very much abound in it.

2. In other respects *too few*. There is a common word for the notion of *Parent*, abstracted from either Sex, *Father* or *Mother*. And so for *Child, Liber*. But none for the relation of *Brother, Sister, Husband, and Wife, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew, Niece, &c.* And so for the names of several Plants, and Living Creatures of every kind, which no Dictionary doth sufficiently express. And though the *Latin* doth provide for some of those notions expressed by the Transcendental Particles, yet is not their number sufficient, there being several others (not provided for) which may as conveniently be in like manner expressed. And, which is another great incongruity, as to the indistinctness of those which are thus provided for; neither are all words

of the like *notion* expressible by such *terminations*, nor doth the same *termination* always express the same *notion*.

3. The words of it are exceeding *Equivocal*, scarce one amongst them which hath not divers significations, either *absolutely*, or *in phrase*, or *both ways*; from which Homonymy, those Particles which occur most frequently in discourse are not free, *ut, pro, &c.*

2. There are many improper and preternatural Rules concerning *Inflexion*.

1. As to *Noun Substantives*, both in respect of { *Genders,*
{ *Cases,*
{ *Declensions.*

1. In respect of *Genders*, which are needlessly multiplied, there being but two in nature; nothing properly having *Gender* but what hath *Sex*. That which is called the *Neuter*, doth by its very name signify that it is no *Gender*; and besides these *Genders* are irrationally applied.

1. Things that have *no Sex* are expressed by words,

{ Masculine, *Gladus, Arcus,*
{ Feminine. *Vagina, Sagitta.*

2. Things that have *Sex* are denoted, 1. Sometimes by words of the *Neuter Gender*, *Scortum, Amasium, &c.* 2. Those words whose significations are common to Male and Female, are sometimes rendered only in the *Masculine Gender*, as *Fur, Latro, Homicida, &c.* and sometimes only in the *Feminine*, as *Proles, Soboles, &c.* and sometimes only in the *Neuter*, as *Animal, Mancipium, &c.* 3. Many words which signify the same thing, and are Synonymous, are yet used in several

Genders { *Appetitus,* { *Sermo,* { *Domus,* { *Crinis,* { *Capillus,*
{ *Aviditas,* { *Oratio.* { *Domicilium.* { *Coma.* { *Cesaries, &c.*
{ *Desiderium.*

He that would see more of this kind, may consult *Nomius Marcellus, de indiscretis generibus*: Where he reckons up abundance of words, which according to Ancient Authors, were used both in the *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Gender*.

2. In respect of *Cases*, which are not so conveniently express'd by varying Nouns with *Terminations*, which is the Latin way as by placing them in the natural order of Construction and Affixing Prepositions to them (as was said before.)

3. In respect of *Declensions*, of which the Latin hath five, which add no small difficulty and trouble to the learning of that Language: Now if the expression of *Cases* by varying the *Termination* be unnecessary and inconvenient, these are much more so; because they are but several ways of varying such *Cases*.

2. As to *Noun Adjectives*, neither *Number*, nor *Gender*, nor *Case*, nor *Declension* do naturally pertain to them; but they are sufficiently qualified in all those respects by the *Substantives* to which they belong: As for their inflexion by *degrees of comparison*, which is proper to them; 'tis not so natural that these should be expressed in the *Terminations* of the words, as by *Auxiliary Particles*. The *Adverbs of more, and most, less, and least*, being upon other accounts necessary, and sufficient to express this notion in *Adjectives*, therefore the other way must needs be superfluous. Which is likewise applicable

cable unto the comparison of *Participles*, and *derived Adverbs*.

3. As to *Verbs*, there are very many unnecessary Rules concerning

their $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Kinds;} \\ \text{Inflection,} \end{array} \right.$ in respect of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Conjugations,} \\ \text{Number,} \\ \text{Persons and Tense in the Termination,} \\ \text{Modes,} \\ \text{Gerunds,} \\ \text{Supines.} \end{array} \right.$

1. For their *Kinds*; 'tis not according to the Philosophy of speech to distinguish *Verbs* into *Active*, *Passive*, *Neuter*, *Deponent*, and *Common*, or into *Personal*, and *Impersonal*.

1. Those sorts of *Verbs* which they call *Active*, *Passive*, *Neuter*, and which are properly to be expressed by the Verb *Sum*, and the Ad-

jective $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Active,} \\ \text{Passive,} \\ \text{Neuter,} \end{array} \right.$ are all the distinct kinds of *Verbs*.

2. As for those that are stiled *Deponents* and *Common*, they are acknowledged to be but irregularities and kinds of *exceptions* from the common rule of *Verbs*.

3. All *Verbs* are naturally capable of *Persons*, though in some *Verbs* the Latin doth not admit this, 'Tis proper to say, I ought, I am ashamed, &c. as well as *Oportet*, *Pudet*. Scaliger de causis L. L. cap. 124.

2. As to the inflexion of *Verbs*.

1. The several *Conjugations*, of which there are four in Latin, are such a preternatural incumbrance, as *Declensions* are in *Nouns*, being but several ways of varying those *Terminations* or *Cases* of the Verb, which in themselves are needless and troublesome.

2. *Number* doth not naturally belong to *Verbs*, but only *quia Verbum à nomine dependet*, as *Scaliger* speaks; upon which account it might as well have *Gender* too, as it is in the *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, *Chaldee*, *Arabick*, *Æthiopick*, which yet we account very superfluous and improper. Ibid. cap. 125.

3. The expression of the *Persons* and *Tenses* by the *Terminations* of the words, is both unnecessary and improper, because there is in other respects a necessity of using those *Pronouns* by which these *Persons* are expressed. And supposing that a man must therefore learn *Ego*, *Tu*, *Ille*, *Nos*, *Vos*, *Illi*. It would much facilitate and contract *Grammatical Rules*, if the *Verbs* themselves might remain invariable. The same may likewise be said of *Tenses*, which may properly be expressed by auxiliary *Particles*.

3. For *Modes*, (to say nothing of the distribution of them, which is quite irrational) the expression of the *Optative* and *Subjunctive* is most naturally made out by Auxiliary *Particles*. That which is called the *Infinitive Mode*, should according to the true Analogy of that speech be stiled a *Participle Substantive*.

There hath been formerly much dispute amongst some Learned Men, whether the notion called the *Infinitive Mode*, ought to be reduced according to the Philosophy of speech. Some would have it to be the prime and principal Verb, as signifying more directly the notion of *Action*; and then the other varieties of the Verb, should be but the *Inflections* of this. Others question whether the *Infinitive*

Mode

Mode be a Verb or no, because in the Greek it receives Articles as a Noun. *Scaliger* in the stating of this question, concludes it to be a Verb; because it signifies with Time, but will not allow it to be a *Modes*, because it is without *Person* or *Number*. To which *Vossius* adds, that though it be not *Modus actus*, yet it is *Modus in potentia*, because it is resolvable into other Modes. e.g. *Lator me venisse*, (i.) *quod venerim*. And so are other Modes resolvable into this, *Est miserorum ut malevolentes sint & invidiant*, (i.) *malè velle & invidere bonis*.

De causis L. L.
Cap. 117.

De Analogia
lib. 3. cap. 8.

Plaut. Capt.

All which difficulties will be most clearly stated by asserting it to be a *Substantive Participle*. For which this reason is to be given; because it hath all the signs both of a Noun Substantive and a Verb.

The Properties or *Criteria* whereby a Substantive is to be known are these four;

1. That it is capable of the Articles *A*, or *The*, to be prefixed before it, which is ordinary in the Greek for the *Infinitive Mode*, and doth well enough agree to the natural notion of it in other Languages.

2. 'Tis capable of that kind of Obliquity by prefixing Prepositions, which is commonly stiled variation by *Cases*. The *Gerunds* in *di*, *do*, *dum*, being in the true notion of them, but the *Cases* of that which we call the *Infinitive Mode*.

3. It may be joined in construction with *Adjectives* or *Pronouns Possessive*.

4. 'Tis capable of *Number* in the natural notion of it, though it be not so used in Languages; the words *Actiones* and *Lectiones*, being but the Plural number of *Agere*, *Legere*.

The signs or Properties whereby a Verb may be known, are these three;

1. In our English tongue the Particle (*To*) may be prefixed before it.

2. It signifies with time.

3. It hath two voices, *Active* and *Passive*.

And therefore being both a *Substantive*, and a *Verb*, it should according to the Theory of the Latin be stiled a *Participle Substantive*. To which may be added, that it is in the true notion of it, frequently resolvable into a Noun Substantive, as in these Instances. *Virtus est vitium fugere*, (i.) *Fuga vitii est virtus*. *Magis paratus servire quam imperare*. (i.) *servituti quam imperio*. *Dignus Amari*. (i.) *Amore*.

As for the *Imperative Mode*, that is in this respect defective, because it makes no distinct Provision for those different notions to be expressed by it, viz. *Petition*, *Perswasion*, *Command*.

Vossius de A-
nalog. Lib. 3.
cap. 9. and 11.

5. *Gerunds* and *Supines* are unnecessary inflexions of Verbs, the notion of them being expressible by the *Infinitive Mode*, whose *Cases* they are. *Venio Spectatum* (i.) *Spectare*. *Turpe dictu* (i.) *dici*. *Cæsar venit ad oppugnandum urbem* (i.) *oppugnare*. And sometimes by a Noun that signifies Action. *Defessus ambulando* (i.) *ambulatione*.

De Lingua
Latina, Lib. 5.

I cannot here omit the mentioning of what *Varro* hath observed, that the inflexions of a Verb through its several voices of *Active*, *Passive*, together with *Modes*, *Tenses*, &c. amount to about five hundred several *Cases* of inflexion. Now there being four distinct ways of conjugating Verbs, these variations may upon that account be reckoned to be two thousand, the learning of which (though all Verbs

enough to tire out and discourage any young Learner, most of them being founded upon such principles as are not natural to the Philosophy of speech.

3. The *Regimen* of words doth concern their government of others in respect of } *Case,*
 } *Mode.*

1. There are a great multitude of Rules that concern *Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns*, in reference to their governing of the *Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative Case.*

2. So for *Verbs*, that some of them must govern the *Nominative*, others the *Genitive*, others the *Dative*, others the *Accusative*, and others the *Ablative Case*; some promiscuously both { *Genitive,*
 { *Accusative,*

{ *Genitive,* { *Accusative,* Besides the several Rules concerning those
 { *Ablative,* { *Ablative.* divers Cases which may precede the *Infinitive Mode*; some words requiring a *Nominative*, others a *Dative*, others an *Accusative*. To which may be added those various Rules about *Gerunds, Supines, Participles*, in reference to the several Cases, *Genitive, Accusative, Ablative*, governed by them.

3. There are several Rules that concern the *Regimen of Adverbs*, both as to { *Cases, Nomin. Gen. Dat. Accus. Ablat.*
 { *Modes, Indicat. Imperat. Optat. Subjunct.*

4. Other Rules refer to the *Regimen of Prepositions*, some of which govern the *Accusative*, others the *Ablative Case*, and some both.

5. Other Rules refer to the *Regimen of Conjunctions*, both as to *Cases* and *Modes*.

6. Others to *Interjections*, divers of which are said to govern the *Nominative, Dative, Accusative, Vocative Case.*

Beside these for *Syntax*, there is a great multitude of Rules in the *Latin Prosodia*, about the *Accenting* and *quantity* of words: whereof some are *General*, referring to the nature of Letters and Syllables; others more particular, concerning the first or middle Syllables in any word, amongst which there is no certain and constant Analogy: They say, *Hexrem, & Pratorem.*

It cannot be denied but that all these Rules are necessary to the *Latin Tongue*; but this argues the imperfection of that Language, that it should stand in need of such and so many Rules as have no foundation in the *Philosophy of speech*. I am not ignorant that our Learned *Verulam*, speaking concerning the inflexions used in the more *Ancient Languages* by *Cases, Modes, Tenses, &c.* in which the *modern Languages* are very sparing, supplying them by *auxiliary particles*; from thence infers, *ingenia priorum seculorum nostris fuisse multo acutiora & subtiliora.* But with reverence to the judgment of that incomparable Man, though it must be granted, that the Language being so, there was great wit in reducing the inflexions of words to such Rules of Art; yet if these Rules be not *necessary* to Language, and according to *nature*, but that words may signify sufficiently and in some respects better without them, then there is greater judgment shewed in laying them aside, or framing a Language without them.

If all these Rules were *general* and *constant*, yet the multitude and variety

De Augment.
 Scient. lib. 6.
 cap. 1.

variety of them would adde much difficulty to the *Latin*: But now the exceptions and *Anomalisms* to these Rules are so very numerous, that there is much more pains required for the remembring of them, than of the Rules themselves; insomuch that many eminent Gram-
 marians have written against *Analogy*, both in Greek and Latin.

I shall offer a very brief view of them.

As to the inflexions of Nouns in respect,

1. Of *Number*; there are abundance of *Substantives*, whose sence and signification is naturally capable of both *Numbers*; some of which want a *singular*, others a *plural* number.

Voffus de Anal. Lib. 1. Cap. 39. ad Cap. 44.

2. In respect of *Gender*; the Rules to discover the Genders of words by their Terminations, are not without multitude of exceptions. There are divers words that are of one *Gender* in the *singular*, and another in the *plural* number. *Tartarus, Tartara. Locus, Loca, & Loca. Carbasus, Carbasa. Suppellex, Suppellectilia. Cælum, Cæli. Epulum, Epulæ, &c.*

3. In respect of *Cases*; some words abound in *Cases*. *Avaritia, Avarities. Araneus, Aranea. Antidotus, Antidotum, &c.* Others have no *Cases*, and are stiled *Aclita*, or *Aptota*; as *Sinapi, Pondo, Nequam, Cornu, Quatuor, Quinq; Sex, Septem, Octo, Novem, Decem, Vingtinti, Triginta, &c. Centum, Mille, &c.* Others called *Monoptota*, have but one oblique *Case*, which in some is the *Genitive*, as *Hujusmodi, Ejusmodi*; in others an *Accusative*, as *Inscias*; in others the *Ablative*, *Promptu, Jussu, Injussu, &c.* Other Nouns have but two *Cases*, and are therefore stiled *Diptota*, as *Neceffe, Necessum; Suppetiæ, & Suppetias*. And there are divers others that are *Triptota, Tetraptota, Pentaptota*.

Voffus de Anal. Lib. 1. Cap. 47. 48. Lib. 2. à 1^o ad viceffimum caput.

4. In respect of *Declensions*; the Terminations of the *Cases* both in the *singular* and *plural* number in divers *Declensions* are not without many exceptions, as *Musis, Filiabus, &c.* Some words are of several *Declensions*, as *Pascha, Paschæ, Paschatis*.

2. As to the *inflexions* of *Adjectives* by the degrees of comparison; there are many words which signifie quality, and are naturally capable of *increase*, and *decrease*, and consequently of this inflexion, which are yet exempted from it: So *Cicur, Optimus, Claudus, Egenus, Al-*
mus, &c.

Ibid. Lib. 2. Cap. 22.

Some want only a *Positive*, as *Prior Primus, Uterior Ultimus*: Others a *Comparative*, as *Novus Novissimus, Falsus Falsissimus, Pius Piissimus*. Others a *Superlative*, as *Juvenis Junior, Senex, Senior, &c.* Besides that those which are inflected through all degrees, have several irregularities in the manner of it; *Similis Simillimus*, not *Similissimus*. *Bonus, Malus, Magnus, Parvus*.

3. As to the inflexion of *Verbs*; many *Verbs* of the *Active* voice are sometimes used in a *Passive* signification, and several others of the *Passive* voice used *Actively*. The exceptions about the *Conjugations* of *Verbs*, especially those referring to the *præter tense* and *supines*, are so exceeding numerous, that it is not easie to recite them: Some are wholly without them, others have them without any *Analogy*; as *Fleo Flevi, Sero Sevi, Fero Tuli. Ubi à Dissimilibus Similia, à Similibus Dissimilia*.

Ibid. Cap. 3. 5. Ibid. à Cap. 19. ad Cap. 47.

Sometimes divers Verbs have the same *Præter tense*, as

Cresco, } *Crevi*, *Luceo*, } *Luxi*. *Fulgeo*, } *Fulsi*, &c.
Cerno, } *Lugeo*, }

And so for Supines,

Cresco, } *Cretum*. *Pando*, } *Passum*. *Vinco*, } *Victum*, &c.
Cerno, } *Patior*, }

Some Verbs are of several conjugations, *aggero* *ras*, } *Dico* *Dicas*, } &c.
ris, } *Dicis*, }

Some are of none of the four conjugations; as *Sum*, *Volo*, *Fio*, *Eo*, &c. Others are defective in respect of Modes and Tenses; as *Aio*, *Ave*, *Dari*, *Fari*, *Forem*, &c.

Those particular Terminations which signify a Verb to be *Inchoative*, *Frequentative*, *Diminutive*, are not without many exceptions.

As for the several Anomalists in *Syntax*, referring either to *Concord* or *Regimen*; they are so exceeding numerous, that it would be too tedious to recite them: And they may be seen in every Grammar.

Add to these the several exceptions in the Rules of *Prosodia*, about the right *accenting* and *quantity* of words.

And from all these particulars put together, it is sufficiently evident that there may be very many and great advantages in a Philosophical Language, above that of the Latin Tongue; especially in these two respects; that this hath { *no unnecessary Rules*,
{ *no Exceptions*.

As for the *China* Character and Language so much talked of in the world, if it be rightly represented by those that have lived in that Country, and pretend to understand the Language, there are many considerable faults in it, which make it come far short of the advantages which may be in such a Philosophical Language as is here designed.

Trigaltius
Hist. Sinensis,
Lib. 1. Cap. 5.
Semedo. Hist.
of China,
Part 1. Cap. 5.

1. The *multitude* of Characters and Words, of which there are about 80000. others say 120000. and of these a man must have in readiness about eight or ten thousand before he is to be counted one that can write the Character, or judged fit to express his mind by it.

2. These Characters are strangely complicated and difficult as to the *Figure* of them, as may sufficiently appear by the following instance of the Lords Prayer in this Character: The Manuscript of which, together with a Catechism in the *China* Character and Language, was communicated to me by that ingenious, and Inquisitive Person, Mr. *Lodowick*; in which there was both the Creed and Ten Commandments, with several Questions and Answers about the Principles of Christian Religion: The Language being writ on one side of the Character in our common Letters, and a verbal Translation in Latin on the other side. I did purpose out of this to have inserted the Lords Prayer as it was in that Copy; in order to which I procured a Cut to be made of the Character: but this Manuscript being destroyed in the late Fire, and not knowing where to procure a supply of it, I am necessitated to offer the Characters without the Verbal Interpretations of them. Their way of reading is known to be from the top on the right side downwards.

Ngò

<p>Chiu 6 處 專 國 能 福 是 爾 於 無 窮 世 以 世 亞 亞</p>	<p>tsi ay tsiè yéé'u pu ngò chiù chi cu ju' jedü caan nay kycca ngò yu'</p>	<p>員 我 債 者 又 不 我 許 隨 於 請 感 乃 救 我 以</p>	<p>ngò ngò zié jong leang 'u'ul myen ong-o tsi áy ziu ngò yé ssa tóu' ngò</p>	<p>今 日 契 我 我 日 用 糧 市 由 我 請 如 我 亦 救</p>	<p>lin ùl chi chim him y'u ry s'u sim thyan ngò teng üwáng ü'ul kyn jün</p>	<p>臨 格 爾 音 承 行 於 地 女 於 天 焉 我 等 望 爾</p>	<p>Ngò tém fu' che tsay tli.en ngo tem yuen ul niám chím xím ul güc</p>	<p>者 天 我 等 父 音 我 所 願 之 爾 亦 望 爾 國</p>
---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Besides the difficulty and perplexedness of these Characters, there doth not seem to be any kind of Analogy (so far as I am able to judge) betwixt the shape of the Characters, and the things represented by them, as to the Affinity or Opposition betwixt them, nor any tolerable provision for necessary derivations.

M m m a

3. To

Theoph. Spi-
zelius de Re
literaria Sinen-
sium, lately
Published
1661. Sect. 6.
Hiftor. Chinæ,
Part 2. Cap. 2.

3. To this may be added the great *Equivocalness* of the Language, every word having divers significations, some of them no less than twenty or thirty several senses; upon which account *Alvarez Semedo* affirms it to be more difficult than any other Language in the World.

Lingua Ana-
mitica, cap. 2.

4. The *difficulty* of pronouncing it, every Syllable (as this of *Ko*) hath no less than ten several ways of pronunciation, as saith our Author; and it hath more than thirty several significations in the *Anamitish* Language, as *Alexander Rhodes* observes in his *Dictionary*. Such various Accents they are necessitated to make use of, as other people cannot imitate. The Syllable *Ba*, according to its various Accents, hath six several senses, of no kind of affinity or nearness to one another. And the most expert Men among themselves are not able so exactly to distinguish in pronunciation, without using several attempts and repetitions to explain what they mean; or sometime by making the Figure of the Character they would express with their Fingers in the Air, or upon a Wall, or Table.

Hift. Part 1.
Cap. 6.

5. Though in some particulars they seem to find their Character upon the *Philosophy of things*, yet 'tis not so in others. The Character put for a precious Stone (saith *Semedo*) must be used with additions to it for several kinds of *Gems*, as *Pearls*, &c. So the Character for any kind of *Tree*, must have joined to it, the Character for *Wood*; and the letter that signifies *Metals*, must be annexed to the Character of *Iron*, *Copper*, *Steel*, &c. The meeting with which passage, was no small satisfaction to me, in reference to that way which I had before pitched upon for the most natural expression of things. But this (saith he) is no constant Rule amongst them. It should seem to be observed only in some few *species* of nature which are most obvious, there being reason to doubt whether they had any such general Theory of Philosophy, as might serve for all other things and notions.

Ibid.

In this it is to be acknowledged that they have a great advantage above the Latin, because their words are not declined by Terminations, but by Particles, which makes their Grammar much more easie than that of the Latin.

Mr. Beck of
Ipswich.

To this I might adde something concerning the advantage of this Philosophical way, above those attempts towards a Universal Character which have been made by others. That of *Marks* or *Letters* by *Cicero*; that of *numbers* by an Ingenious Country-man of our own, followed since by *Beckerus*, and by *Athanasius Kircher*; together with that other attempt towards an Universal Language, by *Philip Labbé*. All which are in this one respect defective, because they are not Philosophical; upon which account they are much more difficult, and less distinct.

These things being premised concerning the many *needless Rules*, and great variety of *exceptions* in the Latin; it will not be very difficult to make a comparison betwixt that, and the Character and Language here proposed.

For the right estimating of the difficulty which there is in the Learning of any Language, these two things are to be enquired into.

1. The

1. The multitude of words. And 2. The Grammatical Rules belonging to such a Language.

1. As to the first of these, *Hermannus Hugo* asserts that no Language hath so few as 100000 words; and *Varro* is frequently quoted by divers Learned Men, as if he affirmed that there are in the *Latin* no less than five hundred thousand. But upon enquiry into the scope of that place they relate to, it will appear that he doth not there design to give an account of the just number of words in the *Latin*, but only to shew the great variety which is made by the *Inflexion* and *Composition* of Verbs: To which purpose the first thing he lays down is, That there are about one thousand Radical Verbs in the *Latin*. And then Secondly, That every Verb in the Declensions of it, hath about five hundred several varieties or Cases of Inflexion, which make up the number of five hundred thousand. And then Thirdly, He supposeth each of these to be compounded with nine Prepositions, as for instance, the word *Cessit*, *Recessit*, *Accessit*, *Abscessit*, *Incessit*, *Excessit*, *Successit*, *Decessit*, *Concessit*, *Processit*; this will raise the whole number to five millions: in which account he reckons only the Cases and Compositions of Verbs, and takes no notice of the Particles of speech, nor such other words as are not radically Verbs, which are very numerous.

De origine
Scribendi,
Cap. 4.
Ep Walton,
Davies,
Boxhornius.

Of all other Languages, the *Greek* is looked upon to be one of the most copious; the Radixes of which are esteemed to be about 3244. But then it doth exceedingly abound in *Composition*, in which the *Latin* Tongue being more sparing, must therefore upon that account have more Radicals. What the particular number of these may be, is not easie to determine; because Learned Men do not agree about many of them, whether they are Radicals, or Derivatives. They may be by moderate computation estimated to be about ten thousand, most of which are either absolutely, or in phrase, or both ways equivocal. *Notavi ex Varrone, Nounio & Festo, non extare vocabulum apud Latinos quod plures significaciones non habet*, saith *Campanella*. Many of them have no less than twenty distinct significations, and some more. Now for every several sense, we may justly reckon so many several words, which will much augment the former number. But suppose them only to treble it, and then the *Latin* words are to be reckoned thirty thousand.

Grammat.
Philosoph.
Lib. 1. Cap. 1.

2. Now for the *Latin* Grammar, it doth in the common way of Teaching take up several of our first years, not without great toyl and vexation of the mind, under the hard tyranny of the School, before we arrive to a tolerable skill in it. And this is chiefly occasioned from that great multitude of such Rules as are not necessary to the Philosophy of speech, together with the *Anomalisms* and exceptions that belong to them; the difficulty of which may well be computed equal to the pains of Learning one third part of the words; according to which the labour required to the attaining of the *Latin*, may be estimated equal to the pains of Learning forty thousand words.

Now in the way here proposed, the words necessary for communication are not three thousand, and those so ordered by the help of natural method, that they may be more easily learned and remembered

bred than a thousand words otherwise disposed of; upon which account they may be reckoned but as one thousand. And as for such Rules as are natural to Grammar, they were not charged in the former account, and therefore are not to be allowed for here.

So that by this it appears, that in point of easiness betwixt this and the Latin, there is the proportion of one to forty; that is, a man of an ordinary capacity may more easily learn to express himself this way in one Month, than he can by the Latin in forty Months.

This I take to be a kind of Demonstration *à Priori*; and for an Argument *à Posteriori*, namely, from Experiment. Though I have not as yet had opportunity of making any tryals, yet I doubt not, but that one of a good Capacity and Memory, may in one Months space attain to a good readines of expressing his mind this way, either in the *Character or Language*.

F I N I S.

AN
ALPHABETICAL DICTIONARY,
Wherein all
ENGLISH WORDS
According to their
VARIOUS SIGNIFICATIONS,
Are either referred to their Places in the
PHILOSOPHICAL TABLES,
Or explained by such Words as are in those
TABLES.



LONDON,
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John Martin, 1668.

3
1

A N

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

READER.

For the better understanding of the References in the following Dictionary, the Reader is desired to take notice, that the Abbreviations therein used, are thus to be explained ;

A.	Affinis.	Ha.	Habit	(er
a.	active	HF.	Herb	} considered } Flow- } according } Leaf } to the } Seed- (vessel
AC.	Action Corporeal	HL.	Herb	
adj.	adjective	HS.	Herb	
Adv.	Adverb underived			
adv.	adverb derived	(inc.	inceptive	
(aggr.	aggregate	(imp.	impetus, or fit	
(apt	aptitude, or proneness.	(instr.	instrument	
AS.	Action Spiritual	Int.	Interjection	
(arm.	armament	(jug.	jugament	
(aug.	augmentative			
Be.	Beast	(lam.	lamin	
Bi.	Bird	(mach	machin.	
Conj.	Conjunction	Mag.	Magnitude	
(corr.	corruptive	Man.	Manners	
D.	Deficient extreme	Mea.	Measure	
D.	Discourse	(mech	mechanic	
(def.	defective	(merc.	merchant	
(dim.	diminutive	Met.	Metal	
E.	Exceeding extreme	Mo.	Motion	
El.	Element	NP.	Natural Power	
(end.	endeavour	O.	Operation	
Ex.	Exanguious	O.	Opposite	
(ex.	excessive	(off.	Officer	
(fem.	female	p.	passive	
Fi.	Fish	(perf.	perfective	
(freq.	frequentative	PG.	Parts General	
G.	God	Po.	Possessions	
		(pot.	Power, or ability	
		PP.	Parts Peculiar	

To the Reader.

Pr.	Provisions	(segr.	segregate
Pre.	Preposition	Sh.	Shrub
Pro.	Pronoun	Sp.	Space
		sp.	specially
Q.	Quality sensible	St.	Stone
RC.	Relation Civil	T. or TG.	Transcend. General
RE.	Relation Ecclesiastical	TA.	Transcendental Action
RJ.	Relation Judicial	TM.	Transcendental Mixed
RM.	Relation Military	Tr.	Tree
RN.	Relation Naval		
RO.	Relation Oeconomical	v.	verb
S.	Sickness	W.	World

The Literal Figures, as I, II, V, &c. denote the order of the Differences under each Genus ; and the other Figures, the order of the the Species under each Difference. So the word *sheep* in the Dictionary is marked Be. II. 2. The meaning of which is, That the thing signified by that word is described in the Philosophical Tables under the Genus of BEAST, the second difference, and the second Species. And *Goat* is Be. H. 2. A. (*i. e.*) 'tis joyned as an Affinis to the same Species.

The Design of the Philosophical Tables is to enumerate and describe all kinds of *Things* and *Notions* : And the Design of this Dictionary, is to reckon up and explain all kinds of *words*, or *names* of things.

And that the Reader may the better understand the usefulness of having all words set down according to their different Acceptions, and by what kind of Analogy they come to be used in such various senses (which is one of the particular advantages of this Dictionary) I shall here select out of it one particular Instance, for each of these several kinds of words, *viz.* a *Substantive*, an *Adjective*, a *Verb*, a *Particle* ; by which it will be easie to understand any of the rest.

So the word *CORRUPTION*, according to that Notion of it which is

Primary and proper, doth denote the *Being*, or *Making* of a *thing*, *evil*, or *worse*, whether by
 { *Admixtion* with that which is bad, and then it is of the same importance with the word *Defiling*.
 { *Privation*, as to a thing
 { *Being*, so corruption is *destroying*.
 { *Usefulness*, so corruption is *spoiling*.
Secondary, as applied to things
 { *Natural*, so Corruption will denote according to the Degree of it, either *Infection*, or *Decay*, or *Putrefaction*.
 { *Moral*, whether more
 { *General*, so it denotes the Evilness of the mind or manners,
 { *Unholiness*, *Viciousness*.
 { *Special*, so 'tis peculiarly applied to *Unchastity* and *Bribery*.

So

To the Reader.

So the word *CLEAR*, may signifie either

- { *Entire of it self*; so clearly is *wholly*.
- { *Not mingled with others*; so Clear is *Simple*.
- specially not with worse*; so Clear is *Pure*.
- { *Being free from impediments*, or not being hindered from
- Being, doing, or receiving*, which notion of Clear may
- be often exprest by the Transcendental mark of Perfe-
- ctive. There may be Instances of it given in every Ge-
- nus; as particularly,
- { *Quality*, whether
 - { *Natural Power*, so a clear sight or understanding is
 - a good s. or u. It is applied to the
 - { *Mind*, as a *clear Wit*, or *Spirit*.
 - { *Body*, so we say one is clear of sickness or pain, has
 - a clear skin, &c.
 - { *Habit*, as a *clear Reputation*, that is a good R.
 - sp. Sagacity and Sincerity are thus called Clear-
 - ness.
 - { *Manners*, as *Clear Dealing*, that is Candor or Frank-
 - ness.
 - { *Sensible Quality*.
 - { *Visible*, as *clear weather*, or sky or water, &c.
 - { *Audible*, as *clear sound*.
 - { *Sickness*, as *clear of any disease* (i. e.) not Infected,
 - or not Diseased.
- { *Relation*.
 - { *Civil*, as a *Clear Estate*.
 - { *Judicial*, as *Clear of any Crime*.
 - { *Military*, as *Clear Coast*.
 - { *Ecclesiastic*, as *Clear of any Censure*.
- { *Being Done*, so Clear is *Easie*, or not difficult; *Being Known*,
- so Clear is *Plain* or manifest; *Being come to*, or *Passed*
- through*, so Clear is *Accessible*, or *Passable*, or *Empty*.

So the word *DELIVER*, according to its primary sense, is the mo-
tion (Met.) or the passing of a thing, or of the Possession of it, or of
the Power over it, from one to another. It is commonly used in rela-
tion either to the

- { *subject*, or thing deliver'd, whether
 - { *Things*; so Deliver may signifie *Depositing*, *Paying*, *Resigning*.
 - { *Words*, as to the
 - { *Matter*, whether concerning
 - { *Fact*, so Delivering is *Narration*
 - { *Doctrine*, so Delivering is *Teaching*
 - { *Manner*, whether
 - { *Immediately* by
 - { *Mouth*, so to deliver, is to *speak*.
 - { *Pen*, so to deliver, is to *write*
 - { *Mediately*, so Delivering is *Tradition*
- { *Terms* of this motion, either from a

Better

To the Reader.

{ Better condition to a worse, being used
 { Passively, so Delivering is *Dereliction*
 { Actively, whether
 { Involuntary, so Delivering is *yielding*
 { Voluntary, so Delivering is *Betraying*
 Worse condition to a better.

{ Temporal, whether by way of
 { Prevention, so Delivering is *Preserving*, or *Causing to escape*.
 { Remedy, from
 { Captivity, so to deliver, is to *Uncaptivate*.
 { Bondage, so to deliver, is to *Unslave*.
 { Prison, so to deliver, is to *Unimprison*.
 { Danger of Child-birth, so to deliver, is the
 Active of *Parturition*.
 Eternal, so delivering is *Redemption*.

So the Particle *BY*, is sometimes used in the sense of an
 { *Integral*, signifying the notion of *Digression* or *Accessory*, as on
 the *by*; and is of the same importance with such kind of Ne-
 gatives, as not *principal*, not *pertinent*, not *public*, not *ordi-*
nary; as a *By-way*: And sometimes 'tis used to denote a
 common speech implying something of contempt, as a *By-*
word.

Preposition

{ Causal,
 { Efficient, *By such an Author*.
 { Instrumental, *Slain by the sword*.
 { Final, or end, *By reason of, &c.*
 { Local or Temporal, being sometimes used in that same
 sense with those other Prepositions.
 { Before, as, *By God, (i.) before God*.
 { At, as, *Come by, (i.) obtain, or come at*.
 { In, as, *by day, (i.) in the day time*.
 { Through, as, *by such a street, (i.) through such a street*.
 { Besides, as, *by the mark, (i.) besides*.

Adverbs denoting the Circumstance of Nearness, whether
 { Local. So *By*, or *hard by*, is near such a *Place*.
 { Temporal. So *By* and *by*, is nearness in *Time*, signifying
 future (dim.)

Besides

To the Reader.

Besides those Phraseologies wherein the Particle is used to signify the *Manner* of things, as, *By the By*, *By the Great*, *By Retail*, *By it self*, &c. Which Phrases are to be expressed by the Adverbs Neuter of *Digression*, *Aggregate*, *Segregate*, *Solitary*, &c. So those Forms of Speech, *By course*, *By the day*, or *day by day*, *By degrees*, *By turns*, *House by House*, *Tear by Tear*, &c. are to be expressed by the Adverbs of *Course*, *Day*, *Degree*, *Turn*, *House*, *Tear*, with the Transcendental Note of *Segregate*.



The Alphabetical Dictionary.

A B

A B

A C

A Article, 1.
Abandon. T A. II. 2. O.
Abase.
 [a. Lowness,] T M. II. 4. O.
 [a. Meanness,] Ha. II. 5. O.
 [a. Humility,] Man. V. 2.
Abash, [a. Shame,] AS. VI. 2. A.
Abate
 [a. Little,] T M. I. 1. D.
 [a. Diminution,] T M. I. 7. D.
 [a. Remission,] T M. I. 8. D.
 [a. Subduction,] T M. VI. 7.
Abbat, [Abby's (Officer.)]
Abbie, [Colledge of Monks.]
Abbreviate, [a. Brevity,] T M. II. 1. O.
 [a. Epitome,] D. V. 6.
Abbridge, [a. Abbreviate.]
Abdicat, T A. I. 3. O.
Abecedarian, [Learner of elements,] D. I.
Abed, [in bed,] brought, [adj. pret. parturition.]
Abet.
 [v. Accessary,] T M. IV. 4. O.
 [v. Incurage,] R O. VI. 2.
 [a. Help,] T. II. 5.
Abhor.
 [v. Hate, AS. V. 3. O. (augm.)]
 [v. Aversation, AS. V. 5. O. (augm.)]
Abide.
 [continue.]
 [v. Duration,] Mea. V. A.
 [v. Permanent,] Sp. I. 6.
 [v. Constancy,] Ha. IV. 7.
 [v. stay] T A. VI. O.
 [dwell] P o. I. A.
 suffer.
 [v. Passion,] T. I. 7. O.
 [v. Patience,] Man. I. 8.
Abject.
 [Mean,] H a. II. 5. G. (augm.)
 [Contemptible,] AS. II. 8. O. (augm.)
 excels of modesty, Man. III. 9. E.
Ability.
 [Potentialness] T. III. 5. O.
 [Nat. Power] NP. per tot.
 [Possessions] P o.
Abjure, [Swear. RC. VI. 4. (a-gainst.)]
Ablatum, T M. VI. 7.
Able, [adj. Ability.]
Abode, vid. *Abide.*
Abolish.
 [a. Nothing] T. I. 1. O.
 [Annihilate] AS. I. 1. O.
 [Destroy] AS. I. 4. O.
 —Law [v. Law (un.)]
 —Act [v. Act (un.)]

Abominate.
 [v. Hate] AS. V. 3. O. (aug.)
 [Aversation] AS. V. 5. O. (aug.)
Aboard [into, or in Ship.]
Abortion, AC. I. 3. O.
Above, Prep. V. 1. O.
 [adv. Upper] Sp. III. 5.
 [More then, &c.]
Abound, v. T M. I. 2. E.
 [v. Redundance,] T M. I. 3. E.
About, 'as round—Prep. III. 3. O.
 [more or less] Adv. V. 3.
 [concerning] Prep. I. 3. O.
Abroad, [out of] Prep. IV. 2.
 [without] Prep. IV. 2. O.
 [in public] adv. T M. V. 4.
Abrogate [un-law.] RC. IV. 3.
Abrupt.
 [confused] T M. V. 2. O.
 [sp. ended } confused-
 discontinued } ly.]
Absence, Sp. II. 1. O.
Abolving.
 [Acquitting,] R J. II. 7.
 [un-excommunicate,] RE. V. 5.
Absolute.
 [perfect] T. III. 9.
 op. to dependent, T M. IV. 3. O.
 op. to relative, T. I. 8. O.
Abolution, vid. *Abolve.*
Abstein, T A. V. 6. O.
 [v. Abstinence] Man. II. 2.
Abstemious, [adj. Abstinence,] Man. II. 2.
 sp. from Wine.
Absterfive, adj.
 [a. purgation (dim.)]
 [a. purity] T M. V. 6.
Abstinence, T A. V. 6. O.
 vertue, Man. II. 2.
Abstrait, D. II. 2.
 [epitome] D. V. 7.
Abstruse.
 [obscure] D. III. 9. O.
 [concealed] T A. I. 8. O.
Absurd.
 [foolish] H A. VI. 2. D.
 [not congruous] T. V. 5.
Abundance, T M. I. 2. E.
Abuse, [Use, T A. V. 6. (corr.)]
 [speak Injuriouly] R J. IV. 1.
Abusiveness.
 [proneness to abuse,]
 [currility] Man. IV. 9. E.
Abutt [v. Margin,] Sp. III. 4. A.
Abyss [Deep] T M. II. 3. (aug.)
Academy, RC. III. 6.
Acara, Fi. V. 8. A.
Accelerate.
 [a. Swift] NP. V. 9.
 [a. Soon] Sp. I. 4.

Accent, D. I. 9.
Accept, T A. IV. 4. A.
Acceptable.
 [adj. p. Accept,] T A. IV. 4. A.
 [sp. (apt.)]
 [delighting] AS. IV. 7.
Accepton of a word.
 [meaning] D. II. A.
Acces.
 [v. Come] T A. VI. 1.
 power }
 leave } of to come.]
 [opportunity] p
Accessory, T M. IV. 4. O.
Accident.
 op. to Subst. T. I. 5. O.
 [adj. Contingent] T. V. 8. O.
 (thing.)
 [adj. Fortune] AS. I. 2. D.
 (thing)
 [sp. Event. T A. V.]
Acclamation. AC. III. 3. O.
 [Exclamation } through Joy]
 [of Praise] }
Accomodate.
 [a. Congruous, T. V. 6. (make)]
 [a. Means] T. II. 6. O.
 [a. Provision] Pr.
Accompany.
 [v. Companion] R O. IV. 2.
 [v. Being, T. I. 1. } with or
 [v. Going, T A. VI. } together]
Accomplish.
 [a. Perfect] T. III. 9. (make).
 [Perform] T A. III. 6.
 [Finish] T A. III. 7.
Accord.
 [a. Assent] AS. II. 3.
 [a. Congruous] T. V. 5.
 Of one—
 [with simultaneous Spontaneity]
 Of ones own—
 [adv. Spontaneous,] AS. IV. 9
According.
 [adv. Congruous,] T. V. 5.
 —as. Adv. I. 3.
 —to. Prep. II. 1.
Accordingly, Adv. I. 3. O.
Accost.
 [a. Near] Sp. II. 5.
 [Address] AC. V. 2.
 [Salute] AC. V. 3.
Accounting.
 [Reckoning] T A. IV. 6.
 [Esteeming] AS. II. 8.
Accounted.
 [Clothed] Pr. IV.
 [Armamented] Pr. IV. A.
Accrue.
 [p. Effect] T. II. O.
 [v. Event] T A. V.
 A 2 2



Accumulate, [a. Heap] O. II. 6.
Accurate, adj. Perfect. T. III. 9.
Accurse [Curse] AS. I. 3. O.
Accuse.
 [as Informer] R J. I. 3.
 [as Plaintiff] R J. I. 4.
 — *falsly*, a. Calumny. R J. IV. 7.
Accustom, a. Custom. RC. IV. 1. A.
 — *to doe*, &c. a. *do*, &c. (frequent)
Acc.
 [One,] Mea. II. 1.
 [Point] Mag. I. 1.
Acerbity, Q. IV. 3. A.
Ach [Pain] N P. V. 3. O.
Achieve.
 [a. Perfect] T. III. 9.
 [Perform] TA. III. 6.
 [a. Action] T. I. 7.
Acid, Q. IV. 4.
Acknowledge.
 [Assent] AS. II. 3.
 [Concession] D. VI. 3. A.
 [Confess] D. VI. 9.
Aconite, (Woolv's-bane)
 Winter. HS. I. 3.
Acorn [Mast of the Oke.]
Acquaint, [Know (make)]
Acquaintance, RO. IV. 4.
Acquiesce.
 [v. Rest.] Mo. O.
 [v. Content] Ha. I. 3.
Acquire.
 [Obtain] TA. V. 1.
 [Gain] TA. V. 2.
Acquitting.
 — *of debt*, TA. IV. 9.
 — *of guilt*, R J. II. 7.
Acre, [Area of 160 Pole square.]
Acrimony, Q. IV. 2. O.
Act.
 [Action] T. I. 7.
 [Chapter] (as an act in a Play)
 D. III. 3.
 [Law] RC. IV. 3.
 [Edict] R C. IV. 3. A.
 [real existence] T. III. 5.
 — *in a Play*, RC. III. 9.
Action, T. I. 7.
Spiritual—AS
 — *of God*, AS. I.
 — *of the Speculative Understanding*, AS. II.
 — *of the Practical Understanding*, AS. III.
 — *of the Will*, AS. IV.
Corporeal—AC.
 — *of Vegetative*, AC. I.
 — *of Sensitive*, AC. II.
 — *of Man*, AC. III.
 [Gesture] AC. VI. A.
Judicial.—R J. II.
 [Suit] R J. II. A.
Active.
 [adj. Action (apt.)]
 [adj. Business, (apt.)]
 [adj. Nimbleness] N P. V. 8.
Actual, T. III. 5.
Acas Aristotelis, Fi. VIII. 5.
Acute.
 Sharp, [adj. cut. (apt.)]
 — *angle*, Mag. III. 3. O.

[Intense] T M. I. 8. E.
 [Sprightly] NP. IV. 2.
 — *Sound*, Q. III. 1. E.
 [Sagacious] Ha. III. 1.
Adage D. V. 1. A.
Adamant [Diamond] St. IV. 1.
Adapt.
 [a. Proportion (perf.)]
 [a. Congruous.]
Add.
 [to ———] put.
 [together ———] put.
 [adj. Sum (make)]
 [adj. Aggregate, (make)]
 [Find } Sum
 [reckon } Aggregate]
Adder, [Viper] Bc. VI. 7. A.
 — *; Bill*, Ex. IV. 7.
 — *; Tongue*, H L. I. 9. A.
Addice.
 [Cutting } Hammer — } of Earrel
 [Instrument } (mech.)]
Addit. [v. Incline } naturally
 [habitually]
Addition, T M. VI. 6. vid. *Add.*
Addle [Putrid] N P. V. 2.
Address, A C. V. 2.
Adequate, adj. Equality. T M. I. 5.
Adhere, T A. II. 2.
Adherent, [adj. a. TA. II. 2.]
 [Accessory] TM. IV. 4. O.
Adjacent.
 [Margining] Sp. III. 4. A.
 [Near] Sp. II. 3.
Adjective, D. II. 3. O.
Adieu, [Valediction.] AC. V. 8. O.
Adjoin.
 [Join] TA. II. 1.
 [Margin] Sp. III. 4. A.
 [Near] Sp. II. 3.
Adjourn.
 [discontinue till a set day]
 [a. Late. Sp. I. 4. O.] by dis-
 continuing. T M. III.
Adjudge to—a. Sentence. R J. II. 5. A.
Adjunct, T. VI. 1. O.
Adjure.
 [a. Swear] R C. VI. 4. (make)
 [Entreat } for God's sake.
 [Command }
Adjust.
 [a. Equal] T M. I. 5. (make)
 [a. Congruous] T. V. 5. (make)
 [Balance] TA. IV. 6. A.
Adjutant, R M. III. 4. A.
Adjuvant, T. II. 5.
Administer.
 [Serve]
 [Yield] TA. IV. 1.
 [Give] TA. IV. 4.
Administration, [Vice-Execu-
 torship to—sentenced.]
 Male—Man. VI. 5.
Admiral, [Navy (Officer.)]
Admirer, A S. V. I.
Admit.
 [Permit] sp. to enter.
 [Concession] D. VI. 3. A.
 [Allow of]
Admonish, Warn. RO. V. 4. A.

Adolescence, Me. VI. 2.
Adonis-flower, H F. IX. 5.
Adoo, [Endeavour.] T A. III. 4.
Adopt, [instead-a. child, RO. I. 2. O. (make)]
Adore, [worship.] RE. IV.
Adorn, [a. ornate.] T M. V. 5.
Advance.
 [go forward] R M. II. 2. E.
 [a. Direct. Mag. II. 8. E. (make)]
 [a. Lift] O. I. 1. A.
 [a. Upper] Sp. III. 5.
 [a. Superiority } TM. I. 5. E.
 [a. High] T M. } RO. III.
 II. 4.
 Prefer. [a. Dignity.] H. II. 5.
Advantage.
 [Superiority] T M. I. 5. E.
 [Gain] TA. V. 2.
 [Occasion] T. II. 4. A.
Advant. [to-Coming.] TA. VI. 1.
Adv. nitious.
 (Intention } Sp.
 [besides } Expecta- } Ca-
 [tion. } sual.]
 [Accessory] TM. IV. 4. O.
Adventure.
 [Contingency] T. V. 7. O.
 [Fortune] AS. I. 2. D.
 [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
 [Danger] T. V. 3. O.
 [Out-sent, adj. Commerce
 (thing)]
At—[without fear of the event.]
Adverb.
Derived, D. II. 4.
Undersived, D. II. 9.
Adverse.
 [Opposite] T. VI. 8. O.
 [Contrary] T. V. 5. O.
 [Enemy] RO. IV. 1. O.
 [Adversity] Ha. I. 2. O.
Adversary, [Enemy] RO. IV. 1. O.
Adversity, Ha. I. 2. O.
Advert, [observe] AS. III. 1. A.
Advertise.
 [Know, AS. II. 5. (make)]
 [Warn] RO. V. 4. A.
Advise.
 Giving—[a. Advice.] RO. V. 4.
 Taking—[p. Advice.] RO. V. 4.
Advised, [adj. p. Advise.]
 [adj. Considerate] Ha. IV. 1.
 [adj. Heedful] Ha. IV. 2.
Adulation, [Fawning] Man. IV. 7. E.
Adult, [adj. Adolescence.] Me. VI. 2.
Adulterate, [Forgery] R J. IV. 4. A.
Adultery, R J. IV. 2. A.
Adumbrate, [a. Shadow.] Q. I. 2. O.
Advocate.
 [Pleader] R J. I. 7.
 [Mediator] R J. I. 2. A.
Advowson, [Right R C. IV. of fu-
 ture giving Presbyters (place)]
Adult. [adj. p. preter. Fire.]
Afar, [adv. Remote.] Sp. II. 3. O.
Affable, [adj. Man. VI. 3.] [adj.]

[adj. Courtesie] Man. IV. 7.
Affair.
 [adj. p. fut. Do (thing)]
 [Eufines] TA. III.
 [Thing] T. I. 2.
Affect.
 [v. Affectation.]
 [v. Affection.]
 [Delight] AS. IV. 7.
Affectation. [Conceitedness.]
 HA. III. 3. O.
 —of Empire [Ambition.]
 MA. III. 9. D.
Affection.
 Passion, AS. V. & AS. VI.
 [Desire] AS. V. 4.
 [Love] AS. V. 2.
Affiance.
 [betrothing] RO. II. 3.
 [Confidence] AS. V. 6.
Affidavit. [Sworn Testimony.]
 R. J. I. 7. A.
Affinity. RO. II.
Affirming. D. VI. 2.
Affix [to] { fasten. }
 { Put. }
Aggravate. [a. Adversity.] Ha. I. 2. O.
Affluence. [Abundance.] TM. II.
 2. F.
Afford. [permit to have.]
 [Yield] TA. IV. 1.
 [Grant] D. VI. 3. A.
 [Give] TA. IV. 4.
 [Sell] RC. V. 3.
Affraid. [adj. Fear.] AS. V. 5. O.
Affront. R. J. IV. 1. A.
Afresh.
 [adv. { New. Sp. I. 3. }
 { Repeated. TA. II. 6. }
 [again] Adv. IV. 2.
After.
 [op. to before]
 [behind] Prep. V. 3. O.
 [adv. Posterior]
 [adv. Follow]
 [According to]
 As by pattern. Prep. II. 1.
 [adv. Congruous to]
 —Birth, [secundine.] PP.
 VI. 7. A.
 —Noon, [after—adj. noon.
 (time.)]
 —Time, [adj. Future.] Sp. I.
 1. D. (Time.)
Again. Adv. IV. 2.
 [adv. p. repeating.] TA. II. 6.
Against. Prep. II. 3. O.
 Over—Prep. VI. 3. O.
Agaric. [Fungus of Larix-tree.]
Agast. [adj. Fear. AS. V. 5. O.
 (augm.)]
Agat. Sc. II. 1. A.
Age.
 [Life-time] Mea. VI.
 of what—[adj. preter. Age,
 how many years?]
 under—[of Pupillar age.]
 offull—[Un-pupilled by Age]
 [adj. preter. Adolescence.]
 middle—[Manhood.] Me. VI. 3.
Declining.—Mea. VI. 3. A
Old.—Mea. VI. 4.

Decrepit.—Mea. VI. 4. A.
 [Generation] Mea. VI. A.
Agent.
 [adj. a. Action. (person)]
 [pro—adj. Eufines, TA. III.
 { Officer. }
 { Person. }
Aggravate.
 [a. Great] TM. I. 1. E.
 [a. Intention] TM. I. 8. E.
Aggregate. TM. III. 6. O.
Agility.
 Nimble, NP. V. 8.
 [Swift] NP. V. 9.
Agitate
 [Move] Mo. (freq.)
 [Drive] TA. VI. 5. O.
 [Swing] Mo. VI. 3.
 [a. vice-busines. TA. III.
Aglet. [round Lamin. (dim.)]
Agnus-Castus. Sh. I. 6. A.
Agoo. [adv. Past.] Sp. I. 1. E.
Agony. AS. VI. 8.
 [Grief]
 [Anger] { Impetus. }
Agree.
 [v. Congruous] T. V. 5.
 [a. Contract] RC. V.
 —to
 [Consent] AS. II. 3.
 [Grant] D. VI. 3. O.
 —together. V. Man. IV. 3.
Agreeable.
 [Congruous] T. V. 5.
 [Expedient] T. V. 6.
Agriculture. O. III.
Agrimony. HF. VIII. 3.
 Dutch—HF. III. 8.
Aground { on earth }
 { contiguous to the }
Ague. S. II. 1. A. (earth.)
Ah, Interject. sp. { Love. }
 { Sorrow. }
 { Desire. }
 { Infinguation. }
Ay. [adv. Ever.] Sp. I. 1.
Aid. [Adjuvant.] T. II. 5.
Ail.
 [v. Passion] T. I. 7. O.
 [v. Impot.] NP. V. O.
 [v. Want] TA. I. 5. O.
Aim.
 [Object] T. VI. 2.
 [End] T. II. 6.
Air, El. II.
 —Ethereal, El. II. 1.
 —of faces, [Figure, (modus)]
 [Tune.]
 Wood, [Maple tuberous
 (augm.)]
 so—abroad, [put in the Air.]
Airy.
 [adj. Air.]
 [Wanton] NP. IV. 3. O.
 [Conceited] Ha. III. 3. O.
 —of Hawks, [Younglings
 (aggreg.) of Hawks.]
Ake, AC. II. 7.
Akorn. [Mast of the Oke.]
Alabaster. St. II. 1.
Alacrity. Ha. IV. 3.
Alarm.

[Arming (sign)]
 [Assaulting (sign)]
Alas! Interject. II. 1.
Alate. [Past. Sp. I. 1. E. (dim.)]
Alaternus. Sh. IV. 4.
Albeit. [Although.] Conj. II. 2.
Alchimy. [Chimic.] O. VI.
Alcoran. [Scripture of Mahome-
 tans.]
Alcyon [King-fisher.] Bi. III. 9.
Alder. Tr. V. 3.
 Berry bearing,—Sh. II. 7.
Alderman. [Assessor of Corpora-
 tion (Officer.)]
Ale, Pr. I. 7.
Ale-coft. HF. II. 4.
Ale-boof. [Ground-Ivy] HL.
 VI. 11.
Ale-house. [adj. Selling (house)
 of Ale.]
Alembick. [adj. Distillation (ves-
 sel.)]
Alexanders. HF. IV. 4.
Algebra. [adj. Invention (art) in
 quantity (Science.)]
Alien. [Foreiner.] RO. IV. 3. O.
Alienate. Po. O. (self.)
 [un— a. Propriety from him-
 [a. Stranger] RO. IV. 4. O.
Alight.
 [un— Ride]
 [un— Sit]
 Down-go] TA. VI.
Alike.
 [adv. Like.] TM. V. 1.
 [adv. Equal] TM. I. 5.
Aliment. [adj. Nutrition. AC. I.
 6. (thing)]
Alimony. [Proportioned (thing)
 for Provisions.]
Alisanders. HF. IV. 4.
Alive. [adj. AC. I. 7.]
 —Cole, [n. adj. Fire cole.]
Alkakegi. [Winter-cherry.]
 HS. IX. 8.
Alkanet. HL. IX. 2.
All. Pron. V. 3.
 at—[adv. Any.]
 —be it }
 —though } Conj. II. 2.
 —one, [Equal.] TM. I. 5.
 —ready, vid. Already.
 —together.
 [adv. Total] TM. VI.
 [adv. Aggregate] TM. III. 6. O.
 [adv. Perfect] TM. III. 9.
 —waies { in } { all (times) }
 { adv. }
 Sp. in all times when it ought
 to be.)
Allay.
 [a. Remifs] TM. I. 8. D.
 [a. Little] TM. I. 1. D.
 [v. more-remifs, &c.]
Allege.
 [a. Argumentation.]
 [a. Quotation.]
Allegiance.
 [Loyalty] Man. V. 6.
 [Duty of Subjection.]
Allegory. [continued Trope,] sp.
 Metaphor.)
Alley. A 222 Nar-

[narrow { Street }
Way }
Area }

All-beal, HF. V. 8.
Hercules—HF. IV. 10.
Alligator [Crocodile] Bc. VI. 3.
Ally, vid. Alliance.
Alliance.
[League] RC. III. 8.
[Affinity] RO. II.
Alloy { Stiffen } by mixture }
un-price } Measure }
Alloy, [Appoint Proportion]

Allow.
[Appoint] { Measure }
[Permit] { p. } { Proportion }
[Stipendiate] RO. VI. 4. A.
[Give] TA. IV. 4.
[Yield] TA. IV. 1.
[Grant] D. VI. 3. A.
[Approve] AS. III. 3.
[Consent] AS. II. 3.

Allowance.
[appointed] { Measure }
[Permitted] { Proportion }
[Stipend] RO. VI. 4. A.
[Maintenance] RO. VI. 4.
Allude, [a. Allusion.] D. IV. 9. A.
Allure. RO. V. 5.
Allusion. D. IV. 9. A.
Almanack, [adj. Year-book, of pl. Series of Daics, of every Month.]
Almes, [adj. p. Alms-giving (thing) giving.]
the Virtue, Man. III. 5.
the Act, [a. Alms-giving.] Man. III. 5.
Almicantar. W. VI. 7. A.
Almighty, [all-adj. Power.] Ha. II. 6.
Almner, [Alms (officer)]
Almond.
Tree, Tr. IV. 1. A.
Fruit, Tr. IV. 1. A. (Fruit)
[Glandule] PG. II. 7.
Place of them, PG. III. 9. A.
Almoft. Adv. V. 1.
Aloe.
Herb, HL. VIII. 1. A.
Tree, Tr. VIII. 1.
Aloft [Adv. High.] TM. II. 4.
Alone.
[Solitary] RO. IV. 2. O.
[Only] Adv. IV. 1. O.
Along.
[on this side] Prep. VI. 2.
[befide] Prep. IV. 3. O.
[adv. p. continuc.]
all—[adv. Lying] AC. VI. 7. A.
Aloof [adv. Remote.] Sp. II. 3. O.
Aloud [adv. Sound. Q. III. (aug.)]
Alpe [Bullfinch] Bi. III. 5.
Alphabet { Series } of Let-
Catalogue } ters. }
Already.
[having been before]
[adv. preter. Paff.] Sp. I. 1. E.
[which is now]
[before this time]
Alfo. Conj. IV. 2.

Altar, Sacrificing (place.) Po. II. 4. A.
Alter, [Change.] TA. II. 6. A.
Altercation, [Contentiousness.] Man. IV. 3. D.
Alternation, [Turn.] T. VI. 7.
Althea, HF. IX. 7.
Altitude, [Height.] T M. II. 4.
Alum. St. V. 2.
Am.
[v. Being] T. I. 1.
Copula.
Amain, [adv. Intension.] T M. I. 8. E.
Amalgama, Mingle with Quick-silver.
Amaranthus. [Princes Feather] HF. I. 15. A.
Amass, [a. Heap.] O. II. 6.
Amate, [a. Fear.] AS. V. 6. O.
Amaze.
[a. Extatic] AS. VI. 8. A.
[a. Stupor] NP. II. 1. O.
with admiration, AS. V. 1.
Ambages, [about—Wandering Speeches.]
Ambassage.
[Political RC. Sending] TA. VI. 4.
Amber. St. II. 8. A.
—gris. St. V. 9.
Ambient.
[about the outside] Sp. III. 6. O.
[adj. Periphery]
Ambiguous, [adj. p. abft. Doubt.] [adj. Equivocation.]
Ambition, Man. III. 9. E.
Ambling, Mo. II. 2.
Ambodexter.
[ufing equally all his hands.]
[fecting of all parties.]
Ambulatory, [adj. Walk] Mo. II. 1.
Ambush, B.M. I. 9. A.
Amen [it } Imper. } Being }
[} Copula. }
Amend, [v. Better.] TM. I. 9. E.
make—[v. compens.] TA. II. 7. A.
Amerce, [Mult.] R J. VI. 7.
Amethyst, St. IV. 6.
Amia, Fi. IV. 1.
Amiable [adj. p. Love (abft.)]
Amicable, [adj. a. Friend.] RO. IV. 1.
Amifs. adv.
[adv. } Evil. } T. III. 2. O.
} Err. } TA. III. 8.
Transc. (corruptive)
Amity, [a. Friend. RO. IV. 1. (abft.)]
Ammi, [Bishops-weed.] HF. V. 4. A.
Ammunition. RM. V.
Amomum.
Among, [betwixt.] Prep. VI. 3.
Amorous, [adj. a. Love. AS. V. 3. (Abft.)]
Amort, [adj. Griev. AS. V. 4. O. (impetus)]
Amount, [p. Sum.] TM. VI. 6. A.
Amphibious, [Inhabiting Land and Water.]
Amphiboly, [Doubtfulness of sense.]

Amphitheatre, [Round building for Shews.]
Ample.
Wide, Sp. II. 5.
[Great] TM. I. 1. E.
[Broad] TM. II. 2.
Ampliation. D. IV. 2. O.
Amplife, a. D. IV. 2. O.
Amulet, [adj. a. Physician (thing) with—adj. p. carry (abft.)] adj. hang at neck, &c.]
An Article. I.
Anabaptist, [Rebaptizing Schismatic.]
Anacardium. Tr. IV. 8. A.
Anagram, [Play of changing the orders of Letters.]
Analem, [Representing (thing) by lines;] sp. of the Sphere imaginary.]
Analogy, [Proportion.] Me. O.
Analysis, [Artificial Segregation.]
Anarchy. RC. O.
Anas Campestris Bellonii. Bi. II. 4. A.
Anathema, [Excommunication.] RE. V. 5.
Anatomy.
Cutting up, [Segregation by cutting.]
Body cut up, [Body segregated by cutting.]
Ancestor, [Progenitor.] RO. I. 1.
Anchor. RN. III. 9.
Anchorite, [Hermit. RE. II. 7. A. circumfepimented.]
Anchove. Fi. III. 12.
Ancient.
[adj. Old] Sp. I. 3. O.
[adj. Old-age.] Mea. VI. 4.
[Ensign] RM. III. 2.
—of Ship. RN. III. 7. A.
Anckle, [Protuberant end of the Leg-bone.]
Ancone, [Porous bile.]
And. Conj. I. 2.
Andiron. [Fewel-supporting (Instrument.)]
Anemony, HF. IX. 3.
Aneurysma. S. III. 8. A.
Anew.
— { New. Sp. I. 3.
[adv. } Repeat. TA. II. 6.
[again] Adv. IV. 2.
Angel.
[Spirit.] W. I. 1.
Good—W. I. 2.
Bad—W. I. 2. O.
In money, Mea. IV. 4.
Fish. [Scate] Fi. II. 5.
Angelica. HF. IV. 5.
Anger. AS. V. 9.
vicious—Man. I. 9. D.
Angle. Mag. III. 2. O.
right—Mag. III. 3.
obufe—Mag. III. 3. E.
acute—Mag. III. 3. D.
to—[Hunt Fish with Wand and Line.]
Anguish.
[Anxiety.] Ha. I. 3. O.
[Pain] NP. V. 3. O. (augm.)
[Grief]

AN

AP

AP

[Grief] AS. V. 4. O. (augm.)
 [Trouble] TA. V. 9. O. (aug.)
Angular, [adj. Angle.] Mag. III. 2. O.
Any.
 the particular, Pron. II. 3. O.
 the Indefinite, Pron. III. 1.
 —whither, [to any (place)]
 —where, [in any (place.)]
Animadversion, [Observation.] AS. III. 1. A.
Animal. W. V. 4.
Animate parts of the world. W. V. to—[Encourage] RO. VI. 2.
Animosity {old
 {perverse } anger.]
Anisfeed. HF. IV. 1.
Ankle, vid. *Anckle*.
Annals, [adj. Year (segr.) History]
Annals [Tribute out of the Years Revenue.]
Annex, [to-joyn.] TA. II. 1.
Annihilate. AS. I. 1. O.
Anniversary. [adj. Year (segr.) sp. Solemnity.]
Andy.
 [a. Hurt] T. IV. 1. O.
 [a. Trouble] TA. V. 9. O.
Annotations, [Comment.] D. V. 6. D.
Annual. [adj. Year (segr.)]
Annuity.
 [adj. year (segr.)] { Payment.
 { Rent.
 { Stipend.]
Annull.
 [a. Nothing] T. I. 1. O.
 [Annihilate] AS. I. 1. O.
 [un-do]
Annuler, Mag. V. 2. (dim.)
Annunciation, [Narration] D. V. 3.
Anoint, [smear] O. V. 6. A.
Anomalous.
 [not- (adj. p.) Rule] D. IV. 5.
 [exorbitant]
Anon, [Adv. Futur. Sp. I. 1. O.]
Anonymous, [not- (adj. p.) name.] T. I. 4.
Another. Pron. V. I. & diff. T. III.
Answer. D. VI. 1. O.
 —able.
 [adj. Congruity] T. V. 5.
 [adj. Fut. Reckoning] TA. IV. 6.
Ant. EX. IV. 5.
 —bear, Bc. V. 5.
Antagonist.
 [Enemy] RO. IV. 1. O.
 [Contrary] T. V. 5. O.
 [Opposite] T. VI. 8. O.
Antarctic.
 —Circle. W. VI. 5. O.
 —Pole. [adj. South pole.]
Antecedent, [Preceding.] Sp. I. 2. E.
Antedate, [before- a. date.] Sp. I. 5.
Anthem. RE. IV. 2. A.
St. Anthony's fire, [Erysipelas.] S. II. 7. A.

Antic, [Old] { Corrupt.
 Sp. I. 3. O. { Manner.]
Antichrist, G. 2. O.
Anticipate.
 [Prevent] TA. III. 9.
 [v. Soon] Sp. I. 4. E.
Antidote, [adj. against-poyson (thing.)]
Antelope, [goat (kind) having straight wreathed horns.]
Antimony, Met. III. 2.
Antipathy, [natural Aversion.] AS. V. 5. O.
Antiperistasis, [Resistance of contrary quality.]
Antipodes, [Over against- fited in the remotest parts of the Globe diametrically opposite]
Antiquary, [Learnd (Artist) in Old (things.)]
Antiquated, [Annul'd by being un-custom'd.]
Antique, vid. *Ansic*.
Antiquity.
 [Oldness] Sp. I. 3. O.
 [Old-age] Me. VI. 4.
Antithesis, [Opposition.] T. VI. 8. O.
Antitype, [typed. T. II. 3. A.]
Arvil, [the Iron supporting (Instr.) of the hammered (thing.)]
Anxiety, HA. I. 3. O.
Apace, [adv. Swift.] NP. V. 9.
Apart.
 [adv. Segregate] TM. III. 6.
 Transc. (Segreg.)
Ape. Bc. III. 1. A.
Aper. Fi. IV. 9. A.
Aphorism.
 [brief Rule] D. IV. 5.
 [Authentic sentence] D. III. 1. A.
Aphogobites. Fi. III. 9.
Apocryphal, [doubtfully authorized.]
Apologue.
 [Fictitious example]
 [Instructive Fiction]
Apology, [Plea.] R. J. II. 3. A.
Apophthegm, [wise Sentence.]
Apoplexy. S. IV. 3. A.
Aporrhais. EX. VII. 3. A.
Apostasie. RE. III. 6. O.
Apostem. S. I. 6. A.
Apostle. RE. II. 3.
Apothecary. O. VI. A.
Appale.
 { a. Pale. AC. IV. 9. O.]
 { a. Fear. AS. V. 6. O.]
Apparel. Pr. IV.
Apparence.
 [seeming] TA. I. 9. A.
 —at Law. R. J. II. 2. A.
 [ens apparens] T. I. 2. O.
Apparent.
 [adj. Seeming] TA. I. 9. A.
 [adj. Manifest.] TA. I. 9.
Apparition, [p. Sec.] of Spirits..
Apparitor, [adj. a. Citation. R. J. II. 1. (Officer.)]
Apparment. Po. III. 2. A.

Appeal. R. J. II. 8. A.
Appear.
 [v. as Thing] T. I. 2. O.
 [v. Manifest] TA. I. 9.
 [v. Seeming] TA. I. 9. O.
 [Judicially] R. J. II. 2. A.
Appearing Meteor. El. V.
Appease, [un—a. Anger] AS. V. 9.
Appendage, [adj. Accessary. (thing.)] TM. IV. 4. O.
Appertein, [v. Pertinence.] TM. IV. 5.
Appetire. NP. II. 4.
Applaud.
 { Commend. RO. V. 7. (fign.)
 { Praise. RO. V. 8. (augm.)
Apple.
 Tree, Tr. I. 1.
 Fruit, PP. III. 1.
 Thorn.— HS. VII. 7. A.
 —of Love. HS. IX. 2.
Adams.— Tr. I. 7. A.
 Mad.— HS. IX. 2. A.
 —of the Eye [Black (part) of the Eye.]
Apply. TA. II. 3.
 [Together-joyn] TA. I. 1.
Appoint.
 [Intend] AS. IV. 3.
 [Design] TA. III. 1.
 [a. Command] RO. V. 1.
Apposite.
 [Congruous. T. V. 5.]
 [Pertinent. TM. IV. 5.]
Apprehend.
 [understand] NP. I. 1.
 [a. common Sense] NP. II. 1.
 [a. Opinion] AS. II. 6. O.
 [arrest] R. J. II. 1. A.
Apprentice.
 [Learner. RO. (Merchant.)
 III. 3. O. (Mechanic.)
Approch, [v. Near.] Sp. II. 3.
Approbation. AS. III. 3.
Appropriate. TA. I. 2.
 [a. Proper, T. M. IV. 6. (make)]
Approve. AS. III. 3.
Appurtenance.
 [Pertinent] TM. IV. 5.
 [Accessory] TM. IV. 4. O.
Apricock. Tr. II. 2.
April, [the fourth Month.]
Apron, [hanging (vest) before the Belly.]
Apt.
 Transc. (abstr.)
 [adj. Congruous] T. V. 5.
 [adj. p. Disposition] HA. O.
Aptitude.
 [Congruity] T. III. 5.
 [Sagacity] Ha. III. 1.
 [Alacrity]
 [Disciple (abstr.)]
Aquarius, [11th. of the 12 parts of the Zodiac.]
Aqueduct. Po. II. 8. A.
Aquila, Fi. II. 1. A.
Aquosity, [Water (abstr.)]
Arable, Po. I. 4.
Aray.
 [Cloath]

[Cloath] Pr. IV.
 [Order] TM. V. 2.
Arbalist, [adj. a. Crossbow. RM. V. 4. A. (person)]
Arbitrary, [adj. Liberty.] AS. IV. 8.
Arbitrator, R]. I. 2.
Arbitrement, v. R]. I. 2.
Arbor [Room of Trees.]
Arbutus, [Strawberry Tree] Sh. III. 4.
Arch [Principal.]
 an *Arch*, Po. III. 6. A.
 —of *Circle*, [part of adj. Circle-line.]
Archangel, [Principal Angel.]
 dead Nettle, HF. VIII. 10.
Archbishop, [Primat.] RE. II. 4.
Archdeacon, [Bishops Substitute.]
Archer, [adj. a. Bow. RM. V. 4. (person.)]
Architecturè, [a. Buildings. (Art.)]
Architrave, [Chief beam.]
Archives, [Store (place) of old Writings.]
Arctic, [adj. North.]
 —*Circle*, W. VI. 5.
 —*Pole*, [adj. North pole.]
Ardent.
 [adj. Fire] El. I.
 [adj. Heat, Q. V. 1. E. (aug.)]
 [adj. Zeal] AS. VI. 1.
Area, [Surface.] Mag. I. 3.
Argent, [of Silver Colour.]
Argue, v. D. IV. 6.
Argument.
 [Matter] T. II. 7.
 [Object] T. VI. 2.
 [adj. a. Argumentation, D. IV. 6. (thing.)]
Arid, [Dry.] Q. V. 2. D.
Aries, [first of the 12 parts of the Zodiac.]
Aright.
 Transc. (Perf.)
 [adv. Good] T. III. 2.
Arise, AC. VI. 1.
 as Sun [above-adj. Horizon (incept.)]
 as Hill [upward- Oblique.]
 Mag. II. 8.
Aristocracy, [Government by the Nobles.]
Aristology, [Birth-wort.]
Arithmetic, [Numbring (art)]
Ark, (Box.) Pr. V. 2.
Arm.
 —of *Man*, PG. V. 1.
 —of *the Sea*, [Bay.]
 —of *a Tree*, [branch.] PP. I. 3.
 to—[Arms.]
Armada, [Army of Ships.]
Armadillo, Be. V. 5. A.
Armament, Pr. IV. 2.
Army, RM. IV. 1.
Armor, Arms defensive, RM. V. 1. A.
Armorer, [Arms (mechanic.)]
Armory, [Arms (place.)]
Arms.
 offensive [Weapons] RM. V. I.
 defensive. RM. V. 1. A.

man at — [armed (pft)
 Horse-man.]
 as in a *Scutcheon* [adj. Degree RC. I. (sign) picture.]
Aromatic, [adj. Spice.] Pr. II. 4.
Arquebus, [RM. V. 6. (augm.)]
Arroy, vid. *Aray*.
Arraign, [a. Bill.] R]. II. 3.
Arrant, [Genuin.] T. III. 4.
Arras, [Room (vest) weaved picture (like.)]
Arrear, [Residue Debt.]
Arrest R]. II. 1. A.
Arrive, [to- come.] TA. VI. 1,
Arrogance.
 [Pride] Man. V. 2. O.
 [Magisterialness] Man. IV. 8. D.
 [Superciliousness] Man. VI. 3. O.
Arrogate, [Claim.] TA. I. 3.
Arrow, RM. V. 5. A.
 —*head*, HS. VI. 1. A.
Arse, [Buttock.] PG. IV. 6.
Arsenal, [Ammunition (place.)]
Arsenick, St. VI. 4. A.
Arsmart, HF. VIII. 6.
 coddled—HS. VIII. 9.
Art, Ha VI. 3.
Artemisa, [Mugwort.] HF. II. 2. A.
Artery, PG. II. 4. A.
 rough—[Wind-pipe] PG. VI. 1. A.
Artichoke, HF. III. 1. A.
Article.
 [Section] D. III. 2. A.
 [Part] RC. VI. A.
 [adj. Accusation, R]. I. 3. (thing)
 as, A. Th. D. II. 8. A.
Articulate, III. 3. A.
Artificer, RC. II. 5. A.
Artificial.
 [adj. Art] Ha. VI. 3.
 [Factitious] T. III. 7. O.
Artillery, [Ordinance. RM. V. 6. A. (aggreg.)]
Artist, [adj. Art. Ha. VI. 3. (person.)]
Artizan, RC. II. 5. A.
As.
 opp. to *So*, Adv. I. 3.
 — { *Ear* }
 — { *Long* }
 — { *Much* }
 — { *far* } how { *far* }
 — { *So* } long } how { *long* }
 — { *much* } } { *much* }
 —for, [concerning] Prep. I. 3. O.
 —for *example*, [ex. gr.] Con. IV. 3. O.
 —if
 —*is were* { Adv. III. 2. O.
 —*though* }
 —*where*— }
 —*for—much* } Conj. IV. 1.
 [whilst] adv. III. 1.
Asarabacca HL. V. 6.
Ascarides, Ex. I. 3.
Ascend, [upward. Prep. V. 1. I. tion. TA. 6.]
Ascertain, [v. Certain. AS. II. 6.

A. (make).
Ascribe.
 [a. Predicate] D. II. 8. O.
 [Claim] TA. I. 3.
Asb, Tr. VI. 5.
 —*colour*, [adj. shes. EL. IV. 3. (colour.)]
Asnated, [adj. Shame.] AS. VI. 2. A.
Asbes, El. IV. 3.
Asbore, [on- shore]
Aside.
 { Separation } TA. II. 1. O.
 [adv. { Solitary } RO. IV. 2. O.
 { Rejection } AS. IV.
 Lay—or } 5. O.
 cast— { Defist } AS. IV. 6. O.
 { Intermitt }
Asilus, Ex. I. 4. A.
Ask.
 (Enquire [a. Question.] D. VI. 1.
 Require { Necessary }
 { Expedient } make }
 Entreat } RO. V. 3.
 Beg, [a. Begger.] RC. I. 8. A.
 Demand.
 as price, RC. VI. 2. O.
 as duc, TA. IV. 2. A.
 [Command] RO. V. 1.
Askew, [Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
Asleep, [adj. Sleep.] AC. II. 3. O.
 numb'd, [adj. p. Stupor.] NP. II. 1. O.
Aslope, [Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
Asp.
 Serpent, [Viper] Be. VI. 7. A.
 Tree, [White poplar] Tr. VI. 7. A.
Asparagus, HL. IX. 6.
Aspect, [Face, PG. III. 1. (manner)]
Asperity.
 [roughness] Q. VI. 2. D.
 [austerity] Man. VI. 8. O.
Asperion, [Calumny] R]. IV. 7.
Asphodel, [Kings-spear] HL. V. 1.
Aspiration, [Respiration. Mo. III. 2. (Impetus.)]
Aspire [a. Ambition.] Man. III. 9. E.
Asquint, [Oblique (corrupt) Vision (manner)]
As, Be. I. 1.
Assa fatida, [the gum of Lazarwort.]
Assay.
 [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
 [Endeavour] TA. III. 4.
Assail, [Assault.] RM. I. 3.
Assassin, [a. Murder, R]. III. 4. (sp. under pretence of Religion.)
Assault, RM. I. 3.
Assamble, [a. Convention.] RC. III.
Assent, AS. II. 3.
Assentation, [Fawning] Man. IV. 8. E.
Assertion, [Affirmation.] D. VI. 2.
Assess.
 [a. Tax] RC. V. 9. O.
 [Impose, adv. Proportion.]
Assessor.

AT

AV

AW

Assessor.
 —in Judgment, R]. I. 1. A.
 —of Taxes, [v. Asses] (Officer)
Assesuration, [Affirmation. D. VI.
 2. (augm.)
Affiduity, [Diligence.] Ha. IV. 5.
Affign.
 Transfer right. RC. V. 1.
 [Design] TA. III. 1.
Affimilate, [a. Likeness. TM. V.
 1. (make)
Affist.
 [v. Adjuvant] T. II. 5.
 [v. Assessor] R]. I. 1. A.
Affize.
 Judgment [adj. Shire, Judicial
 Convention.]
 [adj. { Law } Measure]
 { Authority }
Associate, [a. Companion. RO.
 IV. 2. (make)
Affoil, [Absolve.] R]. II. 7.
Affume.
 { together- } take] TA. I. 4.
Affure.
 [v. Certain] AS. II. 6.
 [v. Assurance] AS. III. 6.
Affwage, [v. Remission.] TM. I.
 8. D.
Asterisk. Mag. IV. 6. A.
Astbma. S. V. 2.
Astomish.
 [a. Wonder, (augm.) AS. V.
 1. (make)
 [a. Extatic. AS. VI. 8. A.
 (make)
 [Stupifie with { Wonder. }
 { Fear. }
Astray.
 [adj. { Err } TA. III. 8.
 { Wander } TA. VI. 3. A.
Astride, [adj. Stride.] Mo. II. 3. O.
Astringent.
 —in Virtue, [Binding.] Mo.
 IV. O.
 in Taft, [Austere] Q. IV. 3.
Astrolabe, [Star-measuring (Instr.)
Astrology, [Conjecturing (Art) by
 the stars.]
Astronomy, [Measuring (Art) of
 Heavenly (things)]
Asunder.
 [adv. Segregate] TM. III. 6.
 [adv. Separate] TA. II. 1. O.
At.
 [Near, augm.] Prep. III. 1. O.
 [In] Prep. IV. 1. O.
 —all.
 [in any { Thing. }
 { Manner. }
 — { last } Adv. III. 3. O.
 { length }
 — { last } adv. { last. }
 { least } adv. { least. }
 { most } adv. { most. }
 —once { adv. One. }
 { in one (time) }
 { with one blow, &c. }
Atchieve.
 [a. Action] T. I. 7.
 [Perform] TA. III. 6.

[a. Perfect. T. III. 9. (make)
Atheism. RE. I. O.
Atmosphere. El. II. 1. A.
 [Sphere of Vapors.]
Atom, [Indivisible body (dim.)
Atone.
 [un- Enemy RO. IV. 1. O.
 (make)
 [a. Friend, RO. IV. 1. (make)
Attac.
 [Besiege] RM. I. 4.
 [Affault] RM. I. 3. A.
Attach, [Arrest] R]. II. 2.
Attagen. Bi. II. 3. A.
Attein: [Obtain] TA. V. 1.
Attaint.
 [a. Accuser] R]. I. 3.
 [un-a. Noble, RC. I. 3. (make)
Attempt, [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
Attend.
 [Continue expecting]
 [Wait] AC. V. 1. A.
 Harken [Hear (endeavor)
 —unto, [a. Observe.] AS. III.
 1. A.
Attention, vid. *Attend.*
 { Heedfulness } Ha. IV. 2.
 { Diligence } Ha. IV. 5.
Attenuate [a. Rarity. Q. V. 3. D.
 (make)
Attest.
 [a. witness] R]. I. 7. A.
 [a. Protestation]
Attire, [Clothing.] Pr. 4.
Attourney, [for—businessing
 (person)] sp. Lawyer.]
Attract, [to—draw.]
Attribute, [Predicate.] D. II.
 8. O.
Attrition.
 [Rubbing] O. V. 8.
 [Grinding]
 upon a body, O. IV. 2.
 between bodies, O. VI. 1.
 [Decay, NP. V. 4. O. by usc.]
Avail.
 [a. Adjuvant] T. II. 5.
 [a. Profit] T. IV. 1.
Avant, [from—Imperat. Ition.]
 TA. VI.
Avarice, [Covetousness] Man.
 III. 1. D.
Audacity, [Eoldness.] AS. V. 8.
Audible, [adj. p. Hear (apt.)
 —Quality. Q. III.
Audience.
 [Hearing]
 [Convention for Hearing.]
 [Hearers (Aggreg.)
Audit, [Convention for reckon-
 ing.]
 to— [a. reckon.] TA. IV. 1.
Auditor.
 Hearer [hearing (person)
 Accountant [reckoning. TA.
 IV. 6. (Officer)
Auditory, vid. *Audience.*
Avenge, [Revenge.] AS. V. 9. A.
Avens. HF. IX. 1. A.
Avenue, [to—way.]
Averr, [Affirm D. VI. 2.
 (augm.)

Aversation. AS. V. 5. O.
Aversion. AS. IV. 1. O.
Avert, [from—turn.] TA. VI. 2. O.
Auger, [great Boring. O. IV. 3.
 (instr.)
Augment. [increase]
 { Great }
 { Intense } (make)
 { more Great } (make)
 { more Intense } (make)
Augury, [Divination by Birds.]
August, [eighth Month.]
Aunt, [Uncle.] RO. I. 3. (fem.)
Avocetta, [long reversed bill-gull
 (kind)
Avoid. TA. VI. 7. O.
 [a. Aversion] AS. V. 5. O.
Avouch, [Affirm solemnly.]
Avow, [Affirm solemnly.]
Aurelia [Chrysolite.] PP. V. 6. A.
Auricular, [adj. Ear.]
Auspicious, [Prosperous.] Ha.
 I. 2.
Austerity.
 Taft. Q. IV. 3.
 Vice, Man. VI. 8. O.
Authentic, [adj. Authority.] RC.
 IV. 6.
Author.
 [Efficient] T. II. 1.
 [adj. a. preter. Invention.] AS.
 III. 2. O.
Authority.
 [Right] RC. IV. 6.
 [Testimony] sp. Credible.]
Autumn. Mc. V. 3.
Auxiliary, [Adjuvant.] T. II. 5.
Am.
 [Fear] AS. V. 6. O.
 [Reverence] Man. V. 3.
 —full, [adj. Fearing (apt.)
Away.
 [From] Prep. III. 2.
 [Off] Prep. III. 2. A.
 [Absent] Sp. II. 1. O.
 [From—Imper. Go.] TA. VI.
 1. O.
 —with, [Off] Prep. III. 2. O.
 sp. with an Imperative.]
Fling—
 [From—go { Hastily. }
 { Angriily. }
 Stand— [Be more distant.]
Awake, [adj. AC. II. 4.
 to— [un-sleep.]
Award, [Sentence.] R]. II. 5. A.
 sp. of Arbitrators.]
Aware.
 [Before-knowing]
 [adj. Heedfulness] Ha. IV. 2.
Awkward.
 [not { Skilful. }
 { Agil. }
 [Perverse] NP. IV. 1. O.
Awle, [adj. Iron (dim.) boring
 (Instr.)
Awry.
 [Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
 [Crooked] Mag. III. 1. O.
 [adj. Err] TA. III. 8.
Az, [Carpenters (Instr.) for to
 cut strikingly.]

Battle-

Battle— { Club. }
 { Cutting } { R.M.V. 2. }
Pole— { Hammer. }
Pick— [hammer for pecking.]
Axiom.
 [adj. p. Authority Sentence] D. III. 1. A.
 [Rule] D. IV. 5.
Axis
Axle-tree. }
 —of *Globe.* Mag. II. 5. A.
 —of *Cart.* Po. V. 6. A.
Ay. [Sloth] Be. III. 2. A.
Azimuth. W. VI. 4. A.
Azure. [Blcw.] Q II. 3. A.
 —*Stone.* St. II. 3. A.

B

B *Abble.* [a. Loquacity.] Man IV. 5. D.
Babe. [adj. Infancy (person.)] Me. VI. 1.
Baby. [Fartitious Man. (dim.)]
Bable. [adj. Vanity. T. IV. 5. (thing)]
Baboon. Ec. III. 1.
Bachelor. [adj. Cœlibat. RO. II. 1. (person)]
 —of *Arts.* [having the first Academic degree.]
 —s *Burton.* [Campion.] HS. V. 2.
Back.
 Noun.
 —of *Body.*
 [Hinder part] Sp. III. 8. O.
 —of *Animal.* PG. IV. 3.
 Adverb.
 [Un] Adv. IV. 3.
 [Re] Adv. IV. 3. O.
 —to the { Place }
 { Person } again
 { Condition }
 Preposition.
 [From] Prep. III. 2.
 [to—onc.]
 [a. Accessory] TM. IV. 4. O.
 [Incorporate] RO. VI. 2.
 [a. Adjuvant] T. II. 5.
give— [Retire] RM. II. 2. D.
Keep one— { Abstein } TA. V. 6. (O.)
 { Detein }
 [a. Cohibit] T. II. 2. O.
 [a. Hinder] T. II. 5. O.
 —door.
 [adj. hinder-part door]
 [door of the hinder part of the house.]
 —friend, [Conceal'd Enemy.]
Backbite. R. IV. 7. A.
Back-slide. [a. Apostate.] RE. III. 6. O.
Backward.
 [adj. Backwardness]
 { toward- }
 { to— } the hinder part }
Backwardness.
 [Averfation] AS. V. 5. O.
 [Nolleity] AS. IV. 1. O. (dim.)
Bacon. [Condited Hogs-flesh.]

Bad. [Evil.] T. III. 2. O.
Badge. [Sign] T. VI. 5.
Badger.
Beast. Be. V. 2. A.
 [Merchant] (corr.) of Corn
Bag. Pr. V. 1.
cloak— [behind-riding bag.]
 —pipe, Musical (Instr.) of Pipes and Bag.
Baggage. [Carried (things) adj. a. hinder (apt)]
 [utensils of the Army.] RM. V. A.
Bay.
 —tree, Tr. III. 5.
Rose— [Oleander] Sh. VI. 1. A.
Wild— Sh. III. 9.
 —colour, [Chefnut colour.]
brown— [black. Q. II. 1. O. (dim) adj. Chefnut colour.]
 —in *Water.* [Transverse bank.]
 —of *Sea.* W. IV. 4.
 —of *Building.* Po. III. A.
 —*windows.* [Prominent windows.]
 to— at [against—a. Dog (voice)]
Bail. R. J. II. 2.
Baily.
Bailiff.
 Magistrate [adj. Town (officer.)]
 Serjeant [adj. Citation }
 { Arresting } (Officer.)
 Servant. [adj. Agriculture (Officer.)]
Bain. [Bath.] Po. II. 5. A.
Bait. [Sustenance.] Pr. I. sp. adj. Hunting.]
 to—
 [Refresh] TA. V. 8. sp. with Sustenance in journey.]
 [Allure] RO. V. 5 sp. with Sustenance.
 as Hook or Trap, [make adj. allure (apt.)]
 [Provoke] RM. I. 2.
Bake. Pr. III. 5. A.
 —er, [Baking] { (Officer.) }
 { (Mechanic.) }
Balad. [Plebeian Song.]
Balance. [adj. librating O. I. 2. (jug.)]
 to—
 [Librating] O. I. 2.
 [Equal the weight]
 [a. Equal (make) Even Accounts. TA. IV. 2. A.]
Balast. [Weight, un-adj. a. roll (apt)]
Balcony. [Prominent doored window.]
Bald.
 [Un-hair'd]
 [not-ornate]
 [not-congruous]
Bale.
 [Heap. } together-
 [Aggregate } bound.]
Balk.

—of *Earth.* [Area not ploughed.]
 to—
 [Omit] TA. III. 8. A.
 [Discourage] RO. VI. 2. A.
Ball.
 [Balling. Mo. V. 4. A. (Instr.)]
 [Sphere] Mag. III. 5. sp. (dim.)
 [Convention for dancing] *
Balloting. [a. Suffrage (sign) with Balls.]
Balm.
 Herb. HF. VII. 2.
Affyrian— HF. VII. 3.
Juice. PP. I. 7. A.
Balsam.
 Plant.
Male— HS. VII. 5.
True— SH. III. 1.
Juice. PP. I. 7. A.
Balsamum. Peruvianum. Tr. VIII. 9. A.
Ban.
 [Curse] AS. I. 3. O.
 —role, [Flag.] Mag. IV. 7. A.
Band.
 [adj. a. Binde (thing)]
 [Obligation] RC. VI.
 [writing Obligatory] RC. VI. 5.
 [Company] RM. IV. 3.
Bandy. [Cast alternly.]
 sp. various waies]
Bandito.
 { Proscribed }
 { Military robbing } (person.)
Bandog. [Dog tied for Guard.]
Banc.
 [Destruction] AS. I. 4. O.
varts— [Arsenic] St. VI. 4. A.
Banes.
 [Promulgation of fut. Marriage]
Bang. [Strike.] Mo. VI. 4.
Banish. [a. Exile.] R. VI. 5.
Bank.
 [Oblong, more-high (part)]
 [Ridge] Mag. V. 7.
 [Shore] W. IV. 6.
 [Shelf] W. III. 5. A.
 [Series] TM. III. 7.
 —of *Mony.* [Mony (Aggr.)]
 sp. to be lett (segreg.)]
Banker. [adj. s (person) } of
 { demising } (Merchant } Mo-
Banket. Pr. II. 1. A. ney.]
Bankrupt. [adj. failing (person)]
 { Declared } not-fo-
 [Debtor } sentenced } lutive]
Banner.
 { Ensign. RM. }
 { III. 2. }
 [adj. } Cornet. RM. } (thing)
 { III. 2. A. }
Banquet. Pr. II. 1. A.
Banstickle. Fi. IX. 13. A.
Baptism. RE. VI. 5.
Bar.
 [Bolt] Po. IV. 5.
 —of, &c.
 { Cylinder, Mag. III. 6. } of
 { Prism. Mag. III. 6. A. } &c.
 adj.

BA

BA

BE

[adj. Impedient (thing)]
 [adj. Pleading R.] I. 7. (place)
 to—
 [a. Impedient] T. II. 5. O.
 [a. Forbid] RO. V. 1. O.
Barb.
 [Back-diverging Cuspis]
 to—the Hair.
 [a. Figure (Perf.) by cutting.]
 sp. the Beard.]
Barbarism. Man. IV. O.
Barbarous.
 [adj. Barbarism] Man. IV. O.
 [adj. Rusticity] Man. IV. 9. D.
 [adj. Fierceness] NP. IV. 4. O.
 [adj. Cruelty] Man. I. 5. O.
Barber. [Hair cutting (Mechanic.)]
Barbery. Sh. I. 4. A.
Barb. Fi. IX. 8.
Bard. [Old (manner) Poet.]
Bare.
 [not-clothed]
 [Lean] NP. V. 5. O.
 [Scarce] TM. I. 2. D.
 to—
 [un-clothe]
Bargain.
 Contract. RC. V.
 Thing dealt for, RC. V. 8.
Barge. RN. I. 2.
Bark.
 [Rinde] PP. I. 5.
 [Ship] RN. I. 2. A.
 to—
 Peel [un-rinde.]
 Yelp, as { Dog.
 { Fox.
 to { a. Dog (voice)
 { a. Fox (voice)
Barly. HL. II. 3.
 wild—HL. III. 4. A.
Barm.
 [ad. a. ferment (thing) of Beer.
Barn. [House for Straw.]
Barnacle.
 Fish. Ex. VIII. 9.
 Instrument [Noise Compressing (instr.)]
Baron.
 [Noble (Person.)]
 sp. of the fifth degree downward
 —of Exchequer, [Judge of Court for King's Revenue.]
Baronet. [Gentleman of the first Degree.]
Barrel.
 Vessel, Pr. V. 3.
 Measure. Me. II. 4.
Barrenness. NP. VI. 3. O.
Barren-wort. HS. VI. 7.
Barreter. [Contentious (person) adj. a. Suit. R.] II. A. (apt)
Barricado. [Transvers shutting (sepiment)]
Barriers. [Sepimented end of Race (place)]
Barriſter. [Pleading Lawyer.]
Barrow.
 [un-reſticted Hog]

Jugament. Po. V. 3. A.
Barter. [Exchange.] RC. V. A.
Bafe.
 Subst.
 —of Column, [Bottom.] Sp. III. 7. O.
 —in Song, [Grave] Q. III. 1. D.
 Adj.
 [Low] TM. II. 4. O.
 [Ignoble]
 [Rabble] RC. I. 7.
 [Villain] RC. I. 8.
 [Spurious] T. III. 4. O.
 [Vicious] Man. I. O.
 [Puffillanimous] Man. III. 8. D.
 [Sordid] Man. III. 4. D.
Baſhfull.
 { Shame (habit)] AS.
 { VI. 2. A.
 { Abjeſtneſs] Man. III. 9. E.
Baſil. HF. VII. 5.
 Stone—HF. VII. 5. A.
 Cow—HS. V. 6.
Baſiliſk.
 [Serpent killing by ſeeing]
 [Great Ordnance]
Baſket. Pr. V. 2. A.
Baſon. [Diſh. Pr. V. 4. deep.]
Baſs. [Bed. Po. VI. 7. A. of ruſhes.]
Baſtard.
 [Spurious] T. III. 4. O.
 [begot of Parents not together-married.]
Baſte. a.
 [Whip] R. VI. 2.
 [Cudgel] R. VI. 2. A.
 Moiſten. Pr. III. 7.
Baſton.
 { Staff.] PP. I. 4.
 { Club.] RM. V. 2.
Baſtonade. [Cudgelling.] R. VI. 2. A.
Bat.
 [Club] RM. V. 2.
 Eird ſtroy-Mouſe (kind.)
 —fowling, [Hunting Birds by Night.]
Batch. [Bread. (Aggreg.)]
 sp. in-one (time) baking.]
Bath. Po. II. 5. A.
 —ing, [Soking] O. III. 5. O.
Battaglia. [ordered Army.]
Battel.
 Part of Army.
 Action. RM. I. 8. A.
 —ax.
 [Cutting { Club
 { Hammer]
Batter. [Bruiſe by { Striking.
 { Knocking.]
 a—y, [Affault with Cannon.]
Battle. [adj. Fatt.] NP. V. 5.
 to—[Score for Diet (ſegreg.)]
Battle-door. [Lamin (Inſtr.) for ſtriking.]
Battlements.
 Figure. Mag. IV. 9. A.
 [Margin (ſepiment) of the

Roof.]
Bawn. [together bound (aggreg) of Twigs.]
Bawdy. [adj. Fornication (Merchant.)]
Bawdy. [adj. Unchaſt.] Man. II. 7. O.
Bawl. [Exclaim.] AC. III. 3. O.
Bdellium. Tr. VIII. 7.
Beach. Sh. IV. 2. A.
Beacon. [adj. Fire (ſign) of p. invaded.]
Bead.
 [Sphere } (dim) perforated.]
 [Cube }
 —s-man.
 [for praying (perſon)]
 [adj. p. Almes (perſon)]
Bede-tree. Tr. III. 9. A.
Beadle.
 [Before-walking (Officer)]
 [adj. a. Citation (Officer)]
 [Arreſting R.] II. 1. A. (Officer.)
 [Whipping (Officer)]
Beagle.
 [Dog (dim) hunting Beaſts by ſmell.]
Beak.
 —of a Bird. PP. V. 4.
 —of a Ship.
Beaker. [Cylinder (manner) Cup.]
Beam.
 —of an houſe. Po. III. 5. A.
 —of a Cart. [Pole] Pr. V. 5. A.
 —of Balance, [Transverſe (part, of B.)]
Weavers.—Transverſe line of Wood.]
 —of the Sun, [Line of Light.]
Meteor. El. I. 4.
Beam-tree.
 White—Sh. II. 3. A.
Bean. HS. III. 3.
 French—
 Ginny—HS. II. 1.
 Kidney—
 —of the Ancients. HS. II. 2.
 binding—tree. Sh. IV. 6.
 —trefoile. Sh. II. 7. A.
Bear. v. Be. IV. 1. A.
 —s-foot.
Sea. Ex. VI. 2.
 —s-braceh. [blank uſin] HS. VIII. 8.
 —s-ear. HS. VIII. 2.
 —Sanicle. HS. VIII. 3.
Bear. v.
 Support. Mo. VI. 1. A.
 [Carry] Mo. VII. 1.
 [Parturition] AC. I. 5.
 Suffer.
 [a Paſſion] T. I. 7. O.
 [a Patience] Man. I. 8.
 —down.
 [Fall (make)]
 [Compel to grant]
 —off.
 [adj. a. diſtant (endeavour)]
 [Suffer (endeavour)]
 B b

BE

BE

BE

—out.
[adj. a. Safety (make)]
—up against.
[Continue Suffering]
[Continue Resisting]
—with.
[a. Patience] Man. I. 8.
[a. Condescension] Man. VI. 2.
 { Companion
 { Respect v.
 { Sway
 { Witness (Witness.)
—oneself, [a. Demeanour.]
Board.
—of Animal. PP. VI. 4.
—of Corn. PP. II. 3. A.
Bearded Creeper. HF. III. 3.
Beast Be.
Beastly, [adj. Beast. (Metaph.)]
Beat,
 { Knock [Mo. VI. 4. A.
 { Strike [Mo. VI. 4.
 { Overcome
—back.
 { Drive
 { Put
 { Striking.
 { Fighting.
—the Price. RC. VI. 1. A.
Beatitude.
 { Happiness [Ha. I. 1.
 { Sp. Blessing [AS. I. 3.
Beaver. (Castor) Be. IV. 8.
Beauty. NP. V. 6.
Be calm. [Quiet.] TA. V. 9.
Because. Conj. III. 2. O.
Be castigo. Bā. V. 6.
Beckon [v. Head (sign)]
Be cometh.
 { Trans. (Inceptive)
 { is done [is, adj. p. Action.]
 { is made.
 { [is, adj. p. Efficient]
 { [is Effect] T. II. O.
 { [is Event] TA. V.
 { [is decent] T. V. 2.
Bed.
 { Household-stuff. Po. V. 7. A.
 { —st. Po. V. 7.
 { —rid. [not-adj. rise (pot.)
 { out of—
 { —of Earth, [Superficies.]
 { Mag. I. 3.
 { Ladies Bedstraw. HL. IX. 6. A.
Bedaub, [a. Defilement.] TM. V. 6. O.
Bedding, [adj. Bed. (things)]
Bedewed, [adj. p. Dew. (make)]
Bedlam, [Prison of mad (persons.)]
Bee. Ex. IV. 1.
 { humble. Ex. IV. 1. A.
 { —like fly. Ex. IV. 3.
 { —eater. Bi. III. 9.
 { —flower. [orchis] HL. IV. 8.
 { —to—
 { [v. Being] T. I. 1.
 { Copula.
Beech. Tr. IV. 4. A.
Beef, [Beev's flesh.]
Beeing. T. I. 1.

as—[as] Adv. I. 3.
Beer.
 { [Drink] Pr. I. 7. A.
 { [adj. Carrying (jug.) for dead
 { bodies.]
Beefings.
 { [Milk of adv. new adj. preter.
 { parturition.]
Beer. HF. I. 10.
Beerle.
 { [Infect] Ex. V.
 { Common—Ex. V. 4.
 { Dung—Ex. V. 4. A.
 { Knubbed banded—Ex. V. 3. A.
 { Instrument [wooden Mallet
 { (augm.)
Befal [v. Event] TA. V.
Befool, [a. Fool. (make)]
Before.
 { —in place. Prep. V. 3.
 { —in comparison, [more
 { then.]
 { —in time, [adv. Preceding]
 { Sp. I. 2. E.
 { —hand.
 { [Ha- { Gained] TA. V. 2.
 { { Prepared] TA. III. 2.
 { { Prevented] TA. III. 9.
Beg.
 { [a. Beggar] RC. I. 8. A.
 { [Entreat. RO. V. 3. (augm.)
 { —ger. RC. I. 8. A.
Begot.
 { [a. Generation] AG. I. 1.
 { [a. Efficient] T. II. 1.
Begin. TA. III. 3.
 { Trans. (Incep.)
Beginning. Sp. III. 3. D.
Beguile, [a. Fraud.] R]. IV. 4.
Behave.
 { [a. Conversation] Man. A.
 { [a. Demeanour] AC. V.
 { [a. Gesture] AC. VI.
Behad. R]. V. 1.
Behind. Prep. V. 3. O.
 { [Hinder part] Sp. III. 8. O.
 { left—
 { [Staying] TA. VI. O.
 { [Remaining]
 { [Residue] TM. VI. 7. O.
 { —in Arrears, [Debtor.] TA.
 { IV. 7. O.
 { [Inferior] TM. I. 5. D. 1
 { —band, { [Lost] TA. V. 2. O.
 { { not-prepared.]
 { [having] { been Prevented]
Behold.
 { [a. { Eye
 { { See
 { [Observe]
Beholding.
 { [Beneficiary] RO. III. 8. D.
 { [Owing thanks]
Behove.
 { [v. Expedient] T. V. 6.
 { it—ed, &c.
 { [&c ought] Mood II. 2.
 { —full, [Expedient.] T. V. 6.
Bel, [adj. Ringing. Q. III. 2.
 { (Instr.)
 { —fry, [adj. Convention (place)
 { for adj. a. Ringing (persons.)]

—flower. HF. VII. 9. A.
Belching. Mo. IV. 2.
Beldame, [Old (corr.) man.
 { (form.)
Beleaguer, [Besiege] RM. I. 4.
Bely, [a. Calumny.] R]. IV. 7.
Believe. AS. II. 4.
 { Easiness to— [Credulity.]
 { Ha. III. 2. E.
Belly. PG. IV. 6.
 { —Worm. Ex. I. 1. A.
Bellis, [Daifit] HF. II. 3. A.
Bellow, [a. Bull (voice)]
Bellows, [adj. a. Wind (Instr.)]
Bellaine, [adj. Beast (Metaph.)]
Belong, [v. Pertinent.] TM. IV. 5.
Beloved, [adj. p. Love.] AS.
 { V. 2.
Below.
 { [Beneath] Prep. V. 2. O.
 { [Inferior] TM. I. 5. D.
Belt, [to-binding (Armament)
 { Sword]
Bemoning.
 { { with } sorrow (sign)
 { { for } sp. With Voice.]
Bench.
 { [long fixed Seat]
 { [adj. Judg. (place)] R]. I. 1.
 { [Assessors, (aggr.) R]. L. 1. A.
Bencher, [Assessor in College
 { of Relation Judicial (per-
 { son.)]
Bend. O. I. 7. A.
 { [adj. a. Crooked] Mag. III.
 { I. O.
 { [Shrink] AC. VI. 3.
 { [be crumpled] AC. VI. 3. A.
 { [p. Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
 { —ones self, [together-fold.] O.
 { V. 5.
Beneath.
 { [Inferior] TM. I. 5. D.
 { [Below] Prep. V. 2. O.
Benediction, [Blessing.] AS. I. 3.
Benefactor. RO. III. 8.
Benefice, [Presbyter's (place)
 { Beneficence.
 { Vertue, [Goodness] Man. I. 4.
 { Action, [a. Benefactor.]
 { Beneficial, [a. Benefactor.]
 { Beneficiary. RO. III. 8. O.
 { Benefit, [adj. a. Benefactor (thing)]
 { Benevolence, [Favour] AS. V. 9.
 { Benjamin. Tr. VIII. 5. A.
 { Benighted.
 { Benignity.
 { [Favour] AS. V. 9.
 { [Courteous] Man. IV. 7.
 { [Gratioufness] Man. VI. 1.
Bent, [adj. p. bend.]
 { [adj. pret. purposing] AS.
 { IV. 3.
 { —of Grass, [Ear] FP. II. 4. A.
Benum, [a. Stupor.] NP. II. 1. O.
Bequeath. RC. V. 2.
Beray, [a. Defile.] TM. V. 6. O.
Berberly. Sh. III. 4.
Bereave, [a. Privative.] T. III.
 { 3. O.
Berry. PP. III. 2. A.

BE

BE

BI

one—[Herb true love] HS. IX.
 5. A.
 Beseech, [Entreat. RO. V. 3.
 humbly.]
 Beseege, RM. I. 4;
 Beseege, [adj. Decency.]
 Beset,
 [About-gard]
 [Besiege] RM. I. 4.
 Besbrew,
 [a. remorse.]
 [a. Velleity } Miscarrying.]
 [Event (corr.)]
 Beside,
 [Near] Prep. IV. 3. O.
 (to
 [not at
 &c.]
 —the mark,
 { Erring }
 { Wandering } from]
 —himself, [Mad.]
 [Also] Conj. IV. 2.
 Redundant.
 Besneer, [Defile.] TM. V. 6. O.
 Besom, [adj. sweeping (instr.)
 Besot,
 [a. Dotage. NP. II. 2. O. (make)
 [sp. with { Love, (Excess)
 { Drunkenness. }
 Bespawl,
 [Defile with upon-spitting.]
 Bespeak, RC. VI. 1.
 Besprinkle, [Wet (make) with
 Drops.]
 Bespue,
 [Defile with upon-spuing]
 Best, [most-good.] T. III. 2.
 —part. TM. VI. 1.
 doe ones—[most-endeavour.]
 TA. III. 4.
 Bestiality, R. III. 6.
 Bestir,
 [Move (aug.) Mo.
 Endeavour] TA. III. 4.
 [Diligence] Ha. IV. 5.
 Bestow,
 [Give] TA. IV. 4.
 [Disburse] TA. IV. 5.
 [Spend]
 Bes, RC. VI. 8. A.
 Betake,
 [to-Ition] TA. VI.
 [sp. for Safety.]
 Betink,
 Cogitation, AS. II. 1.
 [Consider] AS. III. 2.
 Betide, [v. Event.] TA. V.
 Betime,
 [adv. Soon] Sp. I. 4.
 [adv. Morn] Me. V. 7.
 Betoken, [before-sign] T. VI. 5.
 Betony, Af. VII. 15.
 Betraying,
 Evil,
 [a. Treachery] Man. V. 2. D.
 [a. Perfidiousness] Man. V.
 6. O.
 [a. Treason] R. III. 2.
 Indiff,
 [Shewing] TA. I. 8.
 [Manifesting] TA. I. 9.

Betrobed,] RO. II. 3.
 Better, [more-good.] TM. I. 6. E.
 [Victory.] RM. II. 1.
 [Superiority] TM. I. 5. E.
 Ones—s. RO. III.
 Between, Prep. VI. 3.
 —themselves.
 [Privately] adv. TM. V. 4.
 —Both,
 [Middle.] SP. III. 3.
 [Indifferent.]
 Bever,
 [Restition] Pr. I. 1. A.
 Beaft, [Castor]
 Hat, [Head (vest) of Fur of
 Bever.]
 Armour, [For-head (Armor)
 Beverage, Pr. II. 6. A.
 Bevy, [Aggreg.]
 Bewail,
 [for-grief (sign)
 sp. with Exclaiming.]
 Beware,
 [adj. a. Heedfulness] Ha.
 IV. 2.
 [a. Averfation] AS. V. 4. O.
 Bewitch, R. III. 1.
 Bewray,
 [Shew] TA. I. 8.
 [Manifest] TA. I. 9.
 Beyond, Prep. VI. 2. O.
 [Superior] TM. I. 5. E.
 Bezoar,
 [Contra-poison]
 sp. Stone of the Persian
 Goat.]
 By,
 the—[Digression] D. V. 9. A.
 Adjective.
 [adj. Digression] D. V. 9. A.
 [adj. Accessory.] TM. IV. 9. O.
 —word, [accessary (thing)
 of common discourse]
 sp. with contempt.]
 { Principal. }
 { Pertinent. }
 [not-adj. { Public. }
 { Ordinary. }
 Preposition.
 Efficient, Pr. I. 2.
 Instrument, Pr. I. 1. A.
 End.
 —reason of, Pr. I. 1. A.
 { Local
 { Temporal
 [before]
 —God.
 [at]
 come—[obtain] FA. V. 1.
 [in]
 —day.
 [through]
 [beside]
 [Adverb]
 Local
 Temporal } [high.]
 —and— { Nearly after. }
 { adv. future (dim.) }
 Manner.

the by
 great }
 retail }
 it self }
 Adverb [by
 the by (1)
 [Digression]
 B. (1.) [Ag-
 gregate.]
 r. (1) [Se-
 gregate.]
 it f. (1) [So-
 litary.]
 Segregation,
 (course { c }
 the day { d } (Segr.)
 degrees { d }
 turns { t }
 Day! } { day { d. }
 House } { house { h. }
 Tear } { year { y. }
 Bib.
 a—[Child's breast (vest)
 to—[Drink, AC. II. 2. A.
 (freq.)
 Bible, [Book of Scripture.]
 Bicker,
 [a. Fight, RM. I. 7. (dim.)
 a. Contention, Man. IV. 3. D.
 Bid,
 [Command] RO. V. 1.
 Invite [Intreat to come.]
 —Banes } publish { b. fur. }
 —Festival } f. fur. }
 —Battel }
 —Defiance } Offer { d. }
 —Money } m. }
 —Prayer, [Exhort to together-
 pray.]
 —Price, RC. VI. 2.
 Biennial,
 { During
 { Returning after } 2 years }
 Big,
 [Great] TM. I. 1. E.
 —with Child, [adj. p. Great
 through having been im-
 pregnated.]
 to look—
 [to look { angrily. } AS. V. 8.
 { proudly. } Man. V.
 (3. O.)
 Bigamy, [Having together-two
 Marrieds.]
 Biggin, [adj. Linen Head (vest.)
 Bilberry, Sh. II. 2.
 Bile, S. III. 3. A.
 Bill,
 —of Bird, [Beak.] PP.
 V. 4.
 Hook, [Cutting-hook,]
 Scroll, [Lamin of Paper,]
 [Catalogue] TM. III. 7. A.
 [Accusation, &c.] R.]
 II. 3.
 [Obligation.] RC. VI. 5.
 —of Exchange, [Bill for
 Exch.] RC. V. A.
 Biller,
 —of Paper, [adj. Paper (La-
 min.)
 Appointment for Lodging]
 —of Wood, [Stick (aug.) sp.
 for Fuel.]
 Billow, [Wavc.] W. IV. 1. E.
 Bin,
 [Box, Pr. V. 2.
 Bbb 2 sp.

sp. for Bread.]
Binde.
 [Ty] O. II. 1.
 [a. Bonds] R]. VI. 4. A.
 make Costive [a. binding]
 Mo. IV. O.
 [Obligc.] v. RC. VI.
 —by Script. RC. VI. 5.
 —a Book, I [a. Mechanic—]
Bindweed. HS. VII. 6.
 See a—HL. VI. 13. A.
 black—HF. I. 3. A.
 prickly—HS. IX. 7.
Biographer, [a. History (person)
 of Lives.]
Bipartite, [divided into two
 parts.]
Birch. Tr. VI. 7.
Bird. Bi.
 —lime, [Viscous (thing) for
 taking Birds.]
 —'s-Cherry. Sh. II. 8.
 —'s-Ey. HS. VIII. 2. A.
 —'s-Foot. HS. III. 9.
 —'s-nest. HL. V. 7.
 HF. V. 6. A.]
Birt, [Turbut.] Fi. V. 2.
Birib.
 Extraction, [p. Progenitor.]
 RO. I. 1.
 Nativity, [p. Parturition.] AC.
 I. 3.
 Bearing, [a. Parturition.]
 that is born, [adj. p. Parturiti-
 on.] AC. I. 3.
 after—[Secundine] PP. VI.
 7. A.
 —wort. AS. VIII. 5.
Bishop. RE. II. 4. A.
 —s-weed. HF. V. 4. A.
Bisket.
 [Bread bak'd for duration]
 [dried, Bread (Lamin)]
Bismute. Met. III. 3.
Bisons, [Bull (kind) having a
 bunch on the back]
Bissexile, [Excedent fourth
 year.]
Bistort. [Snakeweed] HL. VII. 3.
Bit.
 [piece] from-broken (part)]
 —of Bridle, [Horse-restraining
 (Armament)]
Bitch, [Dog. Be. III. 1. (fem.)]
Biting.
 as with Teeth, [a. Tooth.]
 —in, [un-speak (endea-
 vour.)]
 as in Taste or Smell [a. Acri-
 monious]
Bitter.
 —in Taste. Q. IV. 3. O.
 [Austere] Man. VI. 8 O.
 Doleful, [adj. a. Grief, AS.
 V. 3. O. (caufe)]
Bitour. Bi. VIII. 5.
Brasleen. Bi. VIII. 5. A.
Bitumen. St. V. 8.
Blab.
 [adj. a. Loquacity] Man. IV.
 5. O.
Black. Q. II. 1. D.

—art, [Witchcraft.] R]. III. 1.
 —berry, [Berry of Bramble.]
 —bird, Bi. III. 6.
 —and blew, [Blew Black.]
 as Bruic (sign)
Bladder. PG. VI. 7. A.
 swimming—PP. IV. 5.
 —nut. Tr. IV. 7. A.
Blade, [Lamin.] Mag. V. 4.
 —of Plant, [Leaf] PP. II.
 5. A.
 One—HM. VI. 22.
 Twy—HM. VI. 22. A.
 —of Shoulder, [Flat bone of
 Shoulder.]
 to —it [a. Rioroufness.]
Blain [Boil] S. III. 3. A.
 —worm
Blame, [Impute fault.]
 —less, [Innocent.] R].
 II. 6.
Blanch, [a. White.] Q. II. 1. E.
Blandishment, [a. Fawning.]
 Man. IV. 7. E.
Blank.
 [White.] Q. II. 1. E.
 [not upon-written] AC. III. 7.
 a—
 to—[a. Mute.] AC. III. 1. O.
Blanket.
 [woollen] { Covering (thing.)
 Bed (vest.) }
BlaspHEME.
 [Speak] { Evil } of { God.]
 [Injury] { of } Prin-
 (ces.)
Blasf.
 [Decay. NP. IV. 4. O. (make.)
 Vapor. El. VI. 5.
 [Blowing. Mo. III. 3. } (impe-
 [Wind. El. II. 4. } tus.]
Blatta fetida. In. III. 4. A.
Blaze.
 [a. Flame.] El. I. 1.
 [adj. a. Public.] TM. V. 4.
Blazing star, [Comet] El. I. 2.
Blazon.
 [adj. a. Public. (make)
 [a. Description adj. Degree
 (sign)]
Blea, [Bleak] Fi. IX. 10. A.
Bleach, [open to the { Wind.
 { Sun.
 sp. for white (make)
Bleak.
 [Piercing Cold]
 Fish. F. IX. 10. A.
Bleared, [Diseased by Inflamma-
 tion of the Membranes.]
Bleat. a.
 { Sheep } (voice.)
 { Goat }
Bleed.
 [a. Blood] PG. I. 5.
 Phlebotomy. Mo. IV. 6.
Blemish, [a. Spotted.] Q. I. 5. O.
Blend, [Mix] T. III. 8. O.
Blenn. Fi. III. 14.
Blessedness, [Happinefs.] Ha. I. 1.
Blessing. AS. I. 3.
Blew. Q. II. 3. A.
 —borile. HF. III. 2.
Blight.
 Vapor, El. VI. 5.

Decay. NP. V. 4. O.
Blind. NP. I. 1. O.
 a—[Falle pretence]
Blink.
 [Dim] Q. I. 3. O.
 [Tremble with the Eye-lids]
Bliss, [Happinefs.] Ha. I. 1.
Blissom, [a. Luft.]
 sp. of Sheep.]
Blister. Mo. IV. 7.
Blite. HF. I. 15.
Blitbenefs, [Mirth.] AS. V. 3.
Block.
 [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of Wood, [Thick piece—]
 —head, [Dull] Ha. III. 1. O.
 —house, RM. VI. 2. A.
 to —up, [Besiege. RM. I. 4. re-
 motely.]
Blood, vide *Bloud.*
Bloom, [Flower.] PP. II. 1.
Blossom, [Flower.] PP. II. 1.
Blot, [adj. a. Spot. Q. I. 5. O.
 (thing.)
 —out.
 { Destroy }
 { Null } Writing.]
Blote.
 { a. Swell } with
 { a. Condite (dim.) } Smoke]
Bloud.
 Proper.
 Red juice of perfect Animals.
 PG. I. 5.
 One of the four humors. PG.
 I. 6.
 —bound, [Dog. adj. hunt
 (apt) men by sent.]
 —sbor, [Spotted with Bloud
 within the Tunicle.]
 —stone, [Cornelian.]
 —thirsty } Mur- }
 ther. } (apt)
 [adja.] Kill. }
 —wort. HA. II. 10.
 let—a. Mo. IV. 6.
 [Descendent (kinde)
 [Consanguinity] RO. I.
 of the whole [adj. Con-
 sang. by both Parents.]
 of the half- [adj. Con-
 sang. by one Parent.]
 [Murther] R]. III. 4.
Bloudy Flix.
 [Dysentery] S. VI. 6. A.
Blow
 a—
 [Stroke] Mo. VI. 4.
 [Knock] Mo. VI. 4. A.
 to
 [a. Breath] Mo. III. 3.
 [a. Winde]
 —an Horn, [a. Sound.] Q. III
 (make)
 —one's Nose. Mo. IV. 4. A.
 [a. Flower] PP. II. 1.
Blubber.
 Fish. Ex. IX. 5.
 [Fat of Whale.]
 to—
 [wet with weeping]
Blunder. [adj.]

[adj. Unskilful] Ha. VI. 3.
 [adj. Stumble. Mo. II. 3. A.
 (freq.)
 [Confused (make)
Blunt.
 [Dull] NP. IV. 2. O.
 [Rustic.] Man. IV. 9. D.
 [not-adj. a. Curt (apt.)
 [Obtuse.]
Blur.
 [a. Spot. Q. I. 5. O. (freq.)
Blush. AC. IV. 9.
 at first- { appearance. }
 { p. Sec. }
Bluster, [a. Winde violently.]
Boar, vid. Bore.
Board.
 Plank, [adj. Wood (Lamin.)
 Entertainment, [v. Hoste]
 RO IV. 5.
 —er, [Guest.] RO. IV. 5. O.
 to—a Ship, [into-goe.]
 sp. by Storm.
Boast.
 [Glorying] AS. VI. 1. O.
 [Overfaying] Man. IV. 1. E.
Boat. RN. I. 1.
 —Swain. RN. V. 6.
Bob.
 [Strike (dim.) with hand.
 [Mock (dim.)
Bode [before { Shew }
 { Sign }
Body.
 Op. to Spirit. W. I. O.
 [Solid] Mag. I. 4.
 Op. to Head. PG. III. O.
 [Trunk.] PG. IV.
 —of Tree, [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of Army, [adj. Middle
 (part)
Boekin, [adj. Eoring (Instr.) CQnc]
Bog. Po. I. 9. A.
Boy, [adj. Childhood (male)
Boil. Pr. III. 2.
 a—S. III. 3. A.
Boisterous, { Tempest } W. VI. 7. A
 { Fiercencis }
 [adj. { Stoutness, } (corr.)
Boldness.
 Temper, [Stoutness.] NP.
 IV. 6.
 Affection, AS. V. 8.
 Virtue, [Fortitude] Man. I. 7.
Bole, [Lump.] TM. VI. 4.
 —armoniac.
Bolled, [adj. Husk.]
Bolster, [Eed (dim.)
 sp. for the Head]
 —up.
 [Beaf] Mo. VI. 1. A.
 [Encourage] RO. VI. 2.
Bolt,
 Bar. Po. IV. 5.
 prisoners—[Pin of fetters]
 [obtus Arrow.]
 to shoot ones—
 [Declare ones Opinion.]
 thunder,—[pibble (kind)
 —upright, [adj. Direct.]
 to—Meal.

[Sift, m.—through { Bag, }
 { Linnen }
 { Sive. }
Bond.
 [Obligation] RC. VI. 5.
 —s. R. I. VI. 4. A.
Bondage, [Slave. (abstr.)
Bondman, [Slave.] RO. III.
 6. O.
Bone. PG. II. 1.
Bone-fire, [Fire { built for Joy }
 { adj. Festival. }
Bon-grace, [Shadowing (vest)
 for the Forehead.]
Bonnet { Low }
 { Flat } Head (vest.)
 —of Sail. RN. III. 6. A.
Book.
 aggr. of Leaves. Pr. VI. 7. O.
 without—[adv. Memory]
 —binder, [adj. Book (Me-
 chanic)
 —seller, [adj. Book (Mer-
 chant)
 aggr. of Chapters. D. III. 3. A.
Boom.
 [Stick]
 [Pole]
 [Beam]
 [Tree]
 —of Sail. RN. III. 2.
 —on Shore, [Direct beam for
 flat (signe)
Boon, [adj. p. Petition. (thing)
Boope. Fi. V. 12. A.
Boot.
 [adj. Leather. (vest) for Leg
 and Foot]
 [Vantage] TM. VI. 2. A.
 what boots it? { Profit? }
 [what doth it? } Help? }
 Fire— } Materials per- { f. }
 Gate— } mitted for { g. }
 Plough. } { p. }
Booth, [Tent.] Po. II. 1. A.
Booty. RM. II. 5. E.
 make—of, [Take for—]
Borage. HA. II. 9.
Borax, [Chrylocolla.] St. V. 6. A.
Bord, vid. Board.
Bordell, [adj. Fornication (house)
Border, [Margin.] Sp. III. 4. A.
Bore, [Hog. Be. II. 4. (male)
 to—O. IV. 3.
Born, [adj. p. Parturition.]
Borne, [adj. p. Bear]
Borough,
 [Town] RC. III. 2. A.
 [City] RC. III. 3. A.
Borrow. RC. V. 4. O.
Bosom.
 Space betwixt Clothes and
 Breast.]
 [Space between the Dugs.
Boss, [Protuberance] Mag.
 IV. 3.
Botanic, [adj. Herb (Science.)
Botargo, [Condited Spawna of
 Mullet.]
Botch.
 [Swoln Ulcer]

[Piece unskilful- { Mend }
 ly joined to { Fill }
 to—[v. Unskilfulness] Ha.
 VI. 3. O.
Both.
 —this and that, [and —]
 —waies, [All—]
Botrys. HP. VI. 12.
Bots, Ex. I. 3. A.
Bottle.
 [Pot with narrow mouth]
 Figure. Mag. VI. 2.
 —nose, [adj. Protuberance
 (augm.)—]
 —flower. HP. I. 7.
 blew—
 —of hay, [about-tied (aggr.)—]
Bottom.
 Lowest part. Sp. III. 7. O.
 —of the Heart, [Inmost (part)—]
 [Foundation] Po. III. 4.
 —of Thread. Mag. VI. 7.
 [Ship.]
Bouger, [Bag (dim.)
 sp. adj. Leather.]
Bough [Branch] PP. I. 3:
Bought, [adj. p. Buy.]
Boule.
 Figure. Mag. VI. 6. A.
 [adj. Bouling (Infr.) Mo. V. 4.
Bounce.
 { Knock }
 { Sound } (Impetus)
Bound.
 [adj. p. Bind]
 [Beholding]
 [Beneficiary] RO. III. 8. O.
 [Owing thanks]
 [Limit]
 [Common, Margin] Sp. III.
 4. A.
 [adj. End { (Place.) }
 { (Thing.) }
 { (Sign.) }
 [Motion, adj. Reflexion.]
Bounty, [Liberality.] Man. III. 1.
Bourn, [River (dim.)
Bout, [Course.]
Boutefew, [a. { Contention }
 { Sedition }
 (make.)
Bow.
 [Bend] O. I. 7. A.
 [a. Crooked. Mag. III. 1. O.
 (make.)
 —outward, [a. Convex
 (make)
 —inward, [a. Concave
 (make)
Bowe.
 Weapon RM. V. 4.
 Cross—RM. V. 4. A.
 Figure. Mag. V. 3.
 rain—El. V. 1,
 saddle—[Convex (part) of
 the Saddle.]
Bowell, [Gurr.] PG. VI. 4. A.
Bower.
 [adj. a. Shadow (thing)]
 [Tent of Leaves and Bran-
 ches.]
 Ladies—Sh. II. 2. A.
 Virgins—HM. I. 7. A.
Bowl. Mag. VI. 6. A.

BR

BR

BR

to—Mo. V. 4.
Bowle, [Wide Cup.]
Bowline. RN. IV. 7. A.
Bowprit. RN. III. 4.
Bowyer, [adj. Bow (Mechanic.)
Box.
 Tree. Tr. III. 7.
 Chest. Pr. V. 2.
Stroke, [Striking with flat
 hand.]
Brabble, [Contention in words.]
 (sp. about Contracts.)
Brace.
Buckle, [Together-ty.]
Couple, [Together-two.]
 —s of a Ship. RN. IV. 4.
Bracelet, [Ornament of the
 Wrist.]
Brach, [Dog (fem.)]
Brachygraphy, [short-Writing (art)]
Bracket, [Up-bearing piece.]
Brackishness. Q. IV. 5.
Brag. AS. VI. 1. O.
Bragget, [Ale made with Spice.]
Bray.
 [Pound] Mo. VI. 5.
 Voice.
 [a { As
 Elephant } (voice.)
 &c.]
Braid, [Weave with fingers.]
Brail. RN. IV. 6.
Brain. PG. I. 8.
 —**pan**, [Bone that contains the
 Brain.]
 —**sick**.
 [adj. a. fancy } (Excess)
 } (Disease)
 [Mad, (dim)
hair—[adj. Ha. IV. 1. D.]
Brake.
 [Aggr. of Fern] HL. I. 4.
 [Breaking (Juga- } Flax
 ment) for } Hemp]
Bramble. Sh. I. 1. A.
Brambling. Bi. VI. 7. A.
Bran, [Courser (Part) of ground
 Corn.]
Branch. PP. I. 3.
Brand.
 fire—[Fire wood.]
 Mark [Stigmatization (sign)
 to—[Stigmatize] R]. VI. 6. A
Brandy. Pr. II. 7. A.
Brandish, [Swing.] Mo. VI. 3.
Brangle, [a. Contention (voice)]
Brank, [Buck-wheat] HF. I. 3.
Brank Urfin. HS. VIII. 8.
Brant goose, [black headed goose
 (kind.)
Brasil. Tr. VII. 5.
Brass. Met. II. 1.
Bravado, [Glorying (impet.) of
 his a. fut. Action.]
Brave.
 Heroic. [adj. Virtue. (aug.)
 Noble. [adj. Generosity.]
 Gaudy. [adj. Ornate, (aug.)
Brawl, [a. Contention (voice.)
Brawn.
 [hard } Muscle
 } Flethy (part)]

[Bore's flesh soufed.]
Braze, [adj. p. Superficies (make)
 with Brats.]
Brazier, [Bras (Mechanic.)]
Breach. vid. Break.
Bread.
 white—[fine—]
 brown—[course—]
 sweet—[principal Glandule.]
Breadth. TM. II. 2.
Break, discontinue the parts,
 adv. impetus.
Break.
 Proper. Mo. VI. 6.
 —ones neck. R]. V. 3. A.
 —on the Wheel. R]. V.
 9. A.
[Tear] Mo. VI. 6. A.
 —one's belly, [-one's peri-
 tonæum.]
 —one's wind [one's dia-
 phragm.]
 [adj. p. Asthma. (make)
[Violate] TA. III. 6. O.
 —Covenant } c.
 —Law } violate } l.
 —Oath } o.
 —Promise } p.
Discontinue, [adj. p. TM. III.
 (make.)
 —Company } discont. } c.
 —Course } c.
 —Custom.
[Reclaim]
 —an Horse, [un- adj. fierce
 (make.)
[Cease]
 —fast, [Cease to—]
 —up, as { Convention
 } Ill weather
 } &c.
[Cease confusedly.]
[Fail] TA. IV. 8. O.
 —State
[Decay]
 —with { Age
 } Sorrow [decay
 with } Age.]
 } Sorrow
[Ruine]
 —one's heart.
 —one's wind, [a. Perish.]
 —Superficies.
 —out in botches. [Discont.
 the skin with, &c.
[Wound]
 —one's head. [Wound the
 skin of—]
[Plow] [Dig.] &c.
 —up land.
[Open]
 —one's minde.
 —up a letter.
[Appear]
 —out as { Fire.
 } Light.
 } Sickness.
[a. Impetus]
 —a Jest [a. Jest. (imp.)
 —in, [In-ition. (imp.)
 —open, [a. Open. (imp.)
 —out, [Out-ition. (imp.)

—wind, [a. Wind. (imp.)
 —upward. Mo. IV. 2.
 —downward. Mo. IV. 2. A.
Breakfast, [adj. Morning refe-
 ction.]
Bream. Fi. IX. 9.
 Sea—[Gilt-head] Fi. V. 1.
Brest, vid. Brest.
Breathe.
 [adj. p. Respiration. Mo. III.
 2. (thing.)
 Sacking up the —AC. IV.
 6. A.
[Air]
[Fume]
[Vapor]
 —ing.
[Respiration.] Mo. III. 2.
 —sweat, [Sweat (remiss.)
Breech. PG. IV. 6.
 —es, [Vest for the lower
 (part) of Trunk.]
Bears—HM. IV. 2. A.
Breed.
Ingender, [a. Generation.]
 [p. Impregnate]
 [Educate] RO. VI.
 a—
[Kind]
[Race]
 [descendent } (aggreg.)
 } (kind)
Brief.
 Adj.
 [Shortness] TM. II. 1. O.
 [p. Epitome] D. V. 7.
 Subst.
[Edit]
[Commission] RC. IV. 4. A.
Breez.
 Insect
 Gentle Wind, El. VI. 6.
Brest. PG. IV. 2.
 [Dugg] PG. IV. 2. A.
 —plate, [adj. Brest (armor)]
Bret. Fi. VII. 3. A.
Breviary, [Epitome.] D. V. 7.
Breviature.
 [Shortning]
 [Shrinking]
Brevity, [Shortness.] TM. II.
 1. O.
Brew.
 { Beer } (make)
 { Ale }
 [Mingle] T. III. 8. O
Brewes, [Lamins of Bread steep-
 ed.]
 (sp. in Fat of boiled meat.)
Bribe. RJ. IV. 6.
Brick. St. I. 1. A.
Bride, [adj. present Marriage
 (fem.)
 —groom, [adj. pref. Marriage
 (male.)
 —maid, [Companion (fem.)
 of the Bridegroom.]
 —man, [Companion (male)
 of the Bride.]
Bridal, [adj. Marriage Solemnity.]
Bridewell, [Public. adj. Correcti-
 on (house.)
 Bridge.

BR

BR

BU

Bridge, Po. II. 6.
 —of *Lute*, [Ridge supporting the Strings.]
 —of *Nose*, [Prominent Gristle.]
Bridle, Po. V. 9.
 to—[a. Cohibit.] T. II. 2. O.
Brier, Sh. I. 2. A.
Brigade, RM. IV. 2.
Brigandine.
 [Coat of Male.]
 [Ship adj. a. Booty (apt.)]
Brightness, Q. I. 3.
Brim [Margin.] Sp. III. 4. O.
Brimstone, St. V. 4.
Brine, [Salt dissolv'd.]
 —y *taste*, [Saltiness.] Q. IV. 5.
Bring, [Cause to with- } go.
 { come.
Bring, [with- } go. (make.)
 { come. (make.)
 [to- } carry.
 { drive.
 { lead.
 go to—[fetch.] TA. VI. 4. A.
 [Cause,] [Cause to } be.
 { come.
 —down.
 Low
 [adj. a. } Inferior } (make)
 { Under }
 [diminish] TM. I. 7. O.
 [weaken] NP. V. 7. O.
 —forth.
 [a. Parturition,] AC. I. 3.
 —low.
 [diminish] TM. I. 7. D.
 [decay]
 —to *noughr*.
 [adj. p. ruine (make.)
 [a. destroy] AS. I. 4. O.
 [annihilate.] AS. I. 1. O.
 —to *pass*.
 [a. Cause] T. II.
 [a. Efficient.] T. II. 1.
 —under.
 [overcome] RM. II. 1. E.
 [conquer] RM. II. 7. E.
 —up.
 [begin] TA. III. 3.
 [educate] RO. VI.
 [with- } go.
 { come.
 —on the way.
 [accompany in Travel (incept.)
 —to bed.
 [assist in parturition.]
 —word, [—Narration.]
Brink, [Margin.] SP. III. 4. O.
Briony.
 white—HS. IX. 6.
 black—HS. IX. 6. A.
Brisk, [Sprightly.] NP. IV. 2.
Bristle, PP. VI. 2.
 to—
 [a. direct (make) one's Bristles.]
Bristow Non-such, HS. V. 4. A.

Brittleness, Q. VI. 5. D.
Broach, [adj. Rolling (instr.)]
 to—
 [a. un-barrel (incept.)]
Broad, [adj. Breadth.]
Speak—
 [Plain corr.]
 [pronounce Rurally]
 [p. opening (augm.) one's mouth.]
 [a. openness.]
 —*awake*, [Perfectly—]
Brock, [Badger.] Be. V. 2. A.
Brocker, [Hart (male) of the second year.]
Broil, Pr. III. 4. A.
Broils.
 [Contentions] Man. IV. 3. D.
 [Troubles] TA. V. 9. O.
Broken-winded, [adj. p. Asthma.]
Broker.
 [Substitute (Merc.)
 [Merchant of old things]
Brooch, [Gemmed Ornament.]
Brood.
 [Children (aggr.)
 [Aggregate (young)]
 to—
 [a. Fotion by over-fitting]
Brook, [River (dim.)]
 —lime. HS. VI. 10.
 garden—HL. VIII. 3. A.
 to—[adj. a. Patience.] Man. I. 8.
Broom, Sh. IV. 8.
 butchers—Sh. III. 8.
 thorny—Sh. IV. 2. A.
 —Rape. HL. V. 8.
 a—[Brushing (instr.)]
 —ing. RN. VI. 2.
Broth, Pr. I. 5.
Brothel [Fornication (house.)]
Brother, RO. I. 4.
 half—RO. I. 4. A.
 —in Law, [Brother by Affinity.]
 —hood.
 [Brother (abstr.)
 [Corporation] RC. III. 7.
Brow, [Forehead.] PG. III. 6.
 Moving the—AC. IV. 1. O.
 —of an Hill, [Protuberance.]
 Mag. IV. 3. —
Brown.
 [Dark (dim.)
 [Black (dim.)]
Browzing.
 [Mastication] Mo. III. 5.
 [p. of Boughs.]
Bruise.
 [Contusion] O. IV. 1. A.
 Hurt S. I. 1. A.
Brunt, [Impetus.] T. VI. 6. A.
Brush.
 [Branch, PP. I. 3. (dim.)
 Instrument.
 [Brushing (instr.) clothes.]
 [Painting (instr.)]
 to—O. V. 9.
Brute.
 [Animal] W. V. 3.
 [Rumor] D. V. 3.
Brutish.

[adj. Beast (like)
 [adj. Irrational]
Bubble, El. III. 1. A.
Buccinum, Ex. VII. 5.
Buck.
 [Deer] Be. II. 4.
 [p. adult (Male.)
 —of Clothes.
 [Clothes (aggr.) for washing by Lixivation.]
 —for fishing, [adj. take (mach.) of Fish.]
 —s borne. HL. VIII. 2. A.
 —s thorne. Sh. I. 7.
 —mast, [Mast of Beech.]
 —weed.
 —wheat. HA. V. 5. A.
Bucker.
 [Tub, adj. p. carry (apt) by handle.]
Buckle, Pr. IV. 8. A.
Buckler, RM. V. 9.
Buckram, [Canvas stiffened.]
Buckson, [adj. Vigor face (manner.)]
Bud, [Sprout.] PP. II. 5.
Budge.
 to—[Move (dim.)]
Budger [Bag (dim.)
 [p. adj. Leather]
Buff, [adj. Leather (Arms.)
 [p. of Buffals Skin limber.]
Buffal, [Bull. (kind) having flat rugged horns.]
Buffer, [Strike with hand together folded.]
Buffoon, [adj. Scurrility (person.)]
Bug, In. II. 1. A.
Bugbear, [adj. a. Fear, (apt.) adj. Fiction (thing.)]
Buggery, M. III. 5. A.
Bugle.
 [adj. Glass-bead]
 [Horn (dim.) for sounding]
 Herb. HF. VII. 16. A.
Bugloss, HL. IX. 1. 6.
Vipers—HL. IX. 2. A.
Wall—
Buying, RC. V. 3. O.
Build.
 —ing. Po. II.
 Greater parts of—Po. III.
 Lesser parts of—Po. IV.
 —upon, [Be confident of.]
Bul, vid. *Bull*.
Bulboastanon.
Bulbonach, HS. VI. 2.
Bulbow, HL. IV.
Bulfinch, Bi. IV. 3.
Bulge, [Mar. by in-grassing.]
Bulk [Massiness]
 [Solid] Mag. I. 4.
 [Total] TM. VI.
 [Aggregate] TM. III. 6. Q.
Bull.
 [Beast, Be. II. 1. (male)
 Writing, [Edit.] RC. IV. 3. O.
 [p. of Pope.]
 —Beetle. Ex. V. 2. A.
 —finch. Bi. IV. 5.
 —head, [Miller's stamb.] Fi. IX. 12. —rush,

BU

BU

CA

—*rufb.*, [Great (kind) rufh.]
Bullace, [Plum of Black-thorn.]
Bullet. RM. V. 8.
Bullion { Gold } not-coin'd
 { Silver }
Bullack, [Bull. Be. II. 1. (dim.)]
Bulmark, [Rampier.] RM. VI. 3.
Bumbast.
 [adj. Cotton stuffing (thing)
 not-necessary (thing) in-
 thrufted.]
 [affected words]
Bunch.
 [Protuberance] Mag. IV. 3.
 [Cluster] PP. II. 4.
 [Aggregate] adj. TM. III. 6. O.
 (thing.)
 (sp. together-tied.)
Bundle, [adj. aggregate. TM. III.
 6. O. (thing.)
 sp. together-tied.]
Bung.
 [Upper Orifice of the Barrel]
 (sp. for Infusion.)
Bungling, [Unskilfulness.] Ha. VI.
 3. O.
Bunting. Bi. IV. 1.
Bunt-line. RN. IV. 6. A.
Buoy.
 Figure. Mag. VI. 5.
 [Anchor, (sign)]
Bur.
 [Principal Glandule.]
 —of the Ear, [Lower Protube-
 rance—]
 —of Dock, [Ear] PP. II.
 2. A.
Butter—HL. VI. 1. A.
 —read. HL. III. 15. A.
 Great—HL. VI. 2.
 Little—HL. VI. 2. A.
Burden.
 —of a Song, [Repeated verse]
 Load. Po. V. A.
 to—[adj. a. Heavy (make)
 upon, &c.]
Burgeon, [Sprout] PP. II. 5.
Burgefs { Magistrate } of a
 { Free-man } Town.]
Burglary. RJ. III. 8. A.
Bury. RE. IV. 8.
 —*alive*. RJ. V. 6. A.
Burl, [Pick the knots and mores
 out of Cloth.]
Burlesque.
 [Facetious imitation (corr.)]
 [Mocking imitation of Poem.]
Burly.
 [adj. Ample.] Sp. II. 5.
 [adj. Fat. (augm.)]
Burnet. HF. VIII. 4.
 Thorny—Sh. III. 1. A.
Burning.
 Proper, [adj. a. Fire.] El. 1.
 house—RJ. III. 7.
 —*alive*. RJ. V. 7. A.
 —*in the band*, [Stigmat.] RJ.
 VI. 6.
 —*Lance*, [Dart] El. I. 4. A.
 [Improper]
 [Roasting (Exc.)]
 —*Fever*. S. II. 1.

Sun—[adj. p. Colouring
 (corr.) by the Sun.]
Burnish { Smooth }
 { Brighten } by rubbing]
Burrage. HL. IX. 1.
Burrow, [Hole in the Earth.]
 Cony—[Cony's (house.)]
Burfer, (adj. disburfing (off.)
Burft, vid. *Break*.
 —*Cow*, [Elain-worm.]
Burftennesfs, [hernia.]
Burr, [Turbut.] Fi. V. 2.
Burft { Shrubs } (aggr.)
 { Hairs }
 Silver—Sh. VI. 6. A.
Bushel [8 Gallons.]
Busif.
 [adj. a. Business]
 [adj. a. Double diligence] Ha.
 IV. 5. E.
 —*body*, [adj. a. Diligence
 (corr.)]
Business.
 Employment, TA. III.
 [adj. a. Troubling (thing)]
Busk, Lamin for Woman's
 breast (vest.)
Buskin, [Vest until middle of
 leg.]
Bustard. Bi. II. 4.
But.
 Conjunction.
 but. Conj. II. 1. O.
 —[indeed] Conj. II. 1. as,
 but lately, &c.
 —[onely] Adv. IV. 1. O.
 —*that*, [unless.] Conj. I.
 3. O.
 —*yet*.
 [notwithstanding] Conj.
 II. 2. O.
 Preposition.
 [beside] Prep. IV. 3. O.
z—
 [thick extremity]
 (sp. of Stock.)
 [Barrel (augm.)]
 [measure]
 [Mark]
 [Bank at-adj. p. shoot (apt.)]
 [Sign, adj. p. aim (apt.)]
to—
 [knock thrufting]
 (sp. with Forehead.)
Butcher, [Butchering (Mecha-
 nic.)]
 —*ing*. Pr. III. 1.
 —*bird*. Bi. I. 3. A.
 —*'s broom*. Sh. IV. 5. A.
Butler, [adj. Provisions (Officer)
 for adj. p. drink (thing.)]
Buster. Pr. I. 3.
 —*milk*, [Milk after Butter
 (make.)]
 —*fly*. Ex. IV. 9.
 Hawke—Ex. IV. 10.
 —*bur*. HL. VI. 1. A.
 —*wort*. HL. VI.
Buttery, [adj. Drinking (room.)]
Buttock. PG. IV. 2.
Button. Mag. VI. 2.
 —*bole*. Mag. V. 2. A.

—*Fifb*. Ex. VIII. 2.
Batchelour's—[Campion]
 HS. V. 2.
Buttrefs. Po. III. 7. A.
Butwin.
Buz, [a. Bee (voice.)]
Buzzard, [Kite] Bi. I. 2. A.
 bold—[White-headed—]

C

C *Abalp*, [Tradition.] RE. VI.
 1. A.
Cabbage. HS. IV. 6.
 —*Tree*. Tr. VII. 8.
Cabbin, [Chamber (dim.)
 sp. in a Ship.]
Cabinet.
 [Box { precious (ed }
 for { most esteem- } things]
Cable. RN. IV. 8.
Cacao. [Chocolate] Tr. IV. 7.
Cackle, [a. Hen (voice.)]
Cacochymia. S. I. 3. A.
Cade.
 [Lamb educated in house.]
Cadence, [adj. Concluding
 Sound.]
Cader, [Dependent.]
Cadew. Ex. III. 4. A.
Cage.
 [Imprisonment (room.)
 sp. for Birds.]
Cayman [Crocodile] Ee. VI. 3.
Cajole.
 [perswade by] { Craft }
 { Flattering }
Caitiff.
 { Wicked }
 { Miserable } (augm.)
Cake, [Flat bread.]
Calamināvis. St. II. 7. A.
Calamin. HF. VII. 2. A.
Calamity, [Mifery.]
Calcine. O. VI. 8.
Calculate, [Reckon.] TA. IV. 6.
Calendar, [adj. Year-book of
 Series of daies of every
 month.]
Calender, [a. smoothness] sp. of
 Cloth.
 a—[adj. calendring (mech.)]
Calends, [First day of the
 month.]
Calenture, [fever] (augm.)
Calf.
 Beast.
 [Bull, Be. II. 1. (young.)]
 —*'s snout* [Snap-dragon.]
 HS. VIII. 6.
 [Hart (male) of the first
 year.]
 Sea—[Seal.] Ee. V. 3. A.
 —of the Leg.
 [Protuberance behind the
 Leg.]
 [Hinder Muscles of the
 Leg.]
Calif. [Successor of Mahomet.]
Call. RN. VI. 1.

Call

Call.
 [a. Voice]
 [a. Name]
 [Summon]
 —to mind, [re-a. memory.]
 —to witness, [a. Witness (make.)]
 —in,
 [un-public]
 [a. annihilation]
 —upon, [Invocatc.]
 —ing, [Profession.]

Callous.
 [Hard } skin.]
 [Muscle.]

Callow.
 [Downy]
 [not-feathered]

Calm. El. VI. 6. A.
 [adj. Peaceableness]
 [adj. Meekness]

Calo. RM. III. 8. A.

Caltraps.
 Iron (instr.) having four points most distant from each other.
 land—HS. III. 9. A.
 water—HL. VII. 8. A.

Calumny. R]. IV. 7.

Cambuge. [Concrete juice purgative.]

Camel. Be. I. 3.
 —'s Hay. HL. III. 11. A.

Camelopard. [Giraffa.] Be. II. 7.

Comrade.
 [adj. Chamber Companion]

Cammock. [Rest-harrow.] HS. III. 14.

Camomil. HF. II. 8.

Camp. RM. VI. 1.
 —master, [adj. Camp. (Officer.)]

Campania. [Plain.]
 [Summers war.]

Camphire. Tree. Tr. VIII. 6.
 Gum. [Gum of Camphire tree.]

Campion. HS. III. 2.

Can.
 Active.
 [adj. Potentialness]
 [adj. Natural Power]
 [adj. Power.]
 Pass.
 [adj. Possibility.]
 [May] Mod. I. 1.
 a—[Footless Cup]

Canary.
 —bird. Bi. IV. 6. A.
 —grass. HL. III. 1.
 —wine, [Wine of the Canaries.]

Cancel.
 [a. Annihilation].
 [a. Spoil]
 [un—]

Cancer.
 Ulcer. S. III. 4.
 Constellation, [Star (aggr.) call'd the Crab.]
 Sign [the fourth of the twelve parts of the Zodiac.]
 tropic of—W. VI. 5.

Cancer Majus. Ex. VI. 7.

Candy. [Condite with Sugar.]
 —Alexander. HF. IV. 13.

Candid. [adj. Candor.]

Candidate. RC. I. 4. A.

Candle. Pr. VI. 3.
 —stick, [Supporting (veff.) for Candle.]

Candor. Man. I. 3.

Cane. HL. III. 13.

Canel.
 —bone, [Bone next to the Wealand.]
 —tree, [Cinamon] Tr. VIII. 8.

Canibal. [adj. Eating (person) of men.]

Canis.
 —major, [Stars (aggr.) called Greater Dog.]
 —minor, [Stars (aggr.) called Lesser Dog.]

Canker.
 [Ulcer,] sp. within the mouth.
 [Rust] Met. IV. 5. sp. of Brafs.
 Worm, [Caterpillar.]

Cankered. [adj. p Canker.]
 —stomach.
 [Old } Wrath }
 [Harred.]

Cannibal. [adj. Eating (person) of men.]

Canons.
 —of breeches, &c. [Hollow Cylinders—]
 —of a Cathedral, [Assessors of the Bishop.]
 Rules, [adj. RE. Laws.]
 [Ordinance] RM. VI. 5. A.

Canonize.
 (Make }
 { Sentence } one a Saint]
 { Declare }

Canoo. [Boat of one Tree.]

Canopy. [over-adj. Head.]
 adj. { Shadowing } (thing.)
 { Covering }

Canorous. [adj. a. Sing (apt.)]

Cantharides. Ex. V. 9.

Cantharus. Fi. V. 2.

Canticle. [adj. p Sing (thing.) sp. Little, &c.]

Cantle. [Fragment.] TM. VI. 5. A.

Canto. [Treble (part) of a Song.]

Cantonize. [Divide into little Governments.]

Canvass. [Linnen of Hemp.]
 —ing.
 { a. Suter }
 { Contend } or suffrages.]
 [Examin (augm.)]

Cap.
 [adj. Head (veff.) sp. Congruous to the Head]
 —case, [Box (dim)]
 to—[un-veff the Head.]
 [Wooden (jug.) fastning }
 { Top-mast }
 { Flag-staff } to the Mast]

—a pe, [from head to foot]
 —Verfes, [Play at repeating Verfes.]

Capable.
 [adj. a. Receive (pot.)]
 [adj. Subject }
 [adj. Passion } (pot.)

Capacity.
 { Subject }
 { Receive } (pot.)
 { Passion }

Caparison. [adj. Ornat. (armam.) of Saddle.]

Cape.
 —of Cloke, [adj. p. fold (Lamin.)]
 [Promontory] W. III. 4.
 —Merchant. RN. V. 5.

Caper.
 [Leap]
 sp. with trembling (like) of the Leggs.]
 Fruit. Sh. IV. 2.
 Ship.
 [Private man of War]
 [Ship prædatory.]

Capital.
 [adj. Head.]
 [adj. a. Dy (apt.)
 crime, [cr. punishable with dying (make)]
 [Cheef] TM IV 4.

Capitulate. [Treat about Conditions.]

Capon. [un-testicled Cock.]

Capra saltans. El. I. 5

Caprichious. [Fantastic] (corr.

Capricorn. [Tenth of the 12 parts of the Zodiac]
 tropic of—W. VI. 5.

Capriscus. Fi. IV. 9.

Captain. RN. II. 3.

Captain.
 —of Foot, [adj. Company (Officer.)]
 —of Horse, [adj. Troop (Offi.)]
 —of a Ship. RN. V. 1.

Captious.
 [Censorious]
 [prone to { be displeas'd }
 { dispute }
 { quarrel }

Captive. RM. II. 6. E.

Captive. [adj. p. Captivate (person.)]

Caput Mort. [Sediment remaining of distilled (thing)]

Car. [Cart.]

Carast. [Eighteenth part of a Dram.]

Caraguaia. Ee. V. 6.

Caramel. RN. I. 4.

Caranna. Tr. VIII. 5.

Caravan. [Travelling (aggr.) of Merchants.]

Caravel. [Ship (augm.)]

Caraway. HF. V. 7.

Carbine. [Gun (augm.) of Horseman.]

Carbonado. [Broil'd adj. p. flash- ing] Pr. III. 5.

Carbuncle.
 Sore. S. III. 4. A.
 Ccc Gem.

Gem, [Ruby (augm.)
Card
playing—[adj. Card. Mo. V. 2.
 (Instr.)
playing at—s [Mo. V. 2.
Geographic—[Description by
 picture.]
to—wool.
 [Un-intangle by Comb] O.
 V. 9. A.
 [Prepare for Spinning by
 Combing]

Cardamom.
Cardialgia. S. VI. 1.
Cardinal, [Principal.]
 [Chief, Clergy of Rome]
 —points, [East, West, North,
 and South]

Care, [Thinking (augm.)
Carefulness.
 [Heedfulness] Ha. IV. 2.
 sp. with { Trouble. }
 { Affliction. }
 [Diligence]

Carelessness.
 [Heedlessness] Ha. IV. 2. D.
 [Sloth]

Caressing, [a. Seem. (sign) love
 (augm.)

Cargo, [Catalogue of Ships mer-
 chandize.]
Carine. RN. VI. 4.
Cark. Ha. IV. 2. E.
Carikanet, [Jewel (aggr.)
Carikass, [Dead body.]
 of a Fowl, [Trunk.]

Carnal.
 [adj. Flesh]
 [Natural]
 [Worldly]
 [adj. Lust]
 [Ungracious]

Carnation, [adj. Flesh-colour.]
Carnosity, [Flesh abstr.]
 a—[Excrecence, adj. Flesh.]

Carob. Tr. VI. 1.
Caroll, [Joyful Song.]
Carouse [Drink (aug.)
Carp. Fi. IX. 7.
 to—
 [Calumniate words]
 [Except contentiously.]

Carpenter.
 [adj. House faber]
 [adj. Wood (Mechanic.)

Carpet.
 [Wool- & Ornament } for
 len } Vest } Table.]

Carvall, [Eighteenth part of a
 Dram.]

Carraway. HF. V. 7.
Carreer, [Running (imp.)
Carret. HF. V. 6.
 wilde—HF. V. 6. A.

Carry.
 Go supporting. Mo. VI. 1.
 er.—RC. II. 8. A.
 Instruments for—ing. Po. V.
 [a. Demeanour]
 [a. Converse]
 [Support] Mo. VI. 1. A.

Carriage.

[adj. p. Carry (thing)
 [adj. a. Carry (manner)
 [Demeanour] AC. V.
 [Converse] Man. A.
Carrick. RN. I. 4.
Carrion.
 [Dead body] sp. putrid.]
 [Lean (augm.)
Cart. Po. V. 2. A.
 wellsh—Po. V. 4. A.
Cartilage, [Gristle.] PG. II. 1. A.
Carve. O. IV. 6.
 —meat:
 { Unjoint }
 { Segregate } the Limbs.
 { Distribute }

Carvel.
Cafe.
 Condition of dubitable Event
 [Condition] T. II. 4.
 [State.] T. VI. 4.
 [Doubtful (thing)
 [Question]
 [adj. p. { Doubt } (thing)
 { Question }]
 [State sp. of Question.]
 —of Conscience, [Moral Que-
 stion]
 in Law.
 [Questionable Action
 (kinde.)
 [Cause of Suit]
 [Supposition] D. VI. 3.
 in—[If]
 in no—[Not redupl.]
 put—[imp. Suppose.]
 [Event] TA. V.
 [sp. { Doubtful }
 { Supposed }
 Vessel. Pr. V. 1. A.
 —of a word.
 { Obliquity } of termina-
 { Change } tion.]

Casement, [Door of Window.]
Cash, [Present Money.]
 —keeper, [Private Money (Of-
 ficer.)

Cashire.
 [un-a. Souldier (make) pe-
 nally.]
 [a. Incapacitating] sp. a.
 Souldier.]

Cask, [Vessel] Pr. V.
 sp. Barrel.] Pr. V. 3.

Casket.
 [Vessel (dim.)
 [Box for precious (things.)
Cassaware. Ei. II. 9. A.
Cassa. Tr. VI. 2.
 Shrub—Sh. II. 11. A.
Cassidony. HF. VI. 5. A.
Cassock, [Upper clove (vest.)
Cast.
 adj. p. Motion (make.)
 sp. Impetuously.
 & sp. from { Contiguity } of its
 the . { p. Support } mo-
 { Capacity. } ver.
 throwing, Mo. VI. 2.
 as Metal. O. IV. 5. A.
 as Guilty, [Condemn.]
 as Nauseous, [Vomit]

—about.
 { Think } AS. II. 1.
 { Consider } AS. III. 2.
 { Contrive } AS. III. 7.
 —away, vid.—off.
 —down, [down-cast.]
 { Sorrowful }
 { Despondent } (make.)
 —in ones mind, vid.—about.
 —in ones teeth, [Upbraid.] R.
 IV. 8. A.
 —into } a. Form } sp. by
 form } a. Figure } casting.]
 —into Sleep, [adj. a. Sleeping
 (make.)
 —off.
 [a. Reject] AS. V. 5. O.
 [a. Abdicate] TA. I. 3. O.
 [a. Abandon] TA. II. 2. O.
 [a. Dereliction] AS. I. 5. O.

—up.
 —into heap, [a. Heap,]
 —into sum, [a. Sum.]
 —clothes, [not-fut. used cl.]
 —dice, [a. Dice.]
 —lots, [a. Lots]
 —skin.
 [adj. a. Let go. Ta. I. 6. O—]
 [adj. a. Change. TA. II. 6. O—]

—water.
 [a. Inquisition. R.] II. 2.—]
 [a. Try. R.] II. 4. A.—]

—Young, [a. Abortion.]

Castle. Po. II. 2. A.
Castor. Ec. IV. 8.
Castrate, [Un-adj. a. testicle
 (make.)
Castrel, vid. *Kestrel*.
Casual, [adj. Fortune. AS. I.
 2. D.]
Casulist.
 [Teacher of moral Doctrines.]
 [Solver of moral Doubts]

Cat. Ec. IV. 4.
Civet—Be. IV. 4. A.
 —mint,
 —s-tail. HL. II. 3. A.
Catalogue. TM. III. 7. A.
Catamite, [adj. p. Sodomy (per-
 son.)
Cataplasm [Plaster.] Pro. VI.
 4. A.
Cataract, [Direct fall of River.]
 —in the eye, [Opacous (thing)
 in the water of the Eye.]
Catarrh. S. IV. 4.
Catastrophe, [adj. a. Altering
 Conclusion.]
 sp. Altering to worse.]

Catch.
 [adj. p. Rest (make)
 sp. Impetuously.
 & sp. in its Comprehension.
 Catch, Mo. VI. 2. O.
 [Arrest] R.] II. 1. A.
 —poll, [Arresting (Officer)
 [Purfevant] R.] I. 6.
 [Obtain]
 as Fire, [a. Fire (imp.)
 as Infection, [p. Contagi-
 on.]
 [Take] TA. I. 4.

CA

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—at.
 { desire }
 { endeavour } to { get }
 { offer } { take }
 { } { Catch }

[Overtake] TA. VI. 6. A.
 —fly. HS. V. 2. A.
 Cate. [Pr. II. (thing)] ..
 Catechizing. RE. IV. 3. A.
 Category, [Predicament.] TA.
 Categorical, [absolute]
 Cater, [Buy provisions.]
 Caterpillar. Ex. III. 6.
 Flower, HS. III. 12. A.
 Cathedral, [Temple of Bishop's
 (place.)]
 Catholic. RE. III. 2.
 Catmint. HF. VII. 1. A.
 Catrel, [Beasts]
 sp. Cloven footed.]
 Cavalry.
 { (kind }
 { Horsemen } { aggreg. }
 { }
 Candle, [Broth of Egg, Wine, &c.]
 Cave, [Cavity in the Earth.]
 { Room }
 { Under-ground } { House }
 { }
 { Hole }
 (aug.)
 Cavaree, [Condited spaw of
 Sturgeons.]
 Caveat, [Caution (sign.)]
 Cavern, vid. Cave.
 Caught, [adj. p. Catch.]
 Cavill.
 { Objection } Contentious }
 { Dispute } { corr. }
 Cavity, [Hollowness.] Mag. VI.
 1. E.
 Caul. PG. VI. 6. A.
 —for the head, [adj. Net (fi-
 gure) head (vest.)]
 Cauldron, [Kettle (aug.)]
 Cause.
 Proper. T. II.
 [Efficient] T. II. 1.
 [Impulsive] T. II. 2.
 [Occasion] T. II. 4.
 [End] T. II. 6.
 In discourse.
 [Reason]
 [adj. a. Argumentation
 (thing)]
 In Law.
 [Cause of Suit]
 [Suit] R]. II. A.
 [Proceeding] R]. II.
 Causey.
 [Factitious way]
 [Way pav'd with Stones]
 { a. Burning } { Medi-
 { a. Corroding } { cine. }
 Cautelousness, [Heedfulness.] Ha.
 IV. 2.
 Cauterizing, [Stigmatize.] R].
 VI. 6. A.
 Caution [a. Heedfulness.]
 —money, [Stipulatory-money
 before-paid.]
 Cautiousness, [Heedfulness.] Ha.
 IV. 2.
 Cease. { Discontinue. }
 { Desist. }

Cecily, vid. Ciceley.
 Cedar. Tr. V. 4.
 Cell, [Room (dim.)]
 — [Regular's (room)]
 Celandine. HS. IV. 10. A.
 Celebrate, [a. Solemnity]
 Celebs. RO. II. 1.
 Celerity.
 [Swiftness] NP. V. 9.
 [Dispatch] TA. III. 5.
 Celestial, [adj. Heaven.] W. II.
 Celibate, [Celebs (abstr.)]
 Cellar, [adj. Store (room) for
 adj. p. Drink (thing.)]
 Cement, [Glue of Stones.]
 Censer, [adj. Burning (vessel) of
 Incense.]
 Censor, [Judge] sp. of man-
 ners.]
 Censorious. Man. I. 3. O.
 Censure, [a. — { Judge. }
 { Sentence. }
 —ecclesiastic. RE. V. 3.
 Centaur, [adj. Fiction Horse-
 man.]
 Center. Mag. II. 1.
 Center-ssb. Ex. VIII. 1. A.
 Centon, [adj. aggregate (thing)
 of divers fragments]
 Century.
 Greater—HF. III. 3. A.
 Lesser—HS. V. 5.
 Century. 100.
 Centurion, [adj. Company (Of-
 ficer.)]
 Cerecloth, [Plaster'd cloth.]
 Ceremony, [Circumstance] sp.
 solemn.]
 Certain.
 [Sure] adj. AS. II. 6.
 —ly. Adv. I. 2. O.
 [Manifest]
 [Some] Pron. II. 3.
 Certainty. AS. II. 6.
 Certifie.
 [adj. Certainty (make)]
 [adj. a. Know (make)]
 Ceruse. Met. IV. 5. A.
 Cets [tax]
 sp. according to-his propor-
 tion]
 Cessation { Discontinue. }
 { Desist. }
 Chaf { Recrement } of winnow-
 { Husks } ed Grain
 Chafe. [Heat by rubbing.]
 [Ru] O. V. 8.
 [Heat] Q. V. 1. E.
 —ing-dish, [adj. Table (ves-
 sel) for Fire.]
 Stomach, [adj. Angry (aug.)]
 Chaffer.
 [Eay Scarab]
 Goat—Ex. V. 3.
 Green—Ex. V. 5. A.
 Chaffer.
 [Treat concerning the Price]
 [Exchange]
 Chaffinch. Et. IV. 7.
 Chain, [Cord { Binding. }
 of Loops for { Ornament. }
 Chair. Po. VI. 6.

Chalcedony. St. V. 6.
 Chalcis. Fi. III. 12. A.
 Chaldron, [36. Bushels.]
 Challenge.
 [Claim]
 [Provoke]
 [Accuse]
 Chalice, [Footed drinking (ves-
 sel.)]
 Chalk. St. VI. 1.
 Chama. Ex. VIII. 6.
 Chamacyparissus.
 Chamber, [Room]
 sp. Sleeping (room)
 Chamberlein.
 [adj. Chamber (Off.)]
 [adj. City money (Off.)]
 Chameleon. Be. VI. 4. A.
 Chamfer, [Gutter (freq.)]
 Chamomil. HF. II. 8.
 Champ, [Mastication]
 Champain, [Plain.] W. III. 1. E.
 Champion, [Instead-fighting
 (person.)]
 Chance, [Fortune.]
 Chancel, [Chief adj. Temple
 (Room.)]
 Chancellor, [Judge of Equity.]
 Chancery, [Court of Equity.]
 Chandler, [Candle { (Mech.
 { (Merch.)]
 Chanel. W. IV. 5. A.
 Change.
 [Alter] TA. I. 1. O.
 Mutation, TA. II. 6. A.
 —of the Moon.
 [Time when the Moon ends
 one Course, and begins ano-
 ther]
 [Exchange]
 Changeable.
 Mutable, [adj. Change (apt.)]
 Of divers Colours. Q. II. 5. A.
 Changeling.
 [Instead-put]
 [Idior]
 Channa. Fi. V. 11. A.
 Chant, [Sing.]
 Chanter, [Chief Singer.]
 Chantry, [Ecclesiastical singing
 (place.)]
 Chaos, [Unformed matter.]
 Chap.
 [Chink] Mag. V. 4. O.
 —of month.
 [Jaw]
 sp. Bone of it.]
 Chape, [End (arm.) of the
 Swords case.]
 { Domestic } Presby-
 { Private } { ter. }
 Chaplain
 Chapter, [Wreath of Flowers for
 the head.]
 Chapman, [adj. a. Buying (per-
 son.)]
 Chappel, [Temple { (dim.
 { accessory. }
 Chapter.
 —of book. D. III. 3.
 —of Cathedral.
 [Bishop's Assessors (aggr.)]
 [Their Convention]

[And

[And Convention-house.]
 —of Pillar, [Top of Column.]
Character. D. I. 1. A.
 [Description]
Charcole, [Cole made by charking]
Chare, [Business (dim.)]
 [Instead-business]
Charge.
 Proper [Load] Po. V. A.
 —a Gun.
 [adj. p. Ammunition (make)]
 In Oeconomic. •
 [Command]
 In Civil sense.
 [Trust]
have—of, Be intrusted with.
 [Office]
 Cost, [Expense]
 In Judicial.
 [Accuse]
Lay to one's— [a. Accuser.]
 In Military.
 [Assault]
Charger, [Dish (aug.) for Esculents.]
Chary.
 [adj. Indulgence]
 [Heedful for]
 [Loth that it should suffer]
Chariot. Po. V. 2.
Charity. Ha. V. 6.
Chark. O. VI. 7.
Charleswain, [Stars (aggr.) called, &c.]
Charlock. HS. IV. 9. A.
Charm { Witch } with words.
 { Wizard }
Charnel, [Room for dead bodies.]
Charr. Fa. IX. 3. A.
Charring. O. VI. 7.
Charter, [Patent]
 sp. For grant of Privilege
Chase.
 [Treey Country]
 sp. for Deer.
 [Forrest] Po. I. 2. A.
 to—
 [Hunt]
 [Drive]
 [Pursue]
Chasm, [Emptiness.]
 —in the Skie. El. V. 5.
Chast, [adj. Chastity.]
 —tree. Sh. V. 1.
Chastise, [Correct.]
Chatt, [Loquacity.]
Chattels, [Goods not inheritable.]
Chatter.
 with ones Tongue.
 as Birds.
 { a. Swallow } voice
 { a. Pie }
 [Rate]
 with ones Teeth.
 [Tremble—]
 sp. with Sound [aug.]

Cheap.
 [adj. { Price } Value } (dim.)
 [Sorry] TM. I. 4. D.
Cheaper, [Treat concerning the price.]
Cheat, [Fraud.]
Check.
 [Interrupt Motion]
 [Hinder]
 [Cohibit]
 [Reprove]
Checker, vid. *Exchequer*.
 —d with Colours. Q. II. 7.
Cheef, [Principal.]
Cheek. PG. III. 7.
 [Side] Sp. III. 4.
Cheer.
 Diet, [Quantity of Food.]
 [Face (manner)]
 to—
 [Encourage]
 [Merry (make.)]
 [Cheerful (make.)]
Cheerfulness, [Alacrity.] Ha. IV. 3.
Cheese. Pro. I. 3. A.
Cheeslip, [Sow.] Ex. II. 9.
Cheesfrunning [Ladies bedstraw] HL. IX. 6. A.
Cherish.
 [a. Fotion] AC. I. 4.
 [Preserve indulgently]
Cherry. Tr. II. 3.
 Birds—Sh. II. 5.
 Winter—HS. IX. 8.
 Wildrock—of Austria. Sh. II. 5. A.
Cherub.
 [Angel]
 [Image of Angel]
Chervil. HF. V. 8. A.
Chesil.
 [Prism. for { Cutting } Carving }
Chess-playing. Mo. V. 3.
Chest.
 [Box] Pr. V. 2.
 of the Body.
 [Trunk]
 sp. the Cavity of it.
Chestnut. Tr. IV. 4.
Cheverel, [Leather of Gote's skin.]
Cheveron, [Tooth (like) lines.]
Chevin, [Chub.] Fi. IX. 8. A.
Chew, [Mastication.]
 —the Cud, [Re-masticate.]
Chibbol, [Young Onion.]
Chickling. HS. II. 5.
 under-ground—HS. II. 7.
Chick, [Hen (young.)]
 —weed. HS. V. 9. A.
 Bastard—HS. V. 10.
 berry bearing—HS. IX. 8. A.
Chide, [Reprove angrily.]
Chill, [Cold (dim.)]
Chilblain. S. III. 7.
Child.
 By Relation.
 Natural. RO. I. 2. O.
 to be with—[to have conceived.]

—in the womb, [Embryo.]
 —birth, [Parturition]
 —bed, [the Bed in which
 adj. a. pret. Parturition
 lies.]
 in—[adj. a. pret. Parturition.]
 • Adventitious.
 Foster—RO. III. 2. O.
 God—RO. III. 1. O.
 Ward—RO. III. 4. O.
 By Age.
 [Infant]
 Boy.
Childhood.
 [Infancy] Mea. VI. 1.
 Boy's age, Mea. VI. 1. A.
Childish, [adj. Child (like.)]
Childless, [Not-parent.]
Chime.
 [Tune with the Bells]
 [Ring melodiously]
Chimera, [adj. Fiction (thing.)]
Chimist. O. VI. (mech.)
Chimny. Po. III. 9. A.
Chin. PG. III. 8. A.
China, [root of an Indian climbing plant.]
Chine, [Bone of the Back.]
Chin-cough, [adj. a. pret. Duration (aug.) Cough.]
Chink. Chap. Mag. V. 4. O.
Chip. TM. VI. 3.
 to—
 [Cut into Chips.]
 [From-cut the outside.]
Chromancy, [Wizards by the fight of hand.]
Chirp.
 dim. Singing. AC. III. 5. A.
 Voice of Birds, [a. Sparrow voice]
Chirurgeon. [adj. RC. III. 2. (person)]
Chir, [Cat (young)]
Chitterling, [Smallest guts.]
Chivalry, [War (art.)]
 sp. adj. Horseman.
Chives, vid. *Cive*.
Chocolate. Tr. IV. 7.
Choice.
 Subst.
 [Election] RC. IV. 2.
 [Diversity]
 [Many of { Kinds. } divers { Valors. }]
 Adject.
 [Excellent]
Choke, [Strangle.] RC. V. 8.
Choler. PG. I. 6. A.
 —adust, [melancholy]
Choleric.
 [adj. Choler]
 [adj. Anger (apt.)]
Choose, [a. Election.]
 As to do. AS. IV. 5.
 As to Office. RC. IV. 2.
 may—[is adj. Liberty.]
 cannot—but, [is adj. p. Determination.]
Chop.

[Mince]

CI

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[Mince] Pr. III. 6. A.
 —ing knife, [Mincing (inst.)]
 —ing block,
 [Supporting (inst.) for the chopped (thing.)]
 [Cut by striking]
 —of mutton.
 [From-cut (part)]
 sp adj. Proportion.
 —in, [Come sudden.]
 [Exchange]
 Chord. Mag. II. 6. A.
 Chorister, [adj. Singing (Off.)]
 Chorus,
 [together-Singers (Aggr.)]
 [Players together-speaking (aggr.)]
 Chough. Bi. I. 6. A.
 Chrism, [Anointing-]
 Christ. G. II.
 Christen, [Baptize.]
 Christendom, [World of Christians.]
 Christianity. RE. I. 4.
 Christmas, [Festival (time) of Christ's birth.]
 —day, [Festival day of Christ's birth.]
 Chromis. Fi. V. 7.
 Chronicle.
 [Relation of things done according to the Series of times.]
 Chronology.
 [History of times.]
 [Computing (art) of times]
 Chrysozol, [Borax]
 Chrysolite. PP. V. 6. A.
 Chub. Fi. IX. 8. A.
 Chuckle, [Laugh (augm.)]
 sp. Inwardly.]
 Church.
 Society, [RE. (aggr.)]
 Temple. Po. II. 4.
 —warden, [adj. Temple (Off.)]
 —yard, [Court of Temple]
 Churching. RE. IV. 6.
 Churl, [adj. Churlishness (person.)]
 Churlishness.
 [Rusticity] Man. IV. 9. D.
 [Moroseness] Man. IV. 7. D.
 op. to Akns. Man. III. 5. D.
 [Roughness]
 Churn, [Motion (freq.) vicissitudin-ary.]
 Chur-worm. [Fen-Cricket.] Ex. II. 2. A.
 Chyle. PG. I. 3.
 Chymic Operation. O. VI.
 Cicada. Ex. IV. 6.
 —aquatica. Ex. II. 4. A.
 Cicely.
 Sweet—HF. IV. 3.
 wi d—HF. IV. 3. A.
 Cicutaria.
 Cider, [Wine of Apples.]
 Cimex, [Punice] Ex. II. 6. A.
 —sylvestris. Ex. II. 3.
 Cinders, [Fiery ashes]

—of Sea-cole, [Charred remainders—]
 Cinnabar. Met. III. 5.
 Cinnamon. Tr. VII. 8.
 Cingfoil. HF. IX. 2.
 Cipher.
 [adj. Number (sign) Character.]
 [Character]
 [Secret Character]
 [Number]
 to—[adj. a. Number (art.)]
 [Nothing (sign) Character.]
 Cypres, [Transparent Linnen.]
 —Tr. V. 6.
 Circle. Mag. III. 2.
 By which the World is divided. W. VI.
 Circuit.
 [Region]
 [Margin of Circle]
 Circular, [adj. Circle.]
 Circulate, [About-going]
 Circumcision. RE. VI. 5.
 Circumference, [Circle about-adj. Margin.]
 Circumflex, [Long sounding.]
 Circumlocution, [Express by many words.]
 [Paraphrase] D. V. 5. A.
 Circumscribe, [About—a. compass.]
 Circumpect, [Cautious.]
 Circumstance. T. VI. 3.
 Circumvent, [a. Fraud.]
 Cistern, [a. Keeping (vessel) for Water.]
 Citadel, [Castle.] Po. II. 2.
 Citation.
 Shummons R]. II. 1.
 [Quotation] D. IV. 9.
 Citerior. Sp. II. 2. E.
 City. RC. III. 3. A.
 Citizen. RC. I. 6.
 Citrine, [adj. Citron colour.]
 Citrinella. Bi. VI. 2.
 Citron. Tr. I. 8.
 Citrull. HS. VII. 2. A.
 Cittern, [Little musical (instr.) having brass strings.]
 Cityus. Sh. II. 6. A.
 Cive, HL. IV. 10. A.
 Civet, [Sweat of the Civet Cat.]
 —Cat. Be. IV. 4. A.
 Civil.
 [adj. Civility]
 [adj. City]
 [adj. Civil relation]
 —Relation. RC.
 —Lawyer. RC. II. 2.
 —War.
 [War between Nation.]
 men of the Common-
 fame {wealth.}]
 Civility.
 [Courtesie] Man. IV. 7.
 [Complaisance] Man. IV. 8.
 Clack, [Knock (freq.) sound.]
 a—[adj. Knock (machin.)]

Clad, [Clothed]
 Clay. El. IV. 4.
 Claim. TA. I. 3.
 Clamber, {adv. Difficult.]
 [Climbe] (corr.)
 Clamminess. Q. VI. 4. E.
 Clamor, [Exclaim] AC. III. 3. O.
 Clancular, [Secret.]
 Clandestine, [Secret.]
 Clap. AC. V. 5.
 —up.
 [Finish adv. sudden]
 [Imprison]
 sp. suddenly.
 —of thunder, [sound (imp.) of th.]
 Clapboard, [Oakens] (lamins) for lining Rooms.]
 Clapper.
 [Box] Pr. V. 2.
 Instrument, [Striking (part) of ringing (instr.)]
 Claret, [Red French Wine]
 Clary. HF. VII. 10.
 Wild—HF. VII. 10. A.
 Clarify.
 [Separating the course (parts.)]
 [a. Clear (make.)]
 Clash.
 [against-Strike]
 sp. reciprocally.]
 [a. Contention]
 Clasp.
 [Hook]
 [Embrace]
 Clasper, [Tendril.] PP. II. 7. A.
 Class, [Series.]
 Classic, [Authentic.]
 Clatter, [Jarring.]
 Clause. D. III. 1.
 Claw.
 as of man, [Nail.]
 a—back, [Fawner.]
 as of Beast. PP. VI. 5. A.
 as of Bird. PP. V. 3.
 as of Shell-fish. PP. IV. 7.
 to—[Scratch]
 Clean.
 [Pure] TM. V. 6.
 Quite and— {perfectly}
 {Totally}
 Cleanliness. Man. II. 6.
 Cleanse.
 [Clean (make.)]
 [a. Innocent (make.)]
 [Vndefiled (make.)]
 [Un a. guilty (make.)]
 Clear.
 Entire of it self.
 —ly. [Wholly.]
 Not mingled with other.
 [Simple.]
 sp. not with worse.
 [Pure]
 [Not hinder'd {being doing} from {Receiving}]
 E.g. in any genus, as of (perf.)
 Quality or Relation
 NP.

—understanding, [Und. (perf.)]
 —sight, [Sight (perf.)]
 as to Mind.
 [Ingenuous]
 [Sprightly]
 as to the Body.
 [Sound]
 [Indolent]
 [Beautiful]
 Hs.
 —repute, [Rep. (perf.)]
 sp. [Sagacious]
 [Sincere]
 Man.
 [Candid]
 [Frank]
 Quality. ●
 Visible.
 [Lightfom]
 —weather. El. VI. 1.
 [Erigit]
 [Transparent]
 Unspotted. Q. I. 5.
 Audible.
 —sound. Q. III. 7.
 RC. [Not in Debt] TA. IV. 9.
 RJ. [Not in Guilt] R. II. 7. ●
 RM. [Not in War] RM. II. 7.
 RE [Not under Censure] RE.
 V. 5. D.
 S. [Not { Infected. }
 { Diseased. }
 Not hinder'd from being done.
 [Easie]
 Not hinder'd from being
 known.
 [Plain]
 [Manifest]
 Not hinder'd { Come to. }
 from being { Pass'd through. }
 [Accessible]
 [Empty]
 [Passable]
 Cleaver.
 [Cleaving (instr.)]
 [Knife (augm.) to strike with]
 Cleavers. [goose-grass] HL. IX.
 9. A.
 Cleaving.
 Sticking.
 [a. Clammy]
 [Adhering]
 Chapping, [api. p. Chink.]
 as with a Wedgc. O. I. 3.
 Cloven-footed.
 Cleer, vid. Clear.
 Cleft.
 [Chink] Mag. V. 4. O.
 [adj. p. Cleave]
 Clematis. Sh. V. 7.
 Clemency. Man. VI. 8.
 Clergy. RE. II.
 Clerk. [adj. { Church- } (Offi-
 { Writing } cer.)
 [adj. Clergy (person)]
 [adj. Church (off.)]
 —of Church, [Minister's subor-
 dinate (officer.)]
 [adj. Writing (offic.)]
 —of Exchequer.
 —of Rolls.
 Gentleman's—

—of Market. [adj. Market
 (off.)]
 Clew, [Bottom.]
 Click, [a. Sound as Watch.]
 Clicket, [Lust.]
 sp. of Rabbers.]
 Client.
 [Dependent]
 [adj. p. Advocate (person)]
 Cliff. W. III. 3. A.
 Climacteric, [adj. a. Altering
 (apt.) leventh year.]
 Climate, [adj. p. Latitude (place)
 of 13 hours, 13 and a half, &c.]
 Climbe. Mo. II. 5.
 Climber of Virginia. Sh. V. 8.
 Clinch.
 —a Nail, [Fix it by
 { re-knocking } the point
 { folding } of it.]
 —ones Fist, [Fold the hand.]
 a—[Urbanity (endeavor) by
 similitude of words.]
 Cling. AC. VI. 9.
 Clink, [a. Sound as Chains.]
 Clip.
 [Cut] O. V. 4. A.
 [Embrace]
 Clock. Po. VI. 6. A.
 what is it of—[what hour is
 it according to the—]
 Clod, [Lump.]
 Clog, [Hinder.]
 Cloy.
 [adj. p. Excess (make)]
 [adj. a. Nauseate with abun-
 dance.]
 Cloister.
 [House of Monks]
 [Roofed walking (place)]
 Cloke, [Wide outer (Vest)] ●
 to—
 [Cover]
 [Pretence]
 [Conceal]
 Cloke-bag, [Sack to be tied be-
 hind the Saddle.]
 Closeness, Nearness impeditive of
 Penetration.
 Nearness
 of thing to thing.
 [Nearness]
 [Contiguity]
 [Coatimuity]
 of the parts of a thing.
 The Extremes.
 [Narrowness]
 The Middle parts.
 Closeness, Q. V. 3.
 [Densness] Q. V. 3. E.
 Impeditive as to the
 Surface.
 to close.
 [adj. Hide.]
 [adj. Conceal]
 Periphery.
 to close.
 [adj. a. Sepiment]
 a Close.
 [adj. p. Sepiment (place)]
 Top.
 to close.

with its own!
 [adj. Shut]
 [adj. p. Whole] as a
 Wound.
 with anothers.
 [adj. Cover] ●
 Side.
 to close.
 [Together-join]
 [Together-fold] as a Let-
 ter.
 End.
 to close, [adj. a. Finish.]
 Of Penetration; by
 Ey, [Darkness] as of wea-
 ther.
 Ear, [Silence.]
 Reservedness.
 Hand, &c.
 [Fastness]
 [Penuriousness]
 Closet, Room (dim.) for pri-
 vacy]
 Clor.
 —bird.
 —burr.
 Cloth.
 Stuff for Clothing [adj. Clo-
 thing thing]
 Cotton—Pr. IV. 4. A.
 Hair—Pr. IV. 1. A.
 Linnen—Pr. IV. 4.
 Woollen—Pro. IV. 1.
 —worker, [adj. cloth (Me-
 chanic.)]
 Clothe.
 [make Cloth]
 put on [adj. p. Clothing
 (make)]
 Clothing. Pr. IV.
 Clotted, [Coagulated]
 Cloud. El. III. 2.
 Clove.
 —of Garlic, [Bulb of the
 root]
 —tree. Tr. III. 9.
 Clown, vid. Clown.
 Clow.
 [Fragment of Cloth]
 [adj. Mending (thing)]
 to—
 [Mend }
 [Strengthen } by addition.]
 Clown.
 [adj. Country (corr.)]
 [adj. Rusticity (person)]
 —ishness, [Rusticity.]
 Clu, [Bottom.] Mag. VI. 7.
 Club.
 Weapon, RM. V. 2.
 [Society.]
 Cluck, as a Hen.
 [Calling (voice)]
 Clung.
 [adj. a. preter. Cling]
 [together-adhering]
 Cluster. PP. II. 4.
 [adj. aggregate (thing)]
 Clutch.
 [Talon. PP. V. 3. (Aggreg.)]
 [Hand] PG. V. 3. Holding.
 TA. V. 5. (augm.)

to—
 [Shrink] AC. V. 5. O.
 [Together-fold] O. III. 5.
 [Hold (corr.)]

Clutter.
 [Confused } Motion]
 [Sound }

Clyster, [Medicinal drink for
 fundament.]

Coach. Po. V. 1.
 —*man,* [Coach (Officer.)]
 —*box,* [Seat of Coach (Officer.)]

Coaction. AS. IV. 9. O.
Coadjutor, [With-helper.]
Coagulating. O. VI. 2. A.

Coalition. [a. } Uniting.]
 [p. }

Coarctation.
 [together-joining (augm.)]
 [Shrinking]

Coast.
 Quarter, [Country near.]
 Sea-coast, [high-adj. Sea
 Country.]
 to—[Travail (end.) by conjec-
 ture.]

Coat.
 Garment, [Outward close
 (vest.)]
 —of *Male,* [Woven (like)
 armour.]
 —of *Arms,* [Nobility } (fign.)
 [Gentility }

Cottage, [Rustic house (dim.)]

Cobble.
 [Mend, (corr.)]
 [a. Unskilful] Ha. VI. 3. O.

Cob-iron, [Supporting (instr.)
 for Spit.]

Cobler, [Mending (mech.) of
 Leather (vest) for foot.]

Cobweb, [Spider's woven (thing)]

Cock
 [Male] sp. bird
 [Bird, Bi. II. 1. (male)
 —'s comb. HS. VIII. 7.
 —'s head. HS. III. 5. A.
 heath—Bi. II. 5. A.
 —of the wood. Bi. II. 5.

Exanguious.
 Sea—Ex. VI. 6. A.
 —*Roches.* Ex. I. 7. A.
 winged—Ex. II. 3. A.

Instrument.
 —of *Dial,* [Pin—]
 —of *Gun-lock,* [adj. a. Fire
 (machin.)]
 —for *Water,* [Lock of Pipe.]
 Weather—[Winde (fign)
 instrument.]
 —of *Hay,* [Heap—]
 —*boat,* [Boat (dim.)]
 —*swain.* RN. V. 6. A.

Cockall, [Dicing with heel-
 bones.]

Cockatrice, [Serpent killing by
 Sight.]

Cocker, [adj. a. Fondness.] Man.
 VI. 7. D.

Cocket, [Writing of Tribute

(off.) for { import } of wares]
 { export }

Cockle.
 Fish. Ex. VIII. 5. A.
 Herb. HS. V. 6. A.

Cockrel, [Hen (male) (young.)]
 Coco. Tr. IV. 6.

Cocothraustes. Bi. IV. 4.
 —*Cristatus.* Bi. IV. 4. A.

Cod.
 Fish. Fi. III. 1.
 —of *Plant.* PP. III. 5. A.
 —of *Animal,* [Testicles (ves-
 sel.)]
 —*piece,* [adj. Privities
 (vest.)]

Codicil, [Added writing.]

Coequal, [Equal.]

Coerce, [Cohibit.]

Coessential, [Of the same Es-
 sence.]

Coetaneous, [Together in Age.]

Coeternal, [Together-eternal.]

Coexistent, [Together-existent.]

Coffee. Tr. IV. 7. A.

Coffer, [Chest.]
 —*er,* [Keeping (off.) of Trea-
 sure.]

Coffin. Tr. IV. 7. A.

Coffin.
 [Receiving (vessel)]
 [Box for dead body]

Cog.
 —of Mill, [Tooth of wheel.]

to—
 [Fawn.]
 [a. Fraud.]

Cogitation, [Thinking]

Cognition of things. T. VI. 8.

Cognition.
 [Acknow'edging
 of Cause. R. II. 4.]
 Edge, [Service (fign.)]

Cohair, [Together-heir.]

Cohesent.
 [Together } Sticking.]
 [Joining.]
 [adj. Congruity]

Cohibitive cause. T. II. 2. O.

Cohobation, [Repeated Distilla-
 tion.]

Cohort, [Troop.]

Coy, [adj. Aversion (apt.)]

Coif, [Close adj. head (vest.)]

Coil, [Confused } Motion.]
 [Sound.]
 to—a rope, [a. Spiral.]

Coin.
 —of a Wall, [Corner—]
 [Mony]

to—
 [a. Mony (make)]
 [a. Print] sp. in Metal
 [a. Fiction]
 [a. Forgery]

Coincident, [Together-adj.
 Event]

Coistrel, [adj. Adolescence
 (male.)]

Coit. [Lamin. adj. p. cast (apt.)]

Coition. AC. II. 5. A.

Colander, [adj. Straining (veff.)]

Cold.
 —to sense. Q. V. 1. D.
 [Remifs]
 a—[Disease from cold]

Cole.
 Live—[Fired fuel (Part)]
 Dead—[un-fired fuel (part)]
 Sea—St. VI. 3. A.
 —*black,* [Black (augm.)]

Cole-rake, Inffr.

Cole-mouse. Bi. VI. 7. A.

Cole-wort, [Cabbage.] HS. IV. 6.

Col'et, { Concave (place } of
 { Gem (place } Ring.

Colic. S. VI. 5.

Coll, [Embrace.]

Collar, [Environing (armam.)
 for neck.]

Collateral.
 [of the same Series]
 [Accessary]

Collation.
 [Giving]
 [Right of giving]
 [Refection. Pr. I. 1. A.]
 [Comparing. TA. II. 5.]

Collet, [adj. Epitome prayer.]

Colletion.
 [a. Gathering]
 [adj. p. Gathering (thing.)]

Collective.
 [Together-gathering]
 [adj. Aggregate]

Collector, [adj. a. } Person.]
 [Gathering } Officer.]

College. RC. III. 7. A.
 sp. of Schollars.]

Collegue.
 [Companion]
 [adj. p. Leag.]
 [Together-adj. p. Colledg.]
 [Officer.]
 [mech.]
 [merc.]

Collier, [Fuel]

Colli-flower, [Cabbage]

Collifion.
 [Together } striking.]
 [Reciprocal }

Collogue, [Fawn.]

Collap.
 [Chip]
 [Slice]

Colloquy, [Together-discourse.]

Collusion, [Agreeing to cheat.]

Colon.
 [adj. Fundament Gut.]
 Period. D. I. 6.

Colonel, [Regiment (Off.)]

Colony. RC. III. 1. A.

Coloquintida. HS. VII. 4.

Color. Q. II.
 [Pretext]
 —s [adj. } Ensign } (thing)
 [Corner }

Colofs, [Image (augm.)]

Colt. { Horse } (young)
 { Ass }

—s-foot. HL. VI. 1.
 mountain-[Horse foot] HL. VI. 3.

Columbine. HS. I. 2. A.

Column, [Pillar Poss. III. 5.]

Colure, [Meridian through Tro-
 pics.]
 Comb.

—understanding, [Und. (perf.)]
 —sight, [Sight (perf.)]
 as to Mind.
 [Ingenuous]
 [Sprightly]
 as to the Body.
 [Sound]
 [Indolent]
 [Beautiful]
 H.
 —repute, [Rep. (perf.)]
 sp. [Sagacious]
 [Sincere]
 Man.
 [Candid]
 [Frank]
 Quality. •
 Visible.
 [Lightfom]
 —weather. El. VI. 1.
 [Erigit]
 [Transparent]
 Unspotted. Q. I. 5.
 Audible.
 —found. Q. III. 7.
 RC. [Not in Debt] TA. IV. 9.
 RJ. [Not in Guilt] RJ. II. 7. •
 RM. [Not in War] RM. II. 7.
 RE [Not under Censure] RE.
 V. 5. D.
 S. [Not { Infected. }
 { Diseased. }
 Not hinder'd from being done.
 [Easie]
 Not hinder'd from being
 known.
 [Plain]
 [Manifest]
 Not hinder'd { Come to. }
 from being { Pass'd through. }
 [Accesible]
 [Empty]
 [Passable]
 Cleaver.
 [Cleaving (instr.)]
 [Knife (augm.) to strike with]
 Cleavers. [goose-grass] HL. IX.
 9. A.
 Cleaving.
 Sticking.
 [a. Clammy]
 [Adhering]
 Chapping, [apj. p. Chink.]
 as with a Wedge. O. I. 3.
 Cloven-footed.
 Cleer, vid. Clear.
 Cleft.
 [Chink] Mag. V. 4. O.
 [adj. p. Cleave]
 Clematis. Sh. V. 7.
 Clemency. Man. VI. 8.
 Clergy. RE. II.
 Clerk. [adj. { Church- } (Offi-
 { Writing } cer.)
 [adj. Clergy (person)]
 [adj. Church (off.)]
 —of Church. [Minister's subor-
 dinate (officer.)]
 [adj. Writing (offic.)]
 —of Exchequer.
 —of Rolls.
 Gentleman's—

—of Market. [adj. Market
 (off.)]
 Clew, [Bottom.]
 Click, [a. Sound as Watch.]
 Clicket, [Lust.]
 sp. of Rabbers.]
 Client.
 [Dependent]
 [adj. p. Advocate (person)]
 Cliff. W. III. 3. A.
 Climate, [adj. a. Altering
 (apt.) seventh year.]
 Climate, [a dj. p. Latitude (place)
 of 13 hours, 13 and a half, &c.]
 Climb. Mo. II. 5.
 Climber of Virginia. Sh. V. 8.
 Clinch.
 —a Nail, [Fix it by
 { re-knocking } the point
 { folding } of it.]
 —ones Fist, [Fold the hand.]
 a— [Urbanity (endeavor) by
 similitude of words.]
 Cling. AC. VI. 9.
 Clink, [a. Sound as Chains.]
 Clip.
 [Cut] O. V. 4. A.
 [Embrace]
 Clock. Po. VI. 6. A.
 what is it of— [what hour is
 it according to the—]
 Clod, [Lump.]
 Clod, [Hinder.]
 Clod.
 [adj. p. Excess (make)]
 [adj. a. Nauficate, with abun-
 dance.]
 Cloister.
 [House of Monks]
 [Roofed walking (place)]
 Cloke, [Wide outer (vest)] •
 to—
 [Cover]
 [Pretence]
 [Conceal]
 Cloke-bag, [Sack to be tied be-
 hind the Saddle.]
 Closeness, Nearness impeditive of
 Penetration.
 Nearness
 of thing to thing.
 [Nearness]
 [Contiguity]
 [Continuity]
 of the parts of a thing.
 The Extremes.
 [Narrowness]
 The Middle parts.
 Closeness, Q. V. 3.
 [Denseness] Q. V. 3. E.
 Impeditive as to the
 Surface.
 to close.
 [adj. Hide.]
 [adj. Conceal]
 Periphery.
 to close.
 [adj. a. Sepiment]
 a Close.
 [adj. p. Sepiment (place)]
 Top.
 to close.

with its own!
 [adj. Shut]
 [adj. p. Whole] as a
 Wound.
 with anothers.
 [adj. Cover] -
 Side.
 to close.
 [Together-join]
 [Together-fold] as a Let-
 ter.
 End.
 to close, [adj. a. Finish.]
 Of Penetration, by
 Ey, [Darkness] as of wea-
 ther.
 Ear, [Silence.]
 Reservedness.]
 Hand, &c.
 [Fastness]
 [Penuriousness]
 Closet, Room (dim.) for pri-
 vacy]
 Clot.
 —bird.
 —burr.
 Cloth.
 Stuff for Clothing [adj. Clo-
 thing thing]
 Cotton—Pr. IV. 4. A.
 Hair—Pr. IV. 1. A.
 Linnen—Pr. IV. 4.
 Woollen—Pro. IV. 1.
 —worker, [adj. cloth (Me-
 chanic.)]
 Clothe.
 [make Cloth]
 put on [adj. p. Clothing
 (make)]
 Clothing. Pr. IV.
 Clotted, [Coagulated]
 Cloud. El. III. 2.
 Clove.
 —of Garlick, [Bulb of the
 root]
 —tree. Tr. III. 9.
 Cloun, vid. Clown.
 Clour.
 [Fragment of Cloth]
 [adj. Mending (thing)]
 to—
 [Mend }
 [Strengthen } by addition.]
 Clown.
 [adj. Country (corr.)]
 [adj. Rusticity (person)]
 —ishness, [Rusticity.]
 Clw, [Bottom.] Mag. VI. 7.
 Club.
 Weapon, RM. V. 2.
 [Society.]
 Cluck, as a Hen.
 [Calling (voice)]
 Clung.
 [adj. a. preter. Cling]
 [together-adhering]
 Clufter. PP. II. 4.
 [adj. aggregate (thing)]
 Clutch.
 [Talon. PP. V. 3. (Aggreg.)]
 [Hand] PG. V. 3. Holding.
 TA. V. 5. (augm.)

to—
 [Shrink] AC. V. 5. O.
 [Together-fold] O. III. 5.
 [Hold (corr.)]

Clutter.
 [Confused } Motion]
 [} Sound]

Clyster, [Medicinal drink for
 fundament.]

Coach. Po. V. 1.
 —man, [Coach (Officer.)]
 —box, [Seat of Coach (Offi-
 cer.)]

Coaction. AS. IV. 9. O.
Coadjutor, [With-helper.]
Coagulating. O. VI. 2. A.

Coalition { a. } Uniting.
 { p. }

Coarctation.
 [together-joyning (augm.)]
 [Shrinking]

Coast.
 Quarter, [Country near.]
 Sea coast, [nigh- adj. Sea
 Country.]
 to—[Travail (end.) by conje-
 cture.]

Coat.
 Garment, [Outward close
 (vest.)]
 —of Male, [Woven (like)
 armour.]
 —of Arms, { Nobility } (fign.)
 { Gentility }

Cottage, [Rustic house (dim.)]

Cobble.
 [Mend, (corr.)]
 [a. Unskilful] Ha. VI. 3. O.

Cob-iron, [Supporting (instr.)
 for Spit.]

Cobler, [Mending (mech.) of
 Leather (vest) for foot.]

Cobweb, [Spider's woven (thing)]

Cock
 [Male] sp. bird
 [Bird, Bi. II. 1. (male)
 —'s comb. HS. VIII. 7.
 —'s head. HS. III. 5. A.
 heath—Bi. II. 5. A.
 —of the wood. Bi. II. 5.

Exanguinous.
Sea—Ex. VI. 6. A.
 —Roches. Ex. I. 7. A.
 winged—Ex. II. 3. A.

Instrument.
 —of Dial, [Pin—]
 —of Gun-lock, [adj. a. Fire
 (machin.)]
 —for Water, [Lock of Pipe.]
Weather—[Winde (fign)
 instrument.]
 —of Hay, [Heap—]
 —boat, [Boat (dim.)]
 —swain. RN. V. 6. A.

Cockall, [Dicing with heel-
 bones.]

Cockatrice, [Serpent killing by
 Sight.]

Cocker, [adj. a. Fondness.] Man.
 VI. 7. D.

Cocket, [Writing of Tribute

(off.) for { import }
 { export } of wares]

Cockle.
 Fish. Ex. VIII. 5. A.
 Herb. HS. V. 6. A.

Cockrel, [Hen (male) (young.)]
 Coco. Tr. IV. 6.

Cocothraustes. Bi. IV. 4.
 —Cristatus. Bi. IV. 4. A.

Cod.
 Fish. Fi. III. 1.
 —of Plant. PP. III. 5. A.
 —of Animal, [Testicles (ves-
 sel.)]
 —piece, [adj. Privities
 (vest.)]

Codicil, [Added writing.]

Coequal, [Equal.]

Coerce, [Cohibit.]

Coeffential, [Of the same Ef-
 fence.]

Coetaneous, [Together in Age.]

Coeternal, [Together-eternal.]

Coexistent, [Together-existent.]

Coffee. Tr. IV. 7. A.

Coffer, [Chest.]
 —er, [Keeping (off.) of Trea-
 sure.]

Coffi. Tr. IV. 7. A.

Coffin.
 [Receiving (vessel)]
 [Box for dead body]

Cog.
 —of Mill, [Tooth of wheel.]
 to—
 [Fawn.]
 [a. Fraud.]

Cogitation, [Thinking]

Cognition of things. T. VI. 8.

Cognisance.
 [Acknow'edging]
 of Cause. R. II. 4.
 Badge, [Service (fign.)]

Cohair, [Together-heir.]

Cohesent.
 [Together } Sticking.]
 [} Joining.]
 [adj. Congruity]

Cohibitive cause. T. II. 2. O.

Cohobation, [Repeated Distilla-
 tion.]

Cohort, [Troop.]

Coy, [adj. Aversion (apt.)]

Coif, [Close adj. head (vest.)]

Coil, [Confused } Motion.]
 [} Sound.]
 to—a rope, [a. Spiral.]

Coin.
 —of a Wall, [Corner—]
 [Mony]

to—
 [a. Mony (make)]
 [a. Print] sp. in Metal
 [a. Fiction]
 [a. Forgery]

Coincident, [Together-adj.
 Event]

Coistrel, [adj. Adolescence
 (male.)]

Coit. [Lamin. adj. p. cast (apt.)]

Coition. AC. II. 5. A.

Colander, [adj. Straining (vess.)]

Cold.
 —to sense. Q. V. I. D.
 [Remifs]
 a—[Dis'ease from cold]

Cole.
 Live—[Fired fuel (Part)]
 Dead—[un-fired fuel (part)]
 Sea—St. VI. 3. A.
 —black, [Black (augm.)]

Cole-rake. Instr.

Cole-mouse. Bi. VI. 7. A.

Cole-wort, [Cabbage.] HS. IV. 6.

Col'er, { Concave (place) of
 { Gem (place) } Ring.

Colic. S. VI. 5.

Coll, [Embrace.]

Collar, [Environing (armam.)
 for neck.]

Collateral.
 [of the same Series]
 [Accessary]

Collation.
 [Giving]
 [Right of giving]
 [Refectio. Pr. I. 1. A.]
 [Comparing. T. A. II. 5.]

Collest, [adj. Epitome prayer.]

Colletion.
 [a. Gathering]
 [adj. p. Gathering (thing.)]

Collective.
 [Together-gathering]
 [adj. Aggregate]

Collector, [adj. a. } Person.]
 [Gathering } Officer.]

College. RC. III. 7. A.
 sp. of Schollars.]

Collegue.
 [Companion]
 [adj. p. Leag.]
 [Together-adj. p. Colledg.]
 [Officer.]

Collier, [Fuel { (mech.)
 { (merc.)]

Colli-flower, [Cabbage]

Collifion.
 [Together } Striking.]
 [Reciprocal }

Collogue, [Fawn.]

Collap.
 [Chip]
 [Slice]

Colloquy, [Together-discourse.]

Collusion, [Agreeing to cheat.]

Colon.
 [adj. Fundament Gut.]
 Period. D. I. 6.

Colonel, [Regiment (Off.)]

Colony. RC. III. 1. A.

Coloquintida. HS. VII. 4.

Color. Q. II.
 [Pretext]
 —s [adj. { Ensign } (thing)
 { Cornet }

Coloss, [Image (augm.)]

Colt { Horse } (young)
 { Ass }

—s-foot. HL. VI. 1.
 mountain—[Horse foot] HL. VI. 3.

Columbine. HS. I. 2. A.

Column, [Pillar Poss. III. 5.]

Colure, [Meridian through Tro-
 pics.]

Comb.

Comb.
[Combing (instr.)
to—O. V. 9. A.
Crest. PP. V. 7.

Cox—
Herb.
[adj. Folly (person)
[adj. Formalness, Man. IV.
6. E. (person)

Hony—[Bees Chambers (aggr.)

Combat, [Fighting.]

Comber.
[Eurthen]
[Trouble]
[Hinder.]

Combine.
[Together-a, { join.]
 { lesguc.]
 { faction.]

Combustion.
[Burning.]
[Contention]
[Sedition.]

Come.
Motion { toward } TA. VI. 1.
 { to }
sp. from a remoter term to a
nearer.
—about, [Turn.]
—after, [Follow.]
—again, [Return.]
—at { a thing, [Obtain.]
 { a person, [Assault.]
—back, [Return.]
—by, [Obtain.]
—forth.
[become { visible.]
 { known.]
[be manifested]
—forward { Proceed.]
 { p. Increase.]
—in, [Submit.]
—off, [p. Event.]
—upon equal terms. RM. II. 1.
—Victor. RM. II. 1. E.
—Loser. RM. II. 1. D.
—on, [Proceed.]
—over, [p. Convert.]
—a person, { a Craft.]
 { a Fraud.]
—out.
[become { visible.]
 { known.]
[be manifested.]
—to { v. Event.]
 { p. Sum.]
—to good, [v. Event. (perf.)]
—to hand, [v. Event—]
—to light, { p. Manifest.]
 { p. Public.]
—to Mind, [adj. p. Memory.]
—to nought, { (corr.)]
 { v. Event } nothing.]
—to pass, [v. Event.]
—to self, [Return to former
Condition.]
—up, { Become } visible.]
 { Grow }
—upon, [Assault.]
—with, [Bring.]
Being.
[future.]

to—[adj. future.]
[near.]
[present.]
(inc.)
[adv. End.]
—short. { v. Defect adv.]
 { End.]
—to, [p. Sum adv. End.]
[adv. Total.]
—to, [p. Total.]
Being the Effect.
—of it, [Be the Effect—]
Being the Event.
Vide supra.
Appearing.
Forth—ing, [adj. fut. Ap-
pear.]
Parturition.
Comedy, [Play with merry Con-
clusion.]

Comely.
[Decent]
[Handsom]

Comet. W. II. 3. A.
Meteor. El. I. 2.

Comfet, [adj. p. Confection
(thing) with Sugar.]

Comfort. RO. VI. 3.

Comfrey. HL. IX. 4.

Comical,
[adj. Comedy]
[adj. Mirth]

Comity, [Courtesie.] Man. IV. 7.

Comma. D. I. 5.

Command.
v. Precept. RO. V. 1.
[a. Master]
[a. Magistrate]
at ones— { Command } by
 { Govern } one.]
[adj. p.]
a commanded Party. RM.
IV. 6.

Commander.
[Commanding { (Person.]
 { (Off.]
[adj. Wood (instr.) for in-
driving Columns]

Commemorate
[Re- a. memory (make.)]
[a. Memory solemnly.]

Commence.
[Begin]
[Take a Degree] { Doctor.]
 { Be made— } Master.]
—an Action, [a. Action.]
R]. II. O.

Commend.
[Praise.]
—to self. RO. V. 7.
—to others. RO. V. 8.
Entrust, [Deposit]

[Speak ones { Salutations to }
 { remembrance }
 { (another.)]

Commendations.
To do { Speak ones Love.]
 { Be Messenger of }
ones— { ones Salutation.]
 { Instead-salute.]
Letter s o. { Praise.]
 { a. Trust (make.]
Commensurate, [Together-pro-

portioned.]
Comment. D. V. 6.
—ary. D. V. 6.
Commerce. TA. IV.
Commination, [Threat.] RO. V.
6. O.
Commiserate, [a. Pity.] AS. VI.
7. O.
Commissary, [Officer.]
Ecclesiastic, [Instead-Judge
Ecclef.]
Military, [adj. Provisions
(off.)]
Commission. RC. IV. 4. A.
—er, [Commission'd (per-
son.)]
Commit.
[Doe]
sp. as Fault.]
[Entrust]
as Prisoner, [a. Imprison-
ment.]
Committee, [Authorized per-
sons (aggr.)]
[Council (dim.)]
Commixtion.
[Mixture]
[Together-mixture]

Commodious.
[Congruous]
[Convenient]
[Profitable]

Commodity.
[Convenience]
[Profit]
[Ware]

Common.
[adj. { All }
 { Every }
 { Many }
Op. to Proper. TM. IV. 6. O
[Public.] TM. V. 4.
[adj. People]
—wealth.
[adj. RC. (thing)
[Common Prosperity.]
[Government by the Peo-
ple.]
[Obvious]
[Frequent]
[Usual]
[Not-consecrated]
Commonalty, [People (kind)
Commons, [not-Lords.]
—of Visual.
[Proportioned { Food. }
 { Provisi- }
—for Castel. (ons)
[Common } Pasture]
[Peopies }
Commotion.
[Motion]
[Sedition]
[Trouble]
Commune, [Confer.] AC. V. 7. A.
Communicate.
[Common (make)
[Partnership (make)
[Known (make)
Communication.
[Conversation]
[Conference] AC. V. 7. A.
[Dis-

[Discourse]
Communion.
 [Together- { Union. }
 { Partnership. }
 [Lord's Supper.] RE. VI.
 6. A.
Community, [Common (kinde)]
Communion.
 [Commerce]
 [Exchange]
Compass.
 [Together-join (augm.)]
 [Close (augm.)]
 [Agreement]
 [Together-league]
 [Covenant]
Company.
 { Being }
 { Going }
 { Travelling }
 [Together- { }
 [Companion (abst.)]
 [adj. aggregate (thing)]
 [adj. Multitude (aggr.)]
 [Society]
 [Convention]
 [Corporation]
 of Souldiers. RM. IV. 2.
 To—[Together- { Be }
 { Go }
 { Travel }
Companion.
 Fellow. RO. IV. 2.
 [Accessory (person)]
 [Urbane (person)]
 [Sorry (person)]
Compare. TA. II. 5.
 In Comparison of, [Being
 compared with]
Compass.
 [About-goe]
 [Goe about the out-side]
 fetch—[Go, adv. Curve]
 [About-sepiment]
 [v. Circle]
 Mariners—
 [Box to direct Navigati-
 on]
 [adj. Magnet. { (Jug.) }
 { (Vell.) }
 Pair of—[Writing (instr.) of]
 Circles.]
 [Comprehend]
 [Obtain]
 —of a year, &c. [Space—&c.]
Compassion, [Pity] TA. VI. 7. O.
Compatible { agreeing.
 [Together- { adj. Congruous.
 { }
Compeer.
 [Like]
 [Companion]
Compell, [a. Coaction]
Compellation, [a. Name.]
Compendium.
 [adj. Shortness]
 [adj. p. Epitome]
Compendium.
 [Epitome]
 [Short method] ●
Compensate. TA. II. 7. A.
Competent, [Sufficient.]
Competitor, [Rival.]
Compile.

[Compound]
 [a. Book (make)]
Complacence.
 [Delight] AS. IV. 7.
 Vertue. Man. IV. 8.
Complain.
 [Grief (sign)]
 [a. Accuser]
Complaisance. Man. IV. 8.
Complementing. AC. V. 7.
Complete.
 [Perfect]
 [adj. p. Finishing]
Complexion.
 [Aggregate]
 [Composition]
 [Temper]
 [Colour of Face]
Complie.
 [v. Congruity]
 [Follow]
 [Imitate]
 [Please by v. Congruity.]
Complicated, { aggregated }
 { intangled }
 [Together- { Mingled. }
Complices.
 [Together-leagued (persons)]
 [Companions]
 [Accessories]
Comportment.
 [Gesture]
 [Demeanor]
 [Conversation (manner)]
Compose.
 [Together-put]
 — { Book, [a. Book } (make)
 { Verse, [a. Verse }
 [a. Order (perf.)]
 [Un-confused (make)]
 [adj. a. Agree (make)]
 [a. Quiet].
Compound.
 [Together- { put }
 { join }
 [Make of many parts]
 [a. Mixture]
 [Covenant to pay
 less than ones debt.]
Comprehend.
 a. Capacity. TA. II. 4.
 [Understand { All }
 { Perfectly }
 { Totally }
Compression. O. I. 3. O.
Comprise, vid. **Comprehend.**
Compromise, [together-submit to
 Arbitration]
Compulsion, [Coaction]
Compulsion.
 [Remorse]
 [Repentance (inc.)]
Compurgation.
 [a. Innocent by-witness]
Computation.
 [Account]
 [Numbring]
Con-over, [again-say (freq.) for
 remembering.]
Concatenation, [Together-chain-
 ing.]
Concave. Mag. III. 4. D.

Conceal. TA. I. 8. O.
Conceit.
 [Fancy]
 [Opinion]
 [Witty saying]
Conceitedness. Ha. III. 3. D.
Conceiving.
 [a. Common sense]
 [a. Fancy]
 [a. Understanding]
 [a. Thought]
 —with young. AC. I. 2. A.
Concentre, { together- } centre]
 { adv. Same }
Conception. AC. I. 2. A.
 [Pertinent.]
Concern, [v. { Proper. }
 { Profitable. }
Concerning.
 [Pertinent]
 [Of]
Concession. D. VI. 3. A.
Conciliator, [Reconciler.]
Concise, [adj. Shortness.]
Concitation, [Impulsion.]
Conclave. { Chamber } sp. Se-
 { Council } cret.]
Conclude.
 [End]
 [Finish]
 [Determine]
 [v. Inference]
Concoct, [a. Digestion.]
Concomitant.
 [adj. Simultaneity]
 [Together-being]
Concord.
 [Agreeing]
 Symphony. Q. III. 8.
Concordance, [Catalog. { words }
 for finding of { things }
Concorporate, { a. Body }
 { Together- { a. Corporation }
Concourse.
 [Together-coming (augm.)]
 [Convention (augm.)]
Concrete.
 [Coagulate]
 op. to Abstract. D. II. 2. O.
Concubine.
 { Appropriated Whore }
 { instead-Wife }
Concupiscence.
 [Appetite]
 [Desire]
 [Lust]
 [Nature (corr.)]
 [Original Sin]
Concurr.
 [Meet]
 [Together- { he }
 { agree }
 { come }
Concussive, [Shaking]
Condemn.
 Sentence. R. J. II. 7. O.
 [Blame]
 [Disapprove]
Condense, [dense.]
Condescend.
 [a. Man. VI. 2.]
 [Permit]

Condescension. Man. VI. 2.
Condign [Worthy]
Conditioning. Pr. III. 9. A.
Condition. T. II. 4.
 [Quality]
 [Disposition]
Capacity. TA. II. 4.
 [State]
 [Supposition]
 [Covenant]
Condole, [Together-grieve]
Conduce, [a. Help.]
Conduct.
 [Leading] TA. VI. 5.
 a. Officer
Safe—[Licence of safe going]
Conduit, [Aqueduct] Po. II. 8. A.
Cone. Mag. III. 7.
 Fruit. PP. III. 5.
Confection. Pr. II. 2. A.
Confederacy, [League] RC. III. 8.
Confer.
 [Give] TA. IV. 4.
 [Compare.] TA. II. 5.
 Discourse together. AC. V. 7. A.
Confess.
 [Acknowledge]
 another's praise.
 our own.
 { Sin. RE. IV. 2. }
 { Error. D. VI. 9. }
Confessor.
 adj. Hear- { Person } for
 ing { Officer } confession of Sins.
 Sufferer for Religion. RE. III. 3.
Confidence.
 Affection. AS. V. 7.
 [Assuredness] AS. III. 6.
Confident, [adj. Confidence.]
 ones— { adj. a. counsel } friend
 [ones { adj. p. trust } friend]
Confine.
 a. Finite
 a. Cohibit] TA. II. 2. O.
 a. Imprisonment
Confines, [Margining Countries]
Confirm.
 [Strengthen]
 sp. More-strengthen.
 [More-assure]
 a. Witnesses.
 —ation. D. VI. 6. A.
 —Ecclesiastic. RE. IV. 8.
Confiscation. R]. VI. 7. A.
Conflict.
 [Fight] RM. I. 7.
 a. Contention
Confluence { Coming (aug.) }
 [Together- { Convention }]
Conform.
 adv. Congruous-do
 [So-do]
 a. Obedience
Confound.
 adj. p. Confused (make)
 [Mingle]

 adj. p. Shame (make)
 [Posing] D. VI. 8.
 [Destroy] AS. I. 4. O.
Confraternity.
 [Colledge]
 [Corporation]
 [Penitents, (aggr.) RE. II. 6. A.]
Confront, [a. Opposite present]
Confused, [adj. Confusion.]
Confusion.
 Disorder, TM. V. 2. O.
 [Shame (augm.)]
 [Destruction] AS. I. 4. O.
Confutation. D. VI. 7.
Confute, [a. Confutation.]
Congeat.
 a. Coagulate
 a. { Gelly } (make)
 a. { Ice }
Congee. AC. V. 4.
Conger. Fi. VI. 1.
Conglutinate, [together- { glue } join]
Congratulate, [a. Joy for good of others.] AS. VI. 6
Congregation, [Convention]
Congruous, [adj. T. V. 5.]
Conic [adj. Cone.]
Conic. Be. III. 4.
Conjecture.
 —ing. AS. II. 7. A.
Conjugal, [adj. Marriage]
Conjugate, [Together-derived]
Conjugation, [Forming (manner) of endings of Verbs]
Conjunction.
 [Joining]
 Particle. D. II. 9. A.
 —of Planets [æernefs]
Conjure.
 a. Witchcraft
 a. Entreat (augm.)
Conjurer, [a. Witchcraft (person.)]
Connexion, [Joining (manner)]
Connive.
 [Tolerate secretly]
 [Not hinder]
 [Not-punish]
Conquer. RM. II. 7. E.
Consanguinity. RO. I.
Consistence. NP. I. 3.
 Stupidity of—NP. I. 3. O.
Consciencious, [adj. Conscience (perf.)]
Conscionable.
 [According to Conscience]
 [adj. Equity]
Conscious.
 [Knowing]
 [Together-knowing]
 [Accessory]
Consecration. RE. V. I.
 —of Bishop, [a. Bishop (make)]
Consecratory { Additional }
 [Inference { Accessory }]
Consent. AS. II. 3.
 with one—[Together-Adv. IV. 1. consenting]
Consequence.
 [Illication]

 [Importance]
 sp. Future
Consequent, [Inference]
Conserve.
 [Confection] Pr. II. 2. A.
 to—
 [Preserve] •
 [Confect]
 —ation. AS. I. 4.
Consider.
 Think. AS. III. 2.
 [Compensate] TA. II. 7. A.
 —ing. AS. III. 2.
 —that; [Whereas] Con. IV. 1.
Considerable, [Important.]
Considerateness. Ha. IV. 1.
Consideration.
 [Impulsive]
 [Respect]
 [Compensation]
Consign, [Assign] RC. V. 1.
Consign.
 adj. p. Simultaneous
 [Agree]
 —ence.
 Tactil Quality. Q. V. 5.
Conistory.
 } Council
 } Council (place)
 } sp. Ecclesiastic.
 } sp. Of Bishops.
Consolation, [Comfort]
Consolidate.
 a. Wholeness
 a. Closeness
Consonant.
 [Congruous]
 Letter. D. I. 2. A.
Consort.
 [Companion]
 [Harmony]
 —of Music. Q. III. 6. A.
Conspicuous.
 adj. p. See (apt.)
 adj. Manifest (augm.)
Conspire, [a. faction]
Constable, [Subordinate adj. a. peace (Off.)]
Constancy. Ha. IV. 7.
Constellation, [Stars (aggr.)]
Constitution.
 [Fear (augm.)]
 [Extasie]
 sp. through Fear.
Constipation.
 [Together-thrusting]
 a. Clofc
Constitute.
 a. Cause
 a. Efficient
Constitution.
 a. Efficient
 [Appointment]
 [Law]
 [Edict]
 [Mixture]
 [Disposition]
 [Temper of mind] NP. IV.
 [Temper of body] NP. V.
Constrain, [a. Conction]
Construction.
 [a. Effi-

[a. Efficient]
[a. Interpret].
Consul, [Magistrate of City.]
Consult.
[Together- } Consider
[Counfel }
[Ask } advice
[Take }
Consume, vid. Consumption.
Consummate.
[a. Perfect]
[a. Finish]
Consumption.
[a. Decay (make)
[Diminish]
[Spoil]
[Destroy]
[Corruption]
Disease. S. II. 2. A.
—of the Lungs. S. V. 3.
Contact.
[Touch]
[Contiguity]
Contagion. S. I. 1.
Contaminate, [Defile.]
Contain.
[Comprehend] TA. II. 4.
[Keep chaf]t
Contemn. AS. II. 8. O.
Contemplate, [Meditate.] AS. II.
1. A.
Contemporary, [adj. Simulta-
neity.]
Contemptible, [adj. p. Contemn
(apt.)
Contend, [a. Contention.]
Content.
[Capacity]
[Contentation] Ha. I. 3.
[Satisfaction] AS. III. 5.
Contentation. Ha. I. 3.
Contentiousness. Man IV. 3. D.
Contest, [Contention in words]
Contexture, [Weaving]
[Together— } Joining
Contignation, [Together joining
of Floors.]
Contiguity Sp. II. 1.
Continencc, [Chastity]
Continent.
[adj. Chastity]
Land. W. III. 2.
Contingent. T. V. 7. O.
Continue.
[a. Permanence]
[a. Duration]
[Stay]
—ed
—Quantity. TM. II.
Continual.
[Permanent]
[Perpetual]
Continuance.
—of Place. Sp. II. 7.
—of Time, [Permanence.]
In—of Time.
[After much Time]
[At length]
Contrabanded, [Forbidden to be
imported.]
Contract.
[Together-draw]

[Bargain] RC. V.
[Betroth]
[Obtain]
—a disease, [adj. p. Dif-
eafe.]
Contradiction. D. VI. 4. A.
Contradictory, [adj. Contradi-
ction]
Contrary. T. V. 3. O.
Contribution.
[Giving]
[p. Proportionable]
[p. Free.]
[Tax]
Contraction, [Remorse]
Contrive. AS. III. 7.
Controle.
[Observe }
[Censure } Faults
[Reprehend]
[Cohibit]
—er, [adj. Cohibiting (Off.)
Controversie.
[Dispute]
[Suit]
Contumacy.
Constancy (Exc.) Ha. IV. 7. E.
op. to Obedience Man. V. 8. D.
Contumely, [Affront.]
Confusion O. IV. 1. A.
[Bruise] S. I. 1. A.
Convey.
[v. Way]
[Lead]
[Carry]
[Send]
—ance.
[Carriage]
[Sending]
[Alienment]
[Alienating Writing]
Convenc.
[a. Citation]
[v. Convcntion]
Convenience.
Agreeableness. T. IV. O.
[Congruity]
[Expedience]
Convenient.
[Congruous]
[Expedient]
Conventicle, [Secret Convention
(corr.)
Convention. RC. III.
Converging. Mag. II. 7. D.
Conversant.
[adj. Conversation]
[Accustomed]
[Expert]
Conversation. Man. A.
Qualification for—Man. IV.
Convert.
[Turn (make)
[Apply]
[Profelyte] RE. III. 6.
[Penitent] RE. II. 6. A.
[Reform] RO. VI. 7.
Convex. Mag. III. 4. E.
Conviction. D. VI. 8. A.
—by Law, [Prove Guilty.]
Convocation, [Convention Eccle-
siastic.]

Convoy, [Travelling Guard.]
Convulsion, S. IV. 7.
Cook, [Cookery (mech.)
—ery. Pr. III. 1. A.
Cool, [Cold (dim.)
[a. Cold]
Coop, [Prison of Parallel Sticks]
to—
[Imprison]
[Environ]
Cooper, [adj. Barrel (mec.)
Cooperate, [Together-operate]
Coordinate, [Height]
[Of equal } Degree
Cool. Bi. VIII. 8.
Copal. Tr. VIII. 4. A.
Copartner.
[Partner]
[Accessary]
Cope.
[Change]
[Fight]
[Prune]
Priest's—
Copy.
Original. T. II. 3
Set a—[a. T. II. 3.]
Transcript. T. II. 3. O.
—out. [a. T. II. 3. O.]
—hold [Estate } for life
[Tenement }
Copious, [Abundant]
Copped.
[Sharp topped]
[adj. p. Point]
Copper.
Metal. Met. I. 4.
[Kettle]
Copperas, [Vitriol.] St. V. 2. A.
Coppis, [Place of Trees (dim.)
Copula. D. II. 6.
Copulation, [Coition.]
Copulative, [Joining.]
Coracinus. Fi. IV. 2.
Coral. St. II. 6.
Cord. Pr. IV. 7. A.
Cordage, [Cord (kind)
Cordial.
[adj. Heart]
[Heart-strengthening Medicin]
[adj. Sincerity.]
Cordylus [Lizard (kind) having
a tail annulated with scales.]
Core.
[Heart (like) part]
[Middle (part)
[p. Hardest part]
Coriander. Hf. IV. 1. A.
Cork.
Tree. Tr. V. 2. A.
[Wood of Cork Tree]
[Stoppole of Cork wood]
Cormorant. Bi. IX. 5.
Corn.
[Plant for adj. Bread]
Standing—[Not-reaped]
—field, [Field of—]
—stagg. HL. IV. 6. A.
[Seed for Bread]
[Grain] PP. III. 6.
—on the Toe. S. III. 6. A.
D d d 2 [Pow

[Powder] TM. VI. 4. A.
 To—[a. Powder] Pr. III. 7. A.
 [sp. with Salt.]
Cornel-tree, Tr. II. 3. A.
Cornelian, [Sardius] St. III. 3.
Corner.
 [Angle] Mag. III. 2. A.
 [Tooth] Mag. IV. 2.
 [Notch] Mag. IV. 2. O.
 —of the eye, [Dent—]
 [adj. Hiding (place)]
Cornet.
 Ensign, RM. III. 2. A.
 Music, [Bass pipe.]
Corollary, [Inference additional.]
Coronation, [Solemnity of a King (make).]
Coroner, [Enquiring (Off.) of Murder.]
Coronet, [Head-environing, Nobility-sign, Ornament.]
Corporal, [adj. Body]
 —of Souldiers, [Subordinate, adj. Watch (Off.)]
 —of a Ship RN. V. 2. A.
Corporation, RC. III. 7.
Corporeal [adj. W. I. Op.]
Corps, [Body.]
 —du gard, [Gard (aggr.)]
Corpulent.
 [Having great Body]
 [Fat (augm.)]
Correct.
 End or Effect.
 General.
 [Repair] TA. II. 9.
 [a. Right]
 [Mend] TM. I. 9. E.
 Moral.
 [Reform] RO. VI. 7.
 Means or Instrument.
 Words.
 [Reprehend] RO. V. 7. O.
 Deeds.
 [Punish] Ha. I. O.
 Chastise. RO. VI. 6.
Correlative, [Together-relative.]
Correspond.
 [a. Congruity]
 [a. Reciprocation]
 [adv. Re- (Congruity) Friendship] ciprocal } Known (make)
Corrival, [Rival]
Corroborate.
 [Strengthen]
 [Confirm]
Corrode, O. VI. 3.
Corrosive, [adj. a. Corroding (apt.)]
Corruption.
 General, { [a. Evil] T. III. 2. O. }
 { [a. Worse] TM. I. (9. D.) }
 By Admixtion.
 [Defiling] TM. V. 6. O.
 By Privation.
 Of its Being.
 [Destruction] AS. I. 4. O.
 Of its Usefulness.
 [Spoiling] TA. II. 9. O.

Natural.
 [Infection] S. I. 1.
 [Decay] NP. V. 4. O.
 [Putrefaction] NP. V. 2. O.
 Moral.
 General.
 [Unholiness] Ha. V. 2. O.
 [Vice] Man. I. 1. O.
 Special.
 [Unchastities] Man. II. 7. O.
 [Bribery] R]. IV. 6.
Corset.
 [adj. Trunk (armour)]
 [Pike-man]
Cortex.
 —*febrifugus Peruvianus*, Tr. VII. 9.
 —*Winterianus*, Tr. VII. 9. A.
Coruscation.
 [Flame (imp.)]
 [Brightness]
 [p. Trembling (like.)]
Cosmography, [Science of the World.]
Cost.
 [Expence]
 [Price]
Costard, [Apple.]
Costive, [adj. p. Binding.]
Costly, [adj. Cost (augm.)]
Costmary, [Ale-cost.] HF. II. 4.
Cottage, [House (dim.)]
Cotton.
 —*tree*, Tr. IV. 9.
 —*cloth*, Pr. IV. 4. A.
 —*weed* [Cudweed] HF. II. 5. A.
Couch.
 [Contrive together]
 [adj. a. Prostrate.]
 [p. Shrinking]
 [a—Po. VI. 6. A.]
 —*weed*, [Dogs grass] HL. III. 5. A.
Covenant, [Paction.]
Covent, [House of Monks.]
Coventry Bell, HS. VII. 7.
Cover, [un-seen (make).]
 Put over. O. II. 3.
 [a. Clothing] Pr. IV.
 —a book, [a. Book (mech.)]
 [a. Coition] AC. II. 5. A.
 [Un-seen (make)]
 [Conceal]
Coverlet, { Vest }
 { Upper } Covering } of Bed.]
Covert, { Hiding }
 { Protection } (place.)
 { Defence }
Couverture, [Protection.]
Cover, [a. Desire.]
Covetousness, Man. III. 1. D.
Cough, Mo. IV. 5.
Covic, [Birds (aggr.)]
Coul.
 [Tub]
 Monk's—[—head (vest.)]
Could, [Mood. II. 1.]
Coulter, [a. Ploughing iron (inst.)]
Council, RC. III. 5. A.
Counsel, [Advice.] RO. V. 4.
 keep—[a. Taciturnity.]
Count.
 Earl, [Third degree of Nobility.]

to—
 [Esteem]
 [Reckon] TA. IV. 6.
 [a. Sum]
Countenance { (Habit.) }
 { Face } (Manner.)
 out of—[not knowing which way to look.]
 [Posed]
 [Ashamed]
 to—
 [Encourage]
 [adj. p. Reputation (make)]
Counter.
 [Money (like) of base Metal]
 [Prison for } Offenders (dim.) }
 { Debtors (dim.) }
 [adv. Contrary.]
 —*bond*, [Bond for indemnifying Surety.]
 —*charge*, [Accuse adv. Reciprocation.]
Counterfeit.
 [a. Likeness]
 [Imitate]
 [p. Fraudulently.]
 [a. seem (make)]
 [a. Feign]
 [a. Forge]
 [a. Hypocritic]
Countermand, [Command contrary.]
Countermine, RM. I. 5. O.
Counterpane, [Opposite wall.]
Counterpane, { Upper (vest) for }
 { Counterpart, } Example. (bed)
 { Other } Copy.]
Counterpoint, [Congruous part in Music.]
Counterpoise, [Oppositely weigh]
Counterpoison, [Medicin against poison.]
Counter-scarf, [Opposite Rampier.]
Counter-tenor, { High Mean }
Countervail, [Compensate equally.]
Countess, [Earl (fem.)]
County, [Shire,]
Country.
 op. to Town, RC. III. 2.
 [Region] W. III. A.
 ones own—[Ones Nation (place)]
Country-man, vid. *Country*.
Couple.
 [Together-two]
 [p. Join'd.]
 [Necks—join- } Bonds. }
 ing } Armam. }
 [Unite]
 [Join-two]
 [a. Coition]
Courage, [Fortitude.]
Courier, [Messenger for dispatch.]
Course.
 Subst.
 [Way]
 Water—[Stream]
 [Journey]
 [Running]
 [Hunt-

[Hunting] Perſuit
 [Order] Series
 firſt—[—diſhes (aggr.)]
 [Turn] [Sail]
 [Cuſtom] words of—[ad. Cuſtome words]
 [Manner] —of life } Doing } (man- Living } ner.
 Adj. [Profeſſion] Grofs. Q. VI. 3. D. [Sorry.] T. M. I. 4. D.
Courſer. [adj. p. ride (apt) horſe] [Horſe for running]
Courſes, [Menſtrum.] PG. I. 4. A.
Court. —yard. Po. III. 3. [King's Family] RC. III. 5. [King's Houſe] [Judgment (place)] [Judicial Conventio] —daies, [Daies of judicial Conventio.] to—[a. Suitor]
Courteous, [adj. Courteſie.]
Courteſan. [Common Whore]
Courteſie. Vertue. [Civility] Man. IV. 7. [Affability] Man. VI. 2. Thing, [adj. a. Benefactor (thing)] Salutation. AC. V. 4. A.
Courrier. [King's domeſtic.] [adj. } Courteſie (augm.) } Complement (per- (ſon)]
Courtlineſs, [Complement (abſtr.)]
Courtſhip, [Converſe adj. Complement (augm.)]
Couſen. RO. I. 5. A. firſt—RO. I. 5. to—[a. Fraud]
Cow, [Bull. Ec. II. 1. (fem.)] —with Calf, [Pregnant Cow.] —heard, [adj. Cow (Off.)] to—[a. Coward (make.)]
Cowardiſe. Man. I. 7. D.
Cowcumber. MS. VII. 3. wild—HS. VII. 4. A.
Cowring, [Stooping]
Cowſlip. Hb. VIII. 1. A.
Cow wheat. HS. VIII. 8. A.
Coxcomb, [adj. Man. IV. 6. E. (perſon.)]
Crab. —fiſh. Ex. VI. 6. Molucca—Ex. VI. 7. A. Little—Ex. VI. 4. —loſe, [Crab (like)—] —tree, [Sour Apple-tree.] Fruit, [Sour Apple.]
Crabbed. [Auſtere face (manner)] [Morofe]

[Difficult]
Crack. [Break] [p. Incept.] [Chink] [Sound as of Breaking] [Brag] —brain d, [Mad (dim.)]
Crackle, [Sound (freq.) of breaking (inc.)]
Cradle. [Eedſtead (dim.) adj. p. Vo- lutation (apt.)]
Craſh. Ex. VI. 3.
Craft. Cunning. Ha. VI. 2. E. [Mechanic (art.)]
Crag, [Rough & Rock.] (augm. & Rocky hill.)
Cram, [Fill (augm.)] (p. by thruſting.)
Cramp. S. IV. 7. A. —fiſh, [Torpedo.] Fi. II. 4. —iron, [Iron hooks for join- ing.]
Crane. Bird. Bi. VIII. 1. —ſy. Ex. IV. 8. —'s bill. HS. I. 5. Machin, [Great liſting (ma- chin.)]
Crank. [Vigorous] [adj. Mirth]
Cranny, [Chink.]
Craſh, [Break.] [Sound of breaking] [Fit]
Craſſitude. [Thickneſs] T. M. II. 5. [Denſity] Q. V. 3. E. [Courteſie]
Cratch, [Veſſel in which Ox feeds.]
Crave. [a. Deſire] [Entreat] [Petition]
Craven, [Coward.]
Cravingneſs, } Covetouſneſs } Scrapingneſs }
Craw, [Stomach] (p. of Bird.)
Crawling, } Creeping } Mo. I. 6. } Wriggling }
Craze, [Bruiſe.] (p. the Superſicies.)
Crazy, [adj. Sickneſs (apt.)]
Creak, [Acute ſound of ſolid bodies mutually rubbing.]
Cream, [Beſt Part.] (p. of Milk.)
Create. Proper. AS. I. 1. [a. Efficient]
Creature, [adj. p. Create (thing)]
Credence, [Belief]
Credible, [adj. p. Believe (pot.)]
Credit. [Believe] AS. II. 4. [Eſteem] AS. II. 8.

[Reputation] Ha. II. 4. [Truſt.] AS. III. 4.
Creditor. T. A. IV. 7.
Credulity. Ha. III. 2. E. —in Religion. Ha. V. 4. E.
Creed, [Epitome of adj. p. ought- believe (things.)] (p. in Chriſtianity.)
Creek, [Bay (dim.)]
Creep. Crawl. M6. I. 6. [Wriggle] Mo. I. 6. A. as Ivy, [Grow contiguous.] [a. Fawning] —in, [Get in } Secretly. } Gradually.]
Crescent, [Increasing-] (p. Moon.)
Creſſes. garden.—HS. VI. 5. Indian—HL. VI. 12. Sciatica—HS. VI. 5. A. Swines—HS. VI. 6. A. Water—HS. IV. 15. Winter—HS. IV. 7. A.
Creſcet. Supporting (jug.) for boiling veſſ. —light, [Not-cover'd Lan- tern.]
Crest. [Comb] PP. V. 7. —fallen, [Discouraged (augm.)] —of Helmet, [Comb (like)—] —of Arms, [The Gen- try (ſign) upon the head (armour.)] [Mane] PP. VI. 4. A.
Crevis. [Chink] [Craſh]
Crew, [Companions (aggr.)]
Crewet, [adj. Glaſs-pot (dim.)]
Cry. [Grief] [Weep] AC. IV. 3. O. Vocal. [Exclaim] AC. III. 3. —out, [a. Parturition (inc.)] —out } [Accuſe } public- } upon } [Blame } ly. } —mercy, [Entreat for par- don.] —quittance, [compensate] Proclaim; [a. Cryer.]
Crib. Pinch [Penurious (perſon)] [Ox e's Eating (place)]
Crick, [Pricking] AC. II. 7. (p. through Cold)
Cricker. Ex. II. 2. Fen—[Eve-churr.] Ex. II. 2. A.
Crier. R. I. 5. A.
Crime. R. III. —not-capital. R. IV.
Crimſon, [Red adj. blood (like.)] (augm.)
Cringe, Congee } (freq) }
 Crip-

Cripple, [adj. p. Impotence in Limbs.]
Crisis, [adj. } (time)
 Judgment } (sign)
Crippling, [Curling.] O. V. 5. A.
Critic, [Judge of words]
Critical, [adj. Judge (apt.)]
Crochet, vid. *Crochet*.
Crocodile. Be. VI. 3.
Crocus. Hl. IV. 7. A.
Croft, [Field (dim.)]
Croke.
 [a. { Toad } (voice)
 { Raven } (voice)
 As the Bowels, [Sound through wind enclosed.]
Crone, [adj. Decrepit person.]
Crook.
 a—
 [adj. Crookedness (thing) Mag. III. 1. O.
 [Hook]
 [Saddle of sticks curved upward.]
 to—
 [adj. a. Bend]
 [adj. p. crooked (make)
 [Hook (make)
Crookedness. Mag. III. 1. O.
Crop.
 —of Bird, [first Stomach—]
 —of Corn, [adj. p. Heap (aggr.)—]
 to—[Off- { pluck. }
 { tear. }
 { break. }
Crozier, [adj. Bishop's Staff.]
Crofs.
 Figure or Site.
 [Oblique] Mag. II. 8.
 [Transverse] Mag. II. 8. D.
 —cloth, [adj. Transverse forehead (west).]
 to—a River, [To go over a River.]
 Decussated. Mag. IV. 4. A.
 —of wood, &c.
 [adj. Crucifying (jug)
 —&c.]
 sp. adj. Crofs (fig.)
 [Image of adj. Crucifying (jug.)]
 to—himself, [To a. Crofs (sign) upon—]
 —bow. RM. V. 4. A.
 —way, [adj. Crofs-way]
 Quality.
 transcendent.
 [Contrary]
 [Opposite]
 moral.
 [Perverse]
 [Contentious]
 [Morose]
 [Disobedient]
 Event (corr.) [adversity]
 of action.
 to—[Frustrate.]
 of instrument.
 to—[Spoil]
 sp. with transverse line.]
Crofsbill. Bi. IV. 5. A.

Crofswort. Hl. IX. 8. A.
Crocher.
 [Hook (dim.)
 [adj. Music Letter]
 [Invention (corr.)
 [a. Craft (dim.)
Crouch.
 [Stoop] AC. VI. 4.
 [sp. Adoration (sign.)
 [Fawn]
Croud.
 Throng, [Together-thrusted (aggr.)]
 Fiddle, [Music (instr.) adj.]
 strike } with Eow }
 P. { found }
Crow.
 Bird. Bi. I. 5. A.
 —, foot. HF. IX. 4.
 Instrument, [adj. iron adj. lifting (instr.)]
 to—
 [a. Cock (voice)
 [a. Triumph (voice)
 [a. Boast (corr.)
Crown.
 Diadem, [Head-environing Kingship (sign) Ornament]
 —of the head, [Top—]
 —imperial. Hl. IV. 1.
 Mony, [5 shillings (aggr.)]
Crucible, [Vessel for melting of metals by Fire.]
Crucifie. R. V. 8.
Crucifix, [Image of Christ crucified.]
 (boil'd) Pr.
Crude, [not prepared III. (digested) O.
Cruelty. Man. I. 5. D.
Cruet, [Small Glass (vess.) for oil, &c.]
Crum, [Powder]
 —of bread, [adj. Inside (part)—]
Crumble, [Crums (make)
Crump, [Sinew-contracted.]
 —foot, [Shrunk—]
 —shoulder, [Prominent—]
Crumpled. HC. VI. 3. A.
Crapper.
 [Rump]
 [Hinder stay of Saddle]
 [adj. Rump (armam.)]
Crufe.
 [Bottle (dim.) of Glass.]
 to—[a. Scout.]
 [sp. for Booty.]
Crushing, [Bruising.]
 [sp. by Compression.]
Crust.
 —of Shel-fish. PP. IV. 2. A.
 —of Bread, [Out-side—]
 [sp. Hard.]
Crustaceous [adj. PP. IV. 2. A.]
Crutch.
 [fig. T] Mag. IV. 4.
 Staff of lame (perion)
Cryptography, [Secret writing
Crystal. St. II. 4. (art.)
Cw.
 [Sign]

[Beginning (sign)
 [Foot (armam.) for Ox]
Cub { Bear } (young.)
 { Fox } (dim.)
Cube. Mag. III. 5. O.
Cubeb.
Cubit.
 Limb. PG. V. 2.
 Measure, [Length from Elbow to fingers top.]
Cucking-stool, [adj. a. Diving (jug.) of Scolds.]
Cuckold, [Husband of Adulteress]
Cuckoo. Bi. I. 3.
 —flower. HS. IV. 15. A.
Cuckquean, [Wife of Adulterer]
Cucumber. HS. VII. 3.
Cud, [Upper Stomach.]
 chew the— [Again-masticate, adj. p. pret. Swallowed (thing.)]
Cudgel.
 [Staff]
 [Club (dim.)
 [Cudgelling (instr.)
 —ing. RM. VI. 2. A.
Cudwort. HF. II. 5. A.
Cuff, [Ornament for Hand-wrist.]
 to—[Strike with folded hand.]
Cuirase. [adj. Trunk (armor.)]
Cullis, [Eic&t] (sp. to have.)
Cullis, [Troth of Poultry.]
Culpable, { Blame }
 [adj. p. { Reprehend } (apt.)
Cultivate, [Manure.]
Culture, [Manure.]
Culver, [Pigeon]
Culverin, [Great Ordnance (kind)
Cumber.
 [a. Burthen]
 [a. Trouble]
 [a. Hinder]
Cumin. HF. V. 7. A.
Cundation. Ha. IV. 1. E.
Cunny. Be. III. 4.
Cunning.
 [Art]
 [Craft]
Cup. Pr. V. 9. A.
 —bearer. [adj. Cup (Off.)
 —of a flower. PP. II. 8.
 to—Mo. IV. 7. A.
Cupboard [Table } sp. for
 [Box } Cups]
Cur, [Dog of ignoble breed, good only to accompany.]
Curasier, [Armed (perf.) Horseman.]
Curate, { adj. Parish }
 { Subordinate } Priest }
 [Instead-
Curb.
 [Cohibiting (part) of Bridle]
 [Cohibiting (augm.) Bridle]
 to—[Cohibit]
Curdle, [Coagulate.]
Cure, [Re health]
 —of Souls, [Officership for Souls.]
Curiosity. [Per-

CU

CU

DA

[Perfection]
 [Excellence]
 [Beauty (augm.)]
 [Diligence (augm.)]
 op. to Science. Ha. VI. 1. E.
 [Nicens] Man. II. 6. E.
 [Intemperance. Man. II. O.
 as to {Ornaments}
 {Dainties}]
Curlew. Bi. VIII. 9.
Curling. O. V. 5. A.
Cur. vid. *Cur.*
Currants. Sh. I. 1. A.
Current.
 Subst.
 [Stream]
 Adj.
 [Genuine]
 [Perfect]
 [Approved]
 [Adj. Custom] RC. IV. 1. A.
 [Common] TM. IV. 6. A.
 [Ordinary] TM. V. 3.
Year—[—present]
Curry.
 [Comb] O. V. 9. O.
 sp. Horse.
 —combe, [adj. Combing (inst.)
 for Horse.]
 [Prepare Leather.]
 —favour.
 [Fawn for—]
 [Endeavour (corr.) for—]
Currysh [Dog (like.)]
Curse.
 Action of God. AS. I. 3. O.
 Action of man.
 [Excommunicate]
 [Imprecate]
Curfy. AC. V. 4. A.
Curfory.
 [Swift]
 [Rash]
 [Slight]
Curst.
 [Execrable]
 [Fierce] NP. IV. 4. O.
 [Angry] Man. I. 9. D.
 [Morose]
Curtain.
 [Shadowing (vest) before-
 adj. hang (apt.)
 sp. about bed.]
Curtal.
 [Off-cut Tail]
 [adj. a. Brevity]
Curtisan, [Common adj. Forni-
 cator (fem.)]
Curtle-ax, [Short Sword.]
Curve. [Crooked.] Mag. III. 1. O.
Curvet. [Go leaping.]
Cushion. Po. VI. 5. A.
Cush, [Point.] Mag. IV. 2.
Custard, [Pic of Milk and Eggs,
Custody. (&c.)
 [Keeping]
 [Garding]
 [Imprisonment]
Custom.
 Use. RC. IV. 1. A.
 [Habit]
 [Manners]

[Tribute upon Merchandize.]
 —er.
 In buying or selling. RO. IV. 6.
Cut.
 Discontinue.
 sp. by edged (thing) inter-
 posed.
 Body, sp. Consistent. Mo. VI. 7.
 Earth.
 [Dig]
 water—[Furrow for—]
 [Plough]
 Stone, &c.
 [Carve]
 [Grave]
 Plant.
 [Fell]
 [Prune]
 Animal.
 [Wound]
 horse—s [-wounds him-
 self.]
 [Un—a. Testicle]
 Parts excrementitious.
 [Pare]
 [Shave]
 [Clip]
 Flesh, &c.
 [Mince]
 [Chip]
 [Slice]
 [Slash]
 Plain or Line, [a. Interse-
 ction.]
 Room, [a. Partition]
 —a caper, [Leap with Leggs
 trembling (like.)]
 Hurt.
 Sense.
 —ing, { [Acrimonious.]
 { [Intense]
 Minde.
 [a. Grief } (augm.)
 [a. Anger }
 Estate, [a. Fraud.]
 Diminish.
 [a. Short]
 [Dispatch]
 Separate.
 —off, [a. Separate.]
 [Excommunicate.]
 [Destroy.]
 —purse, [Thief]
 —throat, [Murtherer.]
 [Lot]
Cuticle, [Skin. PG. II. 3. outer-
 most]
Cutler.
 [Sword (mech.)]
 [Fabrice (mech.) of cutting
 (instr.)
 Cutter, { [Robber.]
 { [Swaggerer]
Cuttle-fish Ex. IX. 2.
Laffer—Ex. IX. 2. A.
Cycle.
 —of Sun, [Revolution of 28
 years, in which the Do-
 minical Letter returns to
 be the same.]
 —of Moon, [Revolution of 19
 years, in which the same

Lunations return.]
Cygnets, [Swan (young.)]
Cylinder. Mag. III. 6.
Cylindroides. Ex. VII. 3.
Cymbal, [Round brazen Music
 (instr.)]
Cynical.
 [adj. Dog (like.)]
 [Morose]
Cypress. Tr. V. 6.

D.

D *Abble,* [Move (freq.) in wet
 (thing.)]
Dabchick [Lydapper] Bi. VIII. 7.
Dace. Fi. IX. 10.
Daffadil. HL. IV. 4.
Dag, [Gun (dim.)]
Dagger, [Short Sword (dim.)]
Daggle, [adj. a. Durt (dim.)
 sp. the Margin.]
Day.
 24 hours. Mea. V. 5.
 holy—[adj. Festivity.]
 to—[In this—]
 Time of Light. Mea. V. 6.
 —break, [Day (inc.)]
 —time, [Day (time.)]
 broad—[adj. { Perfect }
 { Manifest }
 far—[Late in the—]
 [Victory] RM. II. 1. E.
Days-man, [Arbitrator.]
Daily, [adj. daies (legr.)]
Dainty, [Nice]
 —s, [Sustenance extraordina-
 ry.] Pr. II.
Dairy.
 [adj. Milk (kind.)]
 [adj. Milk (room.)]
Dale, [Valley.]
Dally.
 [Playing] O. O.
 [a. Fondness] Man. VI. 7. O.
 [a. Wanton] NP. IV. 3. O.
 [Protract] TA. III. 5. O.
Dam.
 [Parent (fem.)]
 { Impedient }
 { adj. Stay (make } ridge }
 to— { adj. a. Impedi- } with
 up { a. Stay (ent } ridge }
Dame, { adj. Noble } fem. }
 { adj. Gentle }
 Mistress, [Master (tein.)]
Dammage.
 [Loss]
 [Hurt]
Dammask, [Fine Linnen of Da-
 mascus]
 to—[a. Damascus (manner.)]
Damn.
 as God—Ha. I. 4. O.
 as man—[Condemn.]
Damnifie, [a. Dammage.]
Damsel, [Young Girls (fem.)]
Damp.
 Subst.
 —fiery

DA

—fery. El. I. 7.
 —watery. El. II. 5. A.
 Adj. [Moist] Q. V. 2. (dim.)
Damfin, [Plum adj. Damascus]
Dancing. Mo. V. 5.
Dandelion. HF. III. 12. A.
Dandiprat, [Little (dim.) man.]
Dandle, [Shaking (dim.) in ones arms.]
Dandraf, [Scurf of the head.]
Daneswort. HS. IX. 9.
Danger. T. V. 3. O.
Dangle, [Hang (swinging.)]
Dank, [Moist] Q. V. 2.
Dapper, [Little nimble]
Dapple. Q. II. 7. A.
Dare.
 Fish [Dafe] Fi. IX. 10.
 Venture.
 [adj. Fortitude]
 [adj. Bold] AS. V. 8.
 —not, [Fear]
 [Challenge] RM. I. 2.
 —larks, [a. Fear (make.)]
Darkness.
 to the Sight. Q. I. 1. D.
 to the Understanding. D. III. 9. O.
Darling, [Most beloved]
Darn, [Sow knitting (like.)]
Darnel. HL. III. 5.
Dart. RM. V. 5.
 Meteor. El. I. 4. A.
Dafe. Fi. IX. 10.
Dash.
 Action.
 [Motion (imp.)
 sp. Fluid against hard.
 or Hard against fluid.]
 [Cast] Mo. VI. 2.
 [Strike] Mo. VI. 4.
 [Write (imp.)]
 [Mixture
 sp. with worfc.]
Effect.
 [a. Fall]
 [a. Hurt]
 [Break]
 [Scatter parts (dim.)]
 [Spoil]
 [Destroy]
 [adj. } Shame } (make)
 [adj. } Despair }

[Plastering]
 [Smearing]
 [Defiling by Smearing]
 [Bribing]
Dawl, [Dull with weariness.]
Dawning, [Morning (incept.)]
Dazy. HF. II. 3. A.
 great—HF. III. 3.
 blew—HF. II. 14.
Dazle, [a. Dull with Light (exc.)]
Deacon. RE. II. 5. A.
Dead { deprived } (Being.
 { wanting } Power.
 —Being. { Action.
 [adj. pret. Dying]
 —pay, [pay } of the
 —place, [place } Dead.]
 [Not-adj. living]
 —Power.
 Natural [Impotent]
 Sense.
 [num'd]
 [extasied] sp. with
 fear.
 —asleep } Dead (like)
 —drunk } through
 { Sleep
 { Drunkenness
 Vigor, [Dull]
 Strength, [Weak.]
 Transcendent, [Remiss.]
 —Action.
 Motion.
 —water, [adj. Pool—]
 Affecting the Sense.
 Sight.
 —Colour, [Remiss.—]
 Hearing.
 —of the night, [Quiet
 (time)—]
 Taste }
 Smell } Q. IV. 6. O.
 Feeling.
 —cole, [Unfred—]
 —wall, [adj. Yielding
 Q. VI. 1.—]
 —nettle, [Archangel]
Deadly.
 (adj. Dying (make)
 [Not-adj. p. end (pot.) until
 death]
Deafness. NP. III. 2. O.
Deal.
 do [adj. Action]
 [a. Conversation]
 [a. Business] sp. (merc.)
 —between, [a. Mediator.]
 distribute, [Give (segr.)]
 a—
 [Quantity]
 [Fir board]
Dean.
 [Chief of Bishop's Assessors]
 [College (Off.)]
Dear.
 [adj. p. Love (augm.)]
 [adj. Price (augm.)]
Dearn, [Sow knitting (like.)]
Dearth, [Scarcity.] TM. I. 2. D.
Death.

Proper. AC. I. 7. O.
 Put to—
 [adj. a. Die (make)
 [a. Punishment capital]
 [Cessation]
 [Decay]
Death-watch. Ex. V. 6.
Debarr, [a. Impedient.]
Debase, [a. } lowness } (make)
 [a. } meanness }
Debate.
 [a. Contention]
 [a. Dispute]
Debauch, { Vice } (make)
 { Sensuality }
 [adj. } Riotousness }
Debilitate, [a. Weakness.]
 { Vice }
Deboist, adj. { Sensuality }
 { Riotousness }
Debonair.
 [adj. Temper. NP. II. (perf.)]
 [Sprightly]
 [Merry]
Debt. TA. IV. 7. O.
Decad, [Ten]
Decalogue, [the Ten Commands
 of God.]
Decaying. NP. V. 4. O.
Decease. AC. I. 7. O.
Deceive.
 [a. Fraud]
 [a. Error (make)
 [Frustrating]
 sp. ones Expectation]
 [doe } Beside- } expecta-
 { Contra- } tion.]
December, [Twelfth month.]
Decent. T. V. 2.
Deception, vid. *Deceive*:
Decide.
 [a. Sentence]
 [Finish]
 sp. Suit
Decimation, [Tenthing]
Decipher.
 { interpret } obscure Chara-
 { Explain } cters.]
 { read }
 [Un-conceal]
Deck, [Floor of Ship.]
 so—[a. Ornate (make.)]
Declaim, [a. Oration } against.]
Delare.
 [Interpret]
 [Shewing]
 [a. Manifest]
 [a. Public]
 —for, [Own publicly.]
Declension, [Changing (manner
 of the ends of Nouns)]
Decline.
 [a. Diverge]
 —ing *Dial*, [Erect Plain
 whose Surface is not situa-
 ted toward North or
 South.]
 [Avoid]
 [Decay]
 —ing *age*. Mea. VI. 3. A.
 —a Noun, [a. Declension.]
 De-

- Declivity.**
[Obliqueness]
sp. Downward verging
- Decoction.**
[Boiling]
[Boil'd (thing)]
sp. Infusion
- Decoy.** Po. I. 6. A.
- Decorum.** [Decency]
- Decrease.** [Diminish]
- Decree.**
[Purpose]
[Sentence]
[Edict]
- Decrement.**
[Diminution]
[Loss]
- Decrepid.** [adj. p. Stooping.]
sp. with Age.
—age. Mea. VI. 4. A.
- Decretal.** [adj. Decree.]
- Decuple.** [Ten-fold]
- Decussation.** [Crossing] Mag. IV. 4. A.
- Dedicate.**
As to God, [Consecrate.] RE, V. 1.
As to Man, { Honour }
[Give to the { Patronage }
of—]
- Deduce.** [a. Illation.]
- Deduct.** [a. Ablatum.]
- Deed.**
[Action.] T. I. 7.
in very— [Truly]
[Writing] RC. VI. 5.
- Deem.**
[a. Opinion]
[a. Thought]
- Deep,** whose bottom is far from Natural. (its top.)
as the whole.
deep. [adj. TM. II. 3.]
the— [Sea]
thick. [adj. TM. II. 5.]
Six— [Six in file]
as a part.
[adj. Inward]
—colour, [Dark (dim.)—]
—Sound. Q. III. 1. D.
—Norian { [hidden]
[obscure]
[adj. under]
[adj. bottom]
Transcendental, [adj. Intense]
—sleep, [Sleep (int.)]
- Deer.**
fallow—Be. II. 4.
red—Be. II. 3.
- Deface.**
[Un-a. Figure]
[Spoil]
[a. Deform]
[Destroy]
- Defalk.** [a. Ablatum]
- Defame.**
[adj. Infamy (make)]
[a. Calumny]
- Default.** [Defect]
—of appearance, [Not appearance.]
- Defeat.**
[Frustration]
[Overthrow]
Defecation.
[a. Pure (make)]
[Un-wor't part.]
Defect. TM. I. 3. D.
Defection.
[Apostatic]
[Rebellion]
Defence, vid. **Defend.**
Defend.
Oppose. RM. I. 1. O.
Protection. RO. VI. 1.
[a. Prisoner] RJ. I. 3. O.
[a. Defendant] RJ. I. 4. O.
[a. Advocate] RJ. I. 7.
Defenders. R. I. 4. O.
Defensive, [adj. Defend.]
—arms. RM. V. 1. A.
Defer.
[a. Late (make)]
—before Action, [Respite]
—in Action, [Protract.]
Deference, [Respect.]
Defy. RM. I. 2. O.
Deficient. TM. I. 3. D.
Defile. TM. V. 6. O.
[a. Vice.]
[adj. Vice (make)]
[a. Unchast]
- Define.**
[a. Definition]
[a. Sentence]
- Definite.**
[Finite]
[Express]
- Definition.** D. IV. 3.
- Definitive.**
[Express]
[adj. a. Sentence]
[adj. Finishing]
- Deflower.** [a. Fornication]
- Defluxion.**
[Distilling]
[Catarrh]
- Deformity.** NP. V. 6. O.
- Defray.**
[Disburse]
[Pay]
- Defraud.** [a. Fraud]
- Defunct.** [adj. a. pret. Dying.]
- Degenerate.**
[Not-ancestor (like)]
[Spurious]
- Degrade.** RJ. VI. 8.
- Degree.** T. VI. 6.
—of person. RC. I.
—in University, [Graduate (thing)]
Measure. Mea. I. 9.
- Dehor.** [Dissuade]
- Deject.**
[Down-cast]
[a. Sorrow]
[a. Despair]
- Deify.** [a. God (make)]
- Deign.** [a. Condescension.]
- Deity.** [God (abstr.)]
- Delay.**
[a. { Late }
{ Slow } (make)]
disposition, [Cunctation]
- before Action, [Respite]
—in Action [Protract]
Delectation. AS. IV. 7.
Delegate.
[adj. p. Substitute (person)]
Put
[Instead— { Sent }
{ Judging } (person.)
- Deliberate.** AS. III. 1.
—ness.
[Considerateness] Ha. IV. 1.
[Slowness] NP. V. 9. O.
Deliberation, vid. **Deliberate.**
with— { [Confiderately]
{ [Slowly]
- Delicate.**
[adj. a. Delight (apt.)]
[adj. Pr. II.]
Tender, [adj. NP. IV. 7. O.]
[Over-neat] Man. II. 6. E.
—s, [adj. Pr. II. (thing)]
- Delicious.** { Delectation }
[adj. { Pleasure } (aug.)
- Delight.** AS. IV. 7.
- Delineate.**
[a. Line]
[a. Description. D. IV. 3.]
sp. by Lines
- Delinquent.**
[Guilty]
[Prisoner]
- Delirium.**
[Dotage] NP. II. 2. O.
[Frenzy] S. IV. 1.
- Deliver,** [Motion (met.) of
the { Possession of }
{ Power over } a thing]
from one person to another.
—things. TA. IV. 13.
as Intrusting, [Deposite]
as Paying, [Pay]
as Disclaiming, [Resign]
—words of Fact, [Narration]
of { Doctrin, [a. Teacher]
—immediately.
—by Mouth, [Speak]
—by Pen, [Write.]
—mediately, [Tradition]
RE. VI. 1. A.
—from better to worse]
- Passively.**
[Dereliction] AS. I. 5. O.
- Actively.**
Involuntary, [Yielding]
Voluntary, [Betraying]
—from worse to better]
- Temporal.** [AS. I. 5.]
Preventing.
[Preserve]
[a. Escape]
- Remedying.**
[Un-captive]
[Un-slave]
[Un-imprison]
[a. Parturition]
to be—ed, [Parturition]
- Eternal,** [Redemption.] AS. I. 7.
- Delve,** [Dig.]
- Delude,** [Deceive]
- Deluge,** [Over-flowing.]
Ecc
Delusion,

Delusion, *vid. Delude.*
Demand.
 —to know, [a. Question.]
 —to have. TA. IV. 2. O.
 —as Price. RC. VI. 2. A.
Demean.
 [Land which the Lord of the Manor uses.]
 [a. Demeanour]
Demeanour. AC. V.
Demerit.
 [Worthy (abstr.)]
 [Earning]
Demi, [Half]
Demi-cannon.
Demi-god, [God (dim.)]
Demi-lance.
Demi-se. RC. V. 5.
Demijs.
 [Low]
 [Humble]
 [Abject]
Democracy, [Government by the People.]
Demolish [a. Ruin.]
Demon, [Spirit] sp. Devil
Demoniac, [Inhabited by Devils.]
Demonstrate.
 [Shew]
 [a. Certain by Argument]
Demur.
 Hesitate. AS. IV. 3. O.
 [Ask more } for considering
 time } before answer-
 (ing.)
Demure.
 [Grave]
 [Formal]
Den, [Cavity under- adj.
 ground]
*Lion's } [Lion's } (house)
 &c. } &c. }*
Deny, D. VI. 2. O.
self—Ha. V. 3.
Denison, [Admit- } Nation.]
 ted member of } Corporati-
 (on)
Denominate, [adj. p. Name
 (make.)]
Denote, [a. Meaning.]
Denounce.
 [Publish]
 [Threaten]
Density. Q. V. 3. E.
Dent. Mag. IV. 3. O.
Dentex. Fi. V. 5. A.
Dentifrice, [Teeth-cleansing
 (thing.)
 sp. Powder.]
Deodand, [adj. p. ought Almsgi-
 ving (thing)]
Depart.
 [Go] TA. VI. 1. O.
 [From-go]
 [Die]
Dependent.
 Op. to Absolute. TM. IV. 3. O.
 Op. to Patron. RO. III. 5. O.
Deplorable.
 [adj. a. Grief (apt)]
 [adj. Misery (augm.)]
Deplorate, [adj. p. Despair.]

Deplore.
 [Sorrow (aug.) for]
 [Shew sorrow (aug.) for]
Depopulate, [Un-people.]
Deportation, [Carrying into Ex-
 ile]
Deportment, [Demeanour]
Depose.
 [Down } Put }
 [a. Privative } Lay }
 —from Dignity, [Degrade]
 —from Office, [Incapacitate]
 —from Orders, [Deprive]
 [Swear] sp. before Magistrate
Deposite. RC. V. 1. A.
Deprave, [a. Evil make.]
Deprecate. RO. V. 3. A.
Depreciate.
 [Un-a. valor]
 [Diminish the worth]
Depression.
 Down-forcing. O. I. 1. O.
 [Shallowness] TM. II. 3. O.
Deprive.
 [a. Privative]
 —of Possession, [Un-pof-
 fess.]
 —of orders. RE. V. 2. O.
Depth, *vid. Deep.* TM. II. 3.
Depuration.
 [a. Pureness]
 [Un- } a. Scum }
 [a. Sediment]
Deputy, [adj. Substitute (person)]
Dereliction.
 [Abandoning] TA. II. 2. O.
 —to Evil. AS. I. 5. O.
Deride, [Mock.] RJ. IV. 9. A.
Derision, [Mocking.] RJ. IV.
 9. A.
Derive, [a. Derivative]
Derivative. TM. IV. 1. O.
Derogate.
 [From-take]
 [Diminish]
 sp. { Fraise. }
 { Reputation }
Descant, [a. Paraphrase.]
Descend, [Down-ition.]
Descendent. RO. I. 1. O.
Descent.
 [Down-ition.]
 as of Ground, [Down-obl-
 quity]
 [Descendent. RO. I. 1. O
 (abstr.)]
 [Extraction]
Descry.
 [See (inc.)]
 [Finde by Sight]
 sp. From far.]
Describe, [a. Description.]
Description. D. IV. 3. A.
Desert.
 Merit.
 [adj. Worthy } (thing)
 } (abstr.)
 [adj. p. Earn (thing.)]
 Wilderness.
 [Not-inhabited]
 [Not-inhabitable country]

[Banket] Fr. II. 1. A.
 to—[Forlake]
Desertion [Forfaking]
Deserve.
 [a. Worthy]
 [a. Earn]
Designing.
 Internal. TA. III. 1.
 External [Appoint]
Desire.
 In Affection. AS. V. 5.
 In Words. [Intreat] RO. V. 3.
Desist. AS. IV. 6. O.
Desk.
 [Supporting (jug.) for Book]
 [Box to write upon]
Desolate.
 [Solitary (augm.)]
 [Not-inhabited]
 [adj. Grief (augm.)]
Despair.
 Affection. AS. V. 8. O.
 Sin. Ha. V. 5. O.
Desperate.
 [adj. p. Despair.]
 [Rash (augm.)]
Desperation.
 Affection. AS. V. 8. O.
 Sin. Ha. V. 5. O.
Despicable.
 [adj. p. Contempt (apt)]
 [Sorry]
Despise, [Contemn]
Despite.
 [Contempt]
 [Malignity]
 [Done (thing) for to anger
 one.]
 [Affront]
Despondency, { (inc.)
 [Despair,] } (dim.)
Destine.
 [a. Purpose]
 [a. Fate.]
Destiny, [Fate.]
Destitute.
 [adj. Defect]
 [adj. p. Forlake]
Destroy, [a. Destruction]
Destruction.
 A. Action of God. AS. I. 4. A.
 [Spoiling]
Desuetude, [Un-a. custom.]
Devel.
 [Discover]
 [Un-conceal]
 [Manifest]
Detain.
 [Hold]
 —unjustly. RJ. IV. 3. A.
 [Stay (make)]
Determine.
 [Finish]
 [a. Desist]
 —the Liberty of the Will.
 AS. IV. 8. O.
 —by ones own [a. Purpose]
 AS. IV. 3.
 —by another [Sentence]
 RJ. II. 5. A.
Deterre. RO. V. 5. O.
Detest. [Loath]

[Loath (augm.)
[Hate (augm.)
Detraſt.
[a. Ablatum]
[p. From Reputation.]
[Under-ſay] Man. IV. 1. D.
[Calumny]
Detriment.
[Loſs]
[Diminiſhing]
Devaſtation.
[Deſtruction]
[Spoiling]
Deveſt. [un-a. clothe]
Deviate, [a. privatenefs]
[Wander]
[Err]
Devil. W. I. 2. O.
—'s bit. HF. II. 13. A.
—'s dirt, [adj. Vitriol earth]
—'s milk, [Spurge.] HS. V. 2.
Deviliſh, [adj. Devil.]
Deviſe.
[Invent]
[Contrive]
By Will, [Bequeath]
[Feign]
[Forge]
a—
[adj. Craft (thing)]
[Stratagem]
[Poſy]
Devoir.
[Endeavour]
[Duty]
Devolue.
[Successive } to— { Putting]
[Final } { Ition]
Devoted.
[adj. p. Vow]
[Conſecrated]
[adj. Zeal]
Devotion.
[Worſhip (hab.)]
[Zeal]
Devour.
[a. Ravenous. NP. IV. 5. O.]
[a. Glutton]
[Eat } up all]
[Eat } greedily]
Devout, [adj. Devotion.]
Dev. El. III. 3. A.
—claw, [adj. Heel-claw.]
—grafs, [Grafts (kinde) a. Seed (apt) millet (like)]
—lap, [Looſe ſkin of the neck.]
Dexterity.
[Agility]
[Art. (perf.)]
Die.
[v. Death.] vid. Death.
a. Colour. O. V. 3. A.
a— [adj. Dicing (inſtr.)]
Diabetes, [Diſeaſe of Piſſing (exc.)]
Diabolical, [adj. Devil. W. I. 2. O.]
Diadem, [Head-environing King (ſign) Ornament.]
Diagonal. Ma. II. 3.

Diagram, [Lined } figure.]
[picture.]
Dial.
[Time-ſhewing (inſtr.)
[p. By ſhadow.]
Dialeſt, [Language (manner.)]
Dialogue, [Discourſe } al-
[Conference } tern.]
Diameter. Ma. II. 5.
Diamond.
Stone. St. IV. 1.
Figure, [Square]
[p. of not-right Angles.]
Diaper, [Linen]
Diaphanous, [Transparent]
Diaphoretic, [adj. a. Sweet
(make)]
Diaphragm. PG. VI. 3.
Diary, [Narration of days (ſegr.)]
Diarrhaea. S. VI. 6.
Dibble, [adj. Setting (inſtr.)]
Dicacty, [Loquacity.]
Dice, [adj. Mo. V. 1. A. (inſtr.)
to play at—Mo. V. 1. A.
—ore.]
Dichotomy, [Diviſion into two.]
Dicker, [Ten ſkins of Leather.]
Dilate, AC. III. 6.
Dilatator, [Chief adj. Authority
(Off.)]
Dictionary, [Book for words.]
Didapper, [Dabchick] Bi. VIII. 7.
Dier.
[adj. Dying (art.)]
—'s weed. HF. I. 11.
Diet.
[Regulated viſtual (manner)
[Council] R]. III. 5. A.
Differ, [v. Difference.]
Difference.
Proper. T. IV.
[Diverſity] T. III.
[Diſſent]
[a. Contention]
making a—
[Diſtinction]
[Partiality]
Difficult. T. V. 4. O.
Diffident. AS. V. 7. O.
Diffuſe.
[Spread]
[Infect]
Dig. O. III. 1.
Digeſt.
Natural. AC. I. 5. A.
Chymic. O. VI. 5.
[a. Order]
Dight.
[Clothing]
[Adorning]
Digit.
[Inch]
[Inch (like)]
Dignifie, [a. Dignity.]
Dignity.
[Worthineſs] T. IV. 6.
High degree. Ha. II. 5.
Digreſſion. L. V. 9. A.
Dike.
[Ditch]
[Gutter]
[Furrow]

Dil. HF. V. 1. A.
Dilacerate, [Tear]
Dilapidate.
[Ruin]
[Suffer to decay]
Dilate.
[a. Ereadth]
[a. Ampliation]
Dilatory, [adj. Delay]
Dilemma, [Argument adj. a. re-
tort (apt.) againſt both answers]
Diligence. Ha. IV. 5.
Double—Ha. IV. 5. E.
Dilling, [adj. p. Favour (aug.)]
Dilucidate, [Interpret.]
Dilute, [Remiſs.]
Dim.
[Blind (dim.)]
[Dark (dim.)]
—neſs.
[Sight } (Corr.)
[Dim.]
op. to brightneſs. Q. I. 3. O
Dimension. Ma. I.
[a. Meaſure.]
Diminiſhing.
[a. Little TM. I. 1. D.]
[v. Remiſſion. TM. I. 8. D.]
[a. Few. TM. III. 1. D.]
[More a. little. T. I. 7. D.]
[More a. remiſs]
[More a. few]
Diminutive, [adj. Littleneſs.]
Dimple.
[Furrow (dim.)]
[Dent (dim.)]
Din, [Sound (augm.)]
Dine, [adj. Noon-meal.]
Ding, [Caſt.]
Dinner, [Dine.]
Dint, [Impetus.]
Diocceſs, [Biſhop's } Precinct]
[Place]
Dip [into- } adj. a. Water.]
[under- }
Diphthong. D. I. 3. A.
Dire.
[Fierce]
[Cruel]
Direſt.
[Straight] Ma. III. 1.
Upright. Ma. II. 8. E.
to—RO. VI. 1.
Dirge, [Prayer for the Dead]
Dirt. El. IV. 2.
Diſable.
[Un-a. able (make.)]
[a. Impotence]
[a. Weakneſs]
[Incapacitate]
Diſabuſe.
[Un-a. wrong (make)]
Diſadvantage.
[Hindranced]
[Loſs]
[Hurt]
Diſagree.
[Diſſent]
[Unpeaceable].
Diſallow, [Diſapprove.] AS.
III. 3. O.
Diſanimate, [Diſcouragement.]
E e e 2

Disannul.
[Annihilate]
[Spoil]

Disappoint.
[Un appoint]
[Frustrate]

Disapprove. AS. III. 3. O.

Disarm.
[Un-armour]
[Take away Arms]

Disaster. [Adversity]

Disavow.
[Disapprove]
[Deny]
[abdicate]

Disband. [Un—RM IV.]

Disbelieve. AS. II. 4. O.

Disburse. TA. IV. 5.

Disburthen. [Unload]

Discamp. [Un-a. camp.]

Discard.
[Out-put Cards]
[Incapacitate]

Discern. } See } the dif-
[Seen (make) } ference]
[See]
[a. Common sense]
[a. Difference]

Discharge.
[Unload]
—a Gun, [Un-adj. p. ammu-
nition (make)—]
[Un-oblige]
From Duty.
[Perform]
[a. Immunity]
From Debt.
[Pay]
[Acquit]
From Guilt.
[a. Innocent]
[Acquit]
[Absolve]

Disciple. [Learner.] RO. III. 3.

Discipline.
[a. Teacher]
[Good Government] Man.
VI. 5.
Church—RE. V.
[Correction]

Disclaim. [Abdicate]

Disclose.
[Un-conceal]
[Reveal] AS. I. 6.
[Un-cover] O. II. 3. O.
[Shew] TA. I. 8.
[Open] O. II. 4. O.

Discolour. [a. Colour (corr.)]

Discomfit. [Overthrow.]

Discomfort. RO. VI. 3. O.

Discommend. [Dispraise.]

Discommodity.
[Inconvenience]
[Hurt]

Disconsolate.
[adj. Discomfort]
[adj. Grief (augm.)]

Discontent.
[Not-content]
[adj. Anxiety]

Discontinue. [a. Discontinu-
ed.]

[Leave } for some while.]
[Absent }
[Un-a. custom]
—ed.
—Quantity. TM. III.
—in Place, Here and there.
Sp. II. 7. O.
—in Time, Now and then.
Sp. I. 7. O.

Disconvenient. [Inconvenient]

Discord.
[Not-congruity]
—in Music. Q. III. 8. O.
[Dissent]
[a. Unpeaceableness]
[a. Contention]

Discover. AS. II. 2. A.
[Un-conceal]
[Reveal]
[Perceive (inc.)]
[Uncover]
[Shew]

Discouragement. [Un-a. reputa-
tion.]

Discourage. RO. VI. 2. O.

Discourse.
Elements of— D. I.
Words—D. II.
Complex parts of—
Grammatical. D. III.
Logical. D. IV.
Mixed. D. V.
Modes of—D. VI.

Discourtesie.
[a. Courtesia. Man. IV. 7. O.]
[a. Malignity. AS. V. 2. O.]

Discredit.
[Disbelieve]
[Infamy]

Discreet.
[Prudent] Ha. VI. 2.
[Grave] Man. IV. 6.
[Sober] Ha. III. 3.

Discrepancy. [Different]

Discretion. vid. *Discreet.*
at the—of, [To be disposed
according to the will of]

Discriminate.
[a. Difference]
[a. Distinction]

Discuss.
[Off— } shake
[Apart— }
[Scatter]
[Inquisition]
sp. by Disputing.]

Disdain. AS. VI. 5. A.

Disease. S.
to—
[a. Disease]
[a. Pain]
[Trouble]

Disengage.
[Un-oblige]
[Un-entangle]

Disentangle. [Un-entangle]

Disesteem. [Esteem (corr.)]

Disfavour. [Un-favour.]

Disfigure.
[a. Figure (corr.)]
[a. Deformity]

Disfranchise. [Un-privilege]

Disfurnish. [Un-furnish.]

Disgorge. [Vomit.]

Disgrace. [Infamy.]

Disguise. [Un-a. seem (make)]

Disgust. [Displeasure.]

Dish.
Vessel. Pr. V. 4.
Chasing—[adj. Table (vesfs.)
for Fire.]
—Clout, Linen for cleansing
Dishes.]
—washer, [Wagtail.] Bi.
III. 8. A.
—of meat, (Meat (aggr.)
sp. dishd.)

Disharten. [Discourage]

Dishvel'd. [adj. p. Confusion.]
sp. Hairs.]

Dishonest.
[adj. Vice]
[Unchast]

Dishonour.
[Infamy]
[Disrespect]

Disimbarque. } Go } out of
} Take } Ship.]

Disinchant. [Un-a. Witchcraft.]

Disingenuity. NP. IV. 1. O.

Disinherit. [Un-inherit (make)]

Disjoin. [Un-join]

Disjoint. [Un-joint]

Disjunctive. [adj. Separate]

Dislike.
[Disapprove]
[Displeasure]

Dislocate.
[Un-place]
[Place (corr.)]

Dislodge. [Remove out of his
Lodging.]

Disloyal. Man. V. 6. O.

Dismay. [a. Fear (make)]

Dismal. [adj. Adversity (augm.)]

Dismanle. [Un-fortific.]

Dismember.
[Separate Member from Mem-
ber.]
[Tear]

Dismiss.
[Send away]
[Permit to depart]

Dismount.
[Un-a. ride]
[Un-a. jugament]

Disobedience. Man. V. 7. D.

Disobey. [a. Man. V. 7. D.]

Disoblige.
[Un-a. oblige]
[Un-a. friend]

Disorder.
[Confusion]
[Un-a. Series]
[Irregularity]

Disown. [Abdicate]

Disparage.
[a. Infamy]
[a. Calumny]

Disparity. [Unequality]

Dispark. [Un-a. Park (make)]

Dispatch. [Doe soon and perfect-
ly.]
[Doe]

[Per-

[Perform]
—soon.
Hasten. TA. III. 5.
—perfectly.
{ Finish }
{ Send away }
{ Deliver }
{ a. Free (make) }
{ Destroy }
{ Kill }

Dispens. TA. V. 3.
Dispense.
{ Give }
{ a. Segregate }
{ a. Proportion }
{ Give } adv. Pro-
{ a. Segregate } portion
{ Relax from Law. RC. }
{ IV. 8. }
{ Licence. RC. IV. 8. A. }

Dispensatory, [Book of Pharm-
ceutical Compositions (man-
ner.)]
Dispeopled, [a. empty of Dwellers.]
Disperse, [Scatter]
Displace, [Un-place]
Display.
{ Un-fold }
{ Open }

Displant.
{ Un-plant }
{ Remove }

Displease. AS. IV. 7. O.
Displeasure, [Displeasing]
to doe one a—
doe { adj. displicent }
{ (thing) }
{ adj. hurt (thing) }

Dispose, [a. Disposition.]
Disposition.
{ Quality } T. I. 6. A.
Natural.
{ Temperament }
—of the Mind. NP. IV.
—of the Body.
resp. Individ. NP. V.
resp. Species. NP. VI.

Actual.
{ Inclination } AS. IV. i.
{ Habit (inc.) } Ha. A.
{ Habit } Ha.
{ Action. } T. I. 7.
{ Cause } T. II.
{ a. Authority }
{ Appoint }
{ Prepare }
{ a. Efficient }
{ Give }
{ a. Segregate }
{ a. Order }
{ a. Series }
{ a. Place }

Dispossess, [Un-adj. a. possess
(make.)]
Dispraise. RO. V. 8. O.
Disprofit.
{ adj. Hurtful (thing) }
{ Loss }

Disproportion.
{ Proportion (corr.) }
{ Unequality }

Disprove.

[Against-prove]
[Confute]
Dispute, [a. Argumentation,]
Disquiet.
{ Anxiety }
{ Trouble }

Disquisition, [Inquisition]
sp. by Argument.]
Disfrank.
{ Un-a. rank }
{ Un-a. Series }
{ Un-a. Order }

Disregard, [Not-esteeming]
Disrespect. Man. V. 4. D.
Dissatisfie, [Not- } Satisfie]
{ Un- }

Disseal.
{ Separate by cutting }
{ Cut (segr.) }

Disseize, [Un-a. possess (make)]
Dissemble.
{ Conceal }
{ a. Hypocrisie }

Dissention, [a. Contention]
Dissenting. AS. II. 3. O.
Dissertation, [Book argumenta-
tive.]
Disservice.
{ Service (corr.) }
{ Impedient (thing) }

Dissever.
{ Separate }
{ a. Segregate }

Dissimular, [Unlike.]
Dissimulation, [Hypocrisie.]
Disseminate, [Scatter.]
Dissolve.
a. Loose Q. VI. 6. D.
a. Fluid Q. V. 5. D.
Melt. O. VI. 2.
{ Separate }
{ Un-convention }
{ Destroy }
{ Corruption }
{ a. Ruine }

Dissolute.
{ Careless }
{ Sensual }

Dissolution, vid. Dissolve.
Dissonant, [Different]
sp. in found.]
Dissuade. RO. V. 2. O.
Dissyllable, [Of 2 Syllables]
Distaff, [Staff of spinning (ma-
chin.)]
—distle.

Distance.
—of time. Sp. I. 2. O.
—of place. Sp. II. 2. O.

Distast.
{ Fast (corr.) }
{ Aversion }
{ Dispicence }

Distemper. S. I. 4.
{ Temper (corr.) }
Sickliness. S. I. 4.
Distention, [Stretching.]
Distich, [Two Verses.]
Distillation.
Rheum, [Disease of dropping
(dim.)]
Chymic. O. VI. 6.

Distinct.
{ adj. p. distinction (perf.) }
{ Differenced }
{ Separated }
{ Ordered (perf.) }
{ Plain }

Distinction. D. IV. 1.
Distinguish.
{ a. Distinction }
{ a. Difference }
{ Separate }
{ a. Period }
{ a. Order (perf.) }
{ a. Plain. }
{ a. Judge }
sp. (segr.)

Distortion,
{ Twisting }
{ a. Place (corr.) }
{ a. Deformity }

Distraet.
{ Pull several waies }
{ Separate }
{ Divide }
{ a. Waver (make) }
{ Mad }

Distrein, [Arrest]
sp. Goods

Distress.
{ Adversity }
{ Trouble (aug.) }
{ Arresting } sp. of Goods.
{ Goods arrested }

Distribute.
{ Give } (segr.)
{ Deliver }
{ a. Division }
{ a. Partition. }
{ a. Kind }
{ a. Part } (segr.)
{ a. Segregate }

Distrikt.
{ Region }
{ Government (place) }

Distraet
In the Judgment. AS. III.
4. O.
In the Affection, [Diffidence]

Disturb.
{ Molest } TA. V. 9. O.
{ a. Impedient } T. II. 5. O.

Disunite.
{ Un-unite }
{ Separate }

Disuse.
{ Un-a. custom }
{ Use }
{ Discontinue } Custom

Disch.
{ Furrow }
{ Gutter }

Distander. HF. VII. 6.
Distany. HF. VII. 6.
bastard—[Fraxinella] HS. I.
I. A.

Dirty, [Words adj. p. sing.
(apt.)]
Divaricate.
{ Straddle (make) }
{ Separate }

Dive. Mo. I. 3. A.
Divel, vid. Devil.

Diver.

DI

Diver. Bi. IX. 8.
dunn—Bi. IX. 8. A.
Diverging. Ma. II. 7. E.
Diverse.
 Various. T. IH.
 Manifold, [Many (kind)]
 [Unlike] T. M. V. 1. O.
 [Light] adj. Ha. IV. 7. D.
 [Morose] adj. Man. IV. 7. D.
Diversify, [a. Diversity]
Diversion, [Beside-turn]
 [Digression]
 [Recreation]
Diversity. T. III.
Divide. vid. *Division*.
Dividend, [adj. p. Divisor
 (thing)]
Divine, [adj. God]
 a—[adj. RC. II. 1. (person)]
 —'s profession. RC. II. 1.
 to—
 [Wizardsing.] R. J. III. 1. A.
 [Conjecturing] AS. II. 7.
Divinity
 [God (abst.)]
 [RC. II. 1. (Science)]
Division.
 Into kinds.
 Exactly. D. IV. 4.
 Not exactly. D. IV. 4. A.
 Into parts.
 [a. Part]
 [a. Segregate]
 Into Parties.
 [Un-a. Society]
 [a. Contention]
 Into Places.
 [a. Separation]
 [a. Distance]
 In Arithmetic, [a. Divisor]
 In Music, [a. Paraphrase
 tune]
Divisor. T. M. VI. 9.
Divorce. RE. IV. 5.
Diuretic, [adj. a. Urining
 (make)]
Diurnal, [adj. Day]
 a—[adj. Narration (thing)
 of News]
Divulge, [a. Public (make)]
Dizzard, [adj. Doting (person)]
Dizzy, [adj. Giddy. S. IV. 5.]
Do. vid. *Doc*.
Do, [Buck. Ec. II. 4. (fem.)]
Docil.
 [adj. Learn (apt.)]
 [adj. Sagacity]
Dock.
 [Dent] Man. IV. 3. O.
 For Shipping.
 [Haven (dim.)]
 [adj. Building (place) for
 Ships.]
 In the posteriors, [Dent—]
 [Tail] P. P. VI. 6. A.
 to—
 [Off-cut the Tail]
 [a. Short]
 Herb. HF. I. 1. A.
 bur—
 great.—HL. VI. 2.
 little—HL. VI. 2. A.

DO

Docket, [Accessory writing.]
Doctor, [Highest Graduate.]
Doctrine, [Taught (thing)]
Document } Learn'd.
 [Thing to be } Observ'd.]
Dodder. HF. VII. 17.
Dodge, [a. Lightness.] Ha. IV
 7. D.
Dodkin, [Least Money.]
Doc.
 [a. pref.]
 How—you? [How are you?]
 sp. in Health.
 [a. } Action]
 [a. } Business]
 Have to—with,
 [a. Business } with]
 [a. Commerce } with]
 a—[Deer (fem.)]
Doings } Action }
 } Preparation }
Dog.
 Beast. Ec. V. 1.
 —'s bane. HS. IV. 14.
 upright—HS. IV. 8.
 —berry. Sh. II. 4.
 —'s grass. HL. III. 5. A.
 —'s tongue. HL. IX. 4. A.
 —'s tooth. HL. V. 2.
 [Andiron] [Supporting
 (jug.) for fuel]
 to—[Follow privately]
 —Fish.
 Greater. Fi. I. 6.
 Lesser. Fi. I. 6. A.
 Star.
 [Star call'd the—]
 [Star (aggr.) call'd, &c.]
 —daies, [Daies in which the
 Sun rises with the Dog-
 star.]
Dogged.
 [Perverse]
 [Morose]
Dogrel, [Sorry.]
Dogmatical [Fierce] Ha. III.
 4. D.
Dole, [adj. p. Alms (thing)]
 —full, adj. Grief]
Dolor.
 [Grief]
 [Pain]
Dolphin. Fi. I. 1. A.
Dolt, [Dull. Ha. III. 1. O. (per-
 son)]
Domestic.
 [adj. House]
 [adj. RO.]
 adj. Family. RO. III. 5. O.
Domineer, [a. Insolence.]
Dominion.
 [Power]
 [Authority]
Donation, [Giving]
Donative, [adj. p. Give.]
Done, [adj. p. Action.]
 I have—[I am adj. pret.
 } Action.]
 } Finishing.]
Donor, [adj. a. Give (person)]
Doom.
 [a. Judge]

DO

[a. Sentence]
Door. Po. IV. 2.
 —keeper, [Guard at door]
 within—s [Within the house]
 without—s, [Without the
 house]
Dor, [Beetle] Ex. V. 5.
Doree. Fi. IV. 12.
Dormant.
 [Sleeping]
 [Not—} acting]
 [} shown]
 a—[Beam]
Dormouse.
 [Mouse (kind)] } (int.)
 adj. sleeping } (apt.)
Dorser, [Basket.] sp. to be carri-
 ed on the back.
Dorter, [adj. Sleeping (room)]
Dorychnum. Sh. IV. 9. A.
Dose, [Proportion]
 sp. of Medicine]
Dotage. NP. II. 2. O.
Dotal, [adj. Dowry.]
Dotard, [adj. Doting (person)
 Tree].
Dote, [a. Dotage.]
 —on, [a. Love (exc.)]
Dotterel. Bi. VII. 3.
Double. [Two (kind.)]
 —diligence. Ha. IV. 5. E.
 —leaf, [Twy-blade.]
 —tongue, [Horse tongue.]
 —tongue, } Hypocritic.]
 —heart }
 to—
 [a. Double]
 as Hare, [Back-goe in the
 same way.]
Doublet.
 [Close (vest) for upper part
 of the trunk.]
 [Counterfeit gem]
Doublets of vest, [Foldings—]
Doubt. AS. II. 5. O.
 —full, [adj. p. Doubt (apt.)].
 —less, [adv. Certain]
Doucer.
 —of Deer.
Dove, [Pidgeon] Bi. III. 1.
 Ring—Bi. III. 1. A.
 Stock—Bi. III. 2.
Doughty, [Valiant]
Douzen, [Twelve.]
Dowager, [Widow]
Dowe.
 [Bread not baked]
 —baked, [Scarce baked]
 [adj. p. Future bread]
Dower, [Wife's revenue.]
Down.
 [Downward vergent]
 [Toward—} Underside.]
 } Bottom.]
 Prep. V. 2.
 { Bear— }
 { Break— } { Down } { b. }
 { Go— } { } { b. }
 { Pull— } { } { g. }
 { } { } { p. }
 Sit—[Sit]
 —look [Downward } look]
 [Guilty } look]
 —right.

—right.
 [adj. Perpendicular]
 [adj. Sincere]
 —Stream [With the Stream.]
 [Decay]
 [Hill]
 [Sheep pasture]
 Mols or Hair. PP. VI. 2. A.
 Dowry, [Wife's estate]
 Doxy, [adj. a. Fornication (fem.)]
 Doxology, [Sentence of praise]
 Drab, [Wicked } Woman.]
 [Unchast }
 Draco volans. El. I. 4.
 Dracunculus. Fi. III. 8. A.
 Draffe.
 [Meat for Swine]
 [Worst part]
 [adj. a. Defilement (thing)]
 Drag, [Pull.] O. I. 4.
 sp. } Behind } t.
 sp. } After }
 —net. [Net (instr.) for fishing,
 adj. p. draw (apt.)]
 Draggel-sail, [Slut.]
 Dragon.
 Fish.
 Insect.
 —fly, Ex. IV. 7.
 Plant.
 —tree. Tr. III. 8. A.
 —wort. HL. V. 9.
 —'s blood.
 [Juice of—Tree]
 biting—[Tarragon.]
 Snap—HS. VIII. 6.
 Fire—El. I. 4.
 —'s head, [Intersection point
 of Ecliptic by Planet toward
 adj. a. North.]
 —'s tail, [Intersection point
 of Ecliptic by Planet toward
 adj. a. South.]
 Dray, [Cart.]
 Drain, [Trench for water.]
 to—[Un-a. water]
 Drake.
 Bird, [Duck (male.)]
 Gun, [Least Ordnance.]
 Fire—El. I. 4.
 Dram. Mea. III. 3.
 Draper, [adj. Cloth (merch.)]
 Draught.
 [Drawing]
 [Drawn (thing)]
 [Exemplar]
 [Picture]
 Ships—[Depth of Ship un-
 der water.]
 Jakes, [Dunging (room)]
 game of—s. Mo. V. 3. A.
 Draw, { a. Move
 { a. Move (end }
 toward } it self.
 to }
 Corporeal.
 { Pull } O. I. 4.
 { Pull (end }
 —cart } [Lead pulling—]
 —net }
 [Lift]
 —bridge, [Lift by pulling.]

—plants, [Un a. root, &c.]
 —water, [Lift, &c.]
 Ship—s, [—is deep in the
 water.]
 Take into it self.
 [Breathe] Mo. III. 2.
 [Suck up breath] AS. IV.
 6. D.
 [Snuf]
 —after, [Hunt by Smell.]
 [Suck] Mo. III. 3. G.
 [Drink] AS. II. 2. O.
 Take out of { another
 { it's place.
 —blood, [a. Bleed]
 —lots, [a. Lot.]
 —mony, } out-take—
 —purse }
 —sword, [Un-sheath.]
 —toorb, [Out-pull.]
 —wine.
 Virtual.
 [a. Exhalation]
 Metonym. Effect by Motion.
 —of the Fingers.
 —mony [Tell—]
 —of the Needle.
 —cloth
 —of Pen or Pencil.
 —a Copy.
 —a Picture.
 — } writing, [a. Writ-
 —up } ting.]
 —dry, [Empt. (perf.)]
 —fowl, [Un-a. gutt.]
 —out.
 [Extend]
 [Protract]
 Transcendental.
 Cause.
 —blood, [a. Bleed.]
 [Occasion]
 [Impulsive]
 [Persuade]
 [Entice]
 [Lead]
 [Seduce]
 [Obtain]
 Beginning.
 —back.
 [Retreat }
 [Apostasie } (inc.)
 —near } [near (inc.)]
 —on }
 —to an issue, [Finish (inc.)]
 Drawer.
 [adj. Draw n^g (person)]
 [Box (dim.) to be out-pull'd
 and in-thrust]
 Drawers, [Inner thigh (vest.)]
 Dread, [Fear]
 sp. (augm.)
 Dream, [adj. p. AC. II. 4. A.
 (thing)]
 —ing. AC. II. 4. A.
 —nefs, { [Dulness]
 { [Sloth]
 Dregs.
 [Worst part] TM. VI. 1. O.
 [Sediment] TM. VI. 3. O.
 Drench.
 [Medicinal drink]

to—
 [Drink (make) by pouring
 into the mouth]
 [Bathe]
 Drefs.
 [Prepare]
 —meat, { a. Butchery }
 { a. Cookery }
 [Cleanse]
 —a Horse.
 { a. Clothe }
 { a. Ornate }
 { Prune }
 { a. Surgery }
 Dresser, [Cook's table.]
 Dry.
 Arid. adj. Q. V. 2. D.
 [Thirsty] adj. AC. II. 2.
 [Penurious] adj. Man. III.
 3. E.
 [Reserv'd] adj. Man. IV. 4. D.
 —jest.
 [adv. concealed a. Urbani-
 ty.]
 Dribbles.
 [Sum (dim.)]
 [Part (dim.)]
 Drift.
 [Driving]
 —of Snow [Heap of—toge-
 ther blown]
 go a— [Be driven]
 [End]
 Drill.
 to—
 [bore]
 [Entice]
 a—[Boaring (instr.)]
 [Baboon] Ec. III. 1.
 Drink, [adj. p. drinking (thing)]
 —ing. AC. II. 2. A.
 a—[Refecton]
 Drip.
 [a. Drop]
 [Baste]
 —ing.
 [adj. basting (thing)]
 Drive, { from } it self.
 move { before }
 Contiguous, [Thrust.]
 sp. with knocking]
 Not contiguous. TA. VI. 5. A.
 —away, [From—]
 —back, [a. Retire (make)]
 —bees, [a Move B.]
 —out, [Out—]
 The Ship—s, [The Ship is
 driven.]
 sp. when the Anchor lets
 —go.]
 Metaphor.
 [Coaction] AS. IV. 9. O.
 —off, [Protract.]
 Metonym. [Scatter.]
 Drivel, [Dropping Spittle.]
 to—Let go the Spittle out
 of ones mouth.]
 Drizzle, [Rain drops (dim.)]
 Droil.
 [a. Operation (augm.)]
 [Servant, adj. a. operation
 (aug.)]
 Droll,

Drill, [a. Urbanity.]
Fromedary, [Camel.] Ec. I. 3.
Drone.
 [Bee (male)]
 [Idle (person)]
Droop.
 [a. Decay]
 [p. Discouragement (inc.)]
Drop. El. II. 1.
Dropie. S. VI. 3.
Dropwort. HF. V. 10. A.
water—HF. V. 14.
Dross. [worst part.]
 sp. of Metal]
Drove, [adj. p. drive (aggr.)
 sp. of Cattel.]
Drover, [Cattel-driving (per-
 son)]
Drought, vid. *Dry*.
Drown.
 Kill. R.] V. 7.
 [Cover with water]
Drowzy. AC. II. 3.
Drudge, [a. Operation (augm.)
 sp. Servant.]
Drug.
 [adj. O. VI. A. (thing)]
 [adj. Sorry (thing.)]
Druggist, [Merchant of unprepa-
 red medicinal (things)]
Drum, [adj. Drummer (instr.)
 —of the Ear, [Drum (like.)
 —mer. RM. III. 3.]
Drunk, [adj. a. Drunkenness]
 —ard, [adj. Drunkenness
 (person.)]
 —ennes. Man. II. 3. D.
Due T. IV. 3.
 [adj. Debtor (thing)]
Dub.
 [Knock]
 sp. with Fift.]
Dubious, [adj. Doubt.]
Duchess, [Duke (fem.)]
Duchy, [Duke's (place.)]
Duck. Bi. IX. 2. A.
 —'s meat. HL. I. 10.
 to—
 [Bow the head] as Duck.
 [Congee (augm.)]
 [Dive]
 —and Drake [Reflect (freq.)
 from the Water.]
Duffil.
 [adj. p. figure (apt.) by ham-
 mering.]
 [adj. p. Persuade (apt.)]
Dudgeon.
 [Indignation]
 [Root of Box.]
 —dagger, [Short Sword whose
 handle is of the root of
 Box.]
Duel. RM. I. 7. A.
Dug. PG. IV. 2. A.
Duke, [Noble man of highest de-
 gree.]
Dull, [Obtuse.]
 (Sprightly. NP. IV. 2. O.)
 (Sternous [Lazy]
 Op. to { Nimble [Lumpish]
 (Swift [Slow]

Op. to Sagacity. Ha. III. 1. O.
 Blunt, [Not adj. a. Cut (apt.)
 [Remiss]
Dulcimer, Musical (instr.)
Dumb.
 [Mute] AC. III. 1. O.
 [Not-speaking]
Dump.
 [Meditation (int.)]
 [Anxiety (imp.)]
 [Grief (imp.)]
Dun, [Colour of { Mouse.]
 &c.
 to— [Come and demand
 (freq.)]
Dunce, [Dull. Ha. III. 1. O.
 (person.)]
 —down, [Cat's tail.]
Dung, [adj. p. Dung (thing.)
 —fly. Ex. IV. 4. A.
 to—Mo. IV. 9. A.
 —land, [Manure with Dung]
Dungeon [Dark prison]
Duplicate, [Correspondent type]
Durable, [Permanent]
Durance, [Imprisonment]
Duration. Mea. V. A.
Dure, [v. Duration]
 —ing my stay, [While I stay]
Durefs, [Affliction of body]
Durt. El. IV. 2.
Durry.
 [adj. Durt.]
 [Rustic]
Dusk, [Dark (dim.)]
Dust.
 Earth. El. IV. 1.
 [Powder] TM. VI. 4. A.
 Pin—[Powder of filed pins]
 Saw—[Powder of sawed
 (thing)]
Duty, [Duc (thing.)]
Dutifulness. Man. V. I.
Dwarf, [adj. Little.]
 sp. (person.)
 —elder, [Dances-wort.]
Dwell. Po. I. A.
Dynasty, [Series (Kinde.)
 of Governours (Nation.)
 of one (Family.)]
Dysentery. S. VI. 6. A.
Dysury, [Disease of pissing (def.)]

E.

[Ack, [Every (segr.)
 —other, [Every one recipro-
 cally.]
Eager.
 [Fierce] Ha. III. 4. D.
 [Desirous (int.)]
 [Hungry] AC. II. 1.
 [Acid] Q. IV. 4.
 [Intense]
Eagle. Bi. I. 1.
Eaglet, [Eagle (young)]
Ean, [a. Parturition.]
 sp. as Sheep]

Ear.
 —of Animal. PG. III. 2. A.
give— { [Hear
 [Observe] } (end.)
 —of Pot, [adj. Hand (part)]
 —of Plant. PP. II. 4. A.
 to—
 as Corn, [To grow up to
 an Ear.]
 —land, [a. Arable.]
Sea—Ex. VII. 8.
Earewig. Ex. V. 7. A.
Earl, [Noble man of third De-
 gree.]
Early.
 [Soon]
 [adj. Morning Mea. V. 7.]
Earn. RC. V. 6.
Earnest.
 Adj.
 [Serious]
 [Intense]
 [Diligent]
 [Zealous]
 Subst. Pledge. RC. V. 7. A.
 in—[Truly.]
Earth.
 Globe of—W. II. 7.
 Element of—El. IV.
 —nut. HF. V. 10.
 —quake. El. II. 5.
 —worm. Ex. I. 1.
 to—[into—a. Earth]
Earthen Vessel, [adj. O. IV. A.
 (vess.)]
Ease.
 [Indolence]
 —the Belly.
 [a. Dung]
 [Rest]
 [Leisure]
Easement.
 [a. Indolence]
 [Dunging]
 [adj. Dinging (place)]
Easie.
 [adj. Easiness]
 —to &c. [adj. &c. (apt.)]
Easiness.
 Facility. T. V. 4.
 [Plainness] D. III. 9.
 [Credulity]
 —to, &c. [&c. (apt.)]
East. Sp. III. 1.
Easter, [Passover (time.)]
Eat.
 Feed. AC. II. 1. A.
 [Corrode] O. VI. 3.
Eaves, [Margin of Roof.]
 —dropper, [Concealed (per-
 son) hearing (end)]
Eb.
 [Down-tide]
 [a. Low]
Ebony. Tr. VIII. 6.
Ebullition, [Bubbling]
Eccentric.
Ecclesiastic, [adj. RE.]
 —Relation. RE.
 —Officers. RE. II.
 —Discipline. RE. V.
 —Institutions. RE. VI

Echo.

EI

EM

EN

Echo, [Reflex sound.]
Eclipse, [Obscuring by interposition.]
 sp. of } Sun.
 } Moon.
Ecliptick, W. VI. 3.
Eclog, [pastoral dialog. Song.]
Edacity, [Gluttony.]
Eddy, [Re-flow.]
Edge.
 [Margin] Sp. III. 4. O.
 [Ridge] Mag. V. 6.
 [Cutting (apt.)
 Set ones teeth on — [Stupif
 —wife, [adv. Side.]
Edible, [adj. p. Eat (abstr.)]
Ediff, RC. IV. 3. A.
Edifie.
 [a. Building]
 [a. Bettering]
Edifice, [Building,] Po. II.
Edition, [a. Public. (make.)]
Education, [a. Nurse.]
 —words. RO. V.
 —deeds. RO. VI.
Eel. Fi. VI. 7.
 sand—Fi. VI. 4. A.
 —pout Fi. VI. 6. A.
Effable, [adj. p. Speak (abstr.)]
Effect. T. II. O.
 to this—[—end]
 of no—[adj. Frustrate]
 to—[Efficient.]
 to take—[Event (perf.)]
Effectual, [adj. a. Efficient (apt.)]
Effeminate, [Woman (like.)]
 [Tender] NP. IV. 7. O.
 [Nice] Man. II. 6. E.
Efficacy, [a. Efficient (abstr.)]
Efficient, T. II. 1.
Effigies, [Picture.]
Effluvium, [adj. p. Exhalation
 (thing.)]
Effort, [Endeavour (imp.)]
Effusions, [Out — } pouring
 [Forth- }
Efsoon, (At times.) Sp. I. 8. O.
EGge, PP. V. 6.
 with Egge, [Impregnated
 with Egge.]
 to—[a. Impulsive]
Eglantine, [Rose (kind.)]
Egregious, [Excellent.]
Egress.
 [Going out]
 [Way out]
Egret, [Eagle (kind.)]
Egyptian, [Wandering wizard.]
Eie, vid. *Ey*.
Ejaculation, [Prayer (dim.)
 sp. Sudden.]
Ejeff
 [Out-cast]
 [Un-&c.]
Eight. Mea. II. 8.
 —teen.
 —ty.
 —hundred, &c.
Either.
 [Any of the two]
 [Or]

Eke, [Also]
Eke out, { [Lengthen } by Ad-
 { [Enlarge } dition.]
Elaborate, [adj. p. Diligence.]
Elate, [adj. Insolence.]
Elaterium, [concrete juyce of the
 wild Cowcumber.]
Elbow. PG. V. 2. A.
 [Angle]
Elder.
 [More-old]
 [Priest]
 [Fore-father]
 Tree. Tr. III. 2.
 water—Sh. II. 12. A.
Elecampane, HF. III. 6. A.
Eleff.
 —to do. AS. IV. 5.
 —to Office, &c. RC. IV. 2.
Elefluary, [Moist consistent me-
 dicinal mixture.]
Elecmofynary, [adj. Alms.]
Elegancy.
 [Beauty]
 [Ornateness]
Elegy, [adj. Grief verse (aggr.)]
Element. El.
 [Principles]
 —of Discourse. D. I.
Elephant. Be. I. 4.
Elevate, [Lift.]
 —ion of the Pole.
Eleven.
Elf, [Little sorry (thing.)]
Eligible, [adj. p. Elect. (apt.)]
Elizir, [Best part.]
 sp. adj. Chymic.]
Elk. Be. II. 3.
El, [Three foot and 9 inches]
Ellipsis. Mag. III. 8. D.
Elm. Tr. VI. 4.
Elocution, [Speaking } (Man-
 [Articulation } ner.)
 sp. Artificial.]
Eloquence, { Ornatly.]
 [Speaking (art) } Perfswative-
 ly.]
Else.
 [adv. Other]
 [Beside]
 —where, [In other place.]
Elucidate, [Interpret.]
Elude, { frustrate
 { avoid
Elucubrate, [Diligent study.]
Emaciate, [adj. Lean (make.)]
Emanation, [Out-flowing.]
Emancipate, [Un-flave.]
Embalm, [Preserve by Condi-
 tining.]
Embark, [Intro-go.]
 sp. Into Ship.]
Embassador, [adj. RG. sent (Of-
 ficer.)]
Embellish, [a. Ornate (make.)]
Ember-week, [Fasting week for
 Ordination.]
 [adj. Ordination (time.)]
Embers, [Fired ashes.]
Embezil, [a. Prodigality.]
Emblem, [Signifying picture.]
 sp. Moral.]
Embody, [a. Body.]

Embolden, [a. Bold (make.)]
Emboss, [Adorn with protuberan-
 ces.]
Embowed, [Arched.]
Embowel, [Un-bowel.]
Embrace. AC. V. 6.
Embrew, [Soke.]
Embroider, [Variegate by fow-
 ing.]
Embryon. PP. VI. 7.
Emendation.
 [Mending]
 [Repairing]
Emergent.
 [adj. Event]
 [adj. p. Occasion]
Emerod.
 Stone. St. IV. 4.
 [Vein in the Fundament]
 —s [Tumors about those
 veins.—]
Emew, [Cassaware.] Bi. II. 9. A.
Eminence, [Excellence.]
Emiffary.
 [Sent (person)]
 [Spy]
Emission, [Out-sending.]
Emmet, [Ant.] Ex. IV. 5.
Emolument, [Profit.]
Empair.
 [a. Worse]
 [Marring]
Empale, R. V. 4. A.
Empannel, [a. Catalog.]
Empeach, [a. Accuser.]
Emperor, [King (augm.)]
Emphasis. D. I. 8.
Empire.
 [King (place)]
 [King (abstr.)]
Empiric, [Physitian (cort.)]
Employ.
 [a. Business. TA. III.]
 [Use. TA. V. 6.]
Empoverish, [a. Poverty (make.)]
Empress, [Emperor (fem.)]
Emptying. O. II. 7. O.
Empyema. S. V. 3. A.
Emy. St. I. 7. A.
Emulation. AS. VI. 3.
Emulgent, [adj. Sucking.]
Emulsion, [Milk (like) Medi-
 cine.]
Emunflory, [Glandule.] PG.
 II. 7. A.
Enable, [a. Able (make.)]
Enact, [a. Law (make.)]
Enamel, [Paint with melted Co-
 lours.]
Enamored, [adj. a. Love.]
Encamp, [a. Camp.]
Enchant, [a. Witch with words.]
Encircle, [About-a. circle.]
Encline.
 [a. Oblique]
 [a. Vergency]
 [adj. p. Disposition] AS. IV. 1.
Enclose.
 [Shut]
 [Contain]
Enclosure.
 [a. Enclofing]
 Fff [Fence]

[Fence]
Encomium, [Praise.]
 [adj. a. Praise Oration.]
Encompass, [about- { Icion. } Putting.]
Encounter.
 [Affault mutual]
 [Meeting]
Encourage. RO. VI. 2.
Encrase. TM. I. 7.
Encroach { (inc.) }
 [Usurpation] { (dim.) }
Encumber.
 [Hinder] { sp with confused }
 [Trouble] { multitude. }
End.
 Part.
 [Extreme]
 [Top]
 [Bottom]
 —less.
 [Eternal]
 [Infinite]
 Cause. T. II. 6.
 to the—that. Conj. III. 1.
 Action.
 [Defist]
 [Finish]
 [Event]
Endamage.
 [a. Loss (make)]
 [a. Hurt]
Endanger, [a. Dangerous]
Endeavour. TA. III. 4.
Endite.
 [a. Word]
 [sp. Writing] AC. III. 6. A.
 [Accuse]
 [sp. by Writing] RJ. II. 3. A.
Endive. HF. II. 16.
Endorse, [Write on the back-
 side.]
Endowment.
 [Quality]
 [sp. NP.]
 [Habit]
 [Revenue.]
Endue, [v. Quality.]
Endure.
 Suffer.
 [v. Passion]
 [v. Patience]
 cannot—[a. Averfation]
 Iaft, [a. Duration.]
Enemy. RO. IV. 1. O.
Energy.
 [Efficient] { Faculty }
 { A&T }
Eneruate, [a. Weakness. NP. V.
 7. O.]
Enfeble, [a. Weakness. NP. V.
 7. O.]
Enfeof.
 [a. Right]
 [Deposit] RC. V. 1. A.
Enflame.
 [a. Flame]
 [a. Heat (exc.)]
Enforce, [Coaction.]
Enfranchise, [a. Privilege.]
Engage.

[a. Obligation]
 [a. Sponfion]
 [a. Pawn]
 [a. Mortgage]
 [a. Debtor (make)]
 [p. Business (make)]
Engender, [Generation]
Engine, [Machin]
English.
Engraft, [Graft]
Engrave, [Grave] O. IV. 6. A.
Engross.
 —writing, [Write (perf.)]
 —commodities.
 [Buy all]
 [Appropriate] TA. I. 2.
Enhaunce.
 [a. Intension]
 [sp. the price.]
Enigmatical, [Obscured with
 Figures]
Enjoying.
 Fruition. TA. V. 7.
 [Possession]
Enjoyn, [Command]
Enlarge, [Large (make)]
 [Ampliation] D. IV. 2. O.
 [More- a. large (make.)]
 [Increase] TM. I. 7. E.
Enlighten, [a. Light.]
Enmity, [Enemy (abstr.)]
Ennoble, [a. Noble (make.)]
Enormity.
 [Wrong (int.)]
 [Vice (abstr.)]
 [Crime (augm.)]
Enough, [Sufficiency.]
 —and to spare, [Abundance.]
Enquiring, [a. Inquisition.]
Enrage, [adj. a. Anger (make.)]
Enrich, [adj. a. Rich (make.)]
Enroll.
 [a. Catalog.]
 [a. Register.]
Ensign.
 [Sign]
 Colours. RM. III. 2.
Ensnare.
 [Intangle] { by craft }
 [Take] { by Stratagem }
Enftall.
 [a. Seizin solemnly]
 [sp. in Seat.]
Enfue.
 [Follow]
 [Event]
Entail, [a. Inherit (make) adv.
 Series.]
Entangle. O. II. 2. A.
Enter.
 [Intro- } go }
 [Put] }
 [Direct]
 [Eegin] TA. III. 3.
 [a. Teacher (inc.)]
 —in a book [Write—]
 —into bond, [adj. p. bond.]
 —upon.
 [Possession (inc.)]
 [Seizing]
Enterchangeable, [adj. Recipro-
 cation.]

Entercourse.
 [Reciprocal] { Passage }
 { Converfe }
 { Business }
Enterfeir, [Strike reciprocal-
 ly.]
 [sp. with Heels or Ankles.]
Enterlace.
 [Between-put]
 [Stratific]
Enterline, [Write between the
 lines.]
Enterlude, [Player (thing.)]
Entermeddle, [a. Business.]
Enter mingle, [adj. a. Mixt
 (make.)]
Enterprize, [Essay.]
Enterr, [Bury]
Entertain.
 [Receiv]
 [a. Host]
 Treat. AC. V. 2. A.
Entbrall, [a. Slave (make.)]
Enbrone, [a. Seizin solemnly.]
 [sp. in King (place.)]
Enthufiasm, [Counterfeited In-
 spiration.]
Enthymem. D. IV. 7. A.
Entice, [Allure.]
Entire.
 [Total] TM. VI.
 [Whole] NP. V. 1.
 [adj. Integrity. Ha. IV. 6.]
Entity, [Being (abst.)]
Entitle, [p. Right (make)]
 [a. Name.]
Entomb. RE. IV. 9.
Entrals, [Gutts.] PG. VI. 4. A.
Entrance, [a. Enter.]
Entrap, [Take.]
 [sp. in Machin.]
Entreat.
 Pray. RO. V. 3.
 [Entertain] AC. V. 2. A.
Entrench.
 [a. Ditch (make)]
 [Usurp]
Entry.
 [Entering (place)]
 —into houfe, &c. Po. III. 3. A.
Entruff.
 [Deposit]
 [Instead-p-right (make)]
Envenom, [Poisoned (make.)]
Envy. AS. VI. 6. O.
Environ.
 [About] { be }
 { put }
Enumerate, [a. Number]
Enunciation, [Proposition.]
Emure, [a. Custom.]
Enwrap, [Ir-wrap.]
Eolipyle, [adj. a. Winde (vessel)
 by Rarefaction.]
Epañ, [Difference between Sol-
 ar and Lunar year.]
Ephemerides, [Book of adj. daies
 (thing.)]
Ephialtes. S. IV. 2. A.
Epicen, [Of both Sexes.]
Epicure, [adj. Sensuality (per-
 fon.)]

ER

EV

EW

Epicycle, [Accessory Circle.]
 sp. Whole Center is within
 the Circumference of a-
 nother Circle..
Epidemical, [adj. Nation.]
Epigram, [Short Poem.]
Epileptic. S. IV. 5. A.
Epilog. D. V. 8. O.
Epiphany, [Festival of the Star's
 apparition].
Episcopal, [adj. Bishop.]
Epistle. D. V. 2. A.
Epitaph, [Writing on Tomb.]
Epirhalium, [adj. Marriage-
 song.]
Epithet, [Adjunct word]
Epitomy. D. V. 7.
Epoch. Sp. I. 5. A.
Equal. adj. TM. I. 5.
 Relation of—s. RO. IV.
 Coming off upon—terms. RM.
 II. 1.
Equality. TM. I. 5.
 [Equity]
Equanimity.
 [Equity]
 [Content] Ha. I. 3.
Equator. W. VI. 2.
Equilateral, [Having its sides e-
 qual.]
Equinoctial.
 —time, [Time of equal night
 and day]
 —Circle, [Equator]
Equipollent.
 [Of equal { Power
 { Efficacy]
Equipage, [Furniture (man-
 ner.)]
Equitable, [adj. Equity.]
Equity. Man. I. 2.
Equivalent TM. I. 6.
Equivocation. D. IV. 1. O.
Equor. W. IV. i.
Er, vid. Err.
Eradicate, [Un-root]
Ere.
 [Before]
 —long, [Future (dim.)]
 —while.
 [At some time] Sp. I. 8.
 Lately, [adv. past (dim.)]
 Rather then
Ere&.
 [a. Direct. Ma. II. 8. E.]
 [a. Build. Po. II.]
Eringo. HF. VIII. 1. A.
Umbelliferous—HF. IV. 12. A.
Ermin.
 Beast, [Stoate] Be. IV. 7.
 Fur, [Fur of Ermin]
Err. TA. III. 8.
Errant.
 [Genuine]
 [Wandering]
 [Sent (thing) sp. entrusted.]
Erroneous.
 [adj. Err]
 [False]
Eruption, [Out-breaking.]
Eryipelas. S. VII. A.
Escap.

Avoid being taken RM.
 II. 6.
 [Pais not observed]
Efcheat.
 [To { event
 { confiscation]
Efchew.
 [Avoid]
 [Averfation]
Efpecial, [Principal]
Efy, { Spy
 { Sec
Efpoufe, [a. Spoufe]
Efquire, [Gentleman of the mid-
 dle rank]
Effay. TA. III. 4. A.
Effence.
 [Being (abstr.)]
 [Best part extracted by Di-
 stillation.]
Effential.
 [adj. Being]
 [adj. Importance]
Efjoin.
 [Excufe for not appearing.]
Eftablifh.
 [adj. Steddy make]
 [Confirm]
Efstate.
 [State]
 [Condition]
 [Age]
 [Degree]
 sp. of { Noblenefs
 { Gentility]
 [Dignity]
 [Revenues (aggr.)]
 [Right]
 [Poffeffion]
Efteem.
 [Think]
 [Jugde]
 Value. AS. II. 8.
 [Refpect]
Eftimation, [Esteem]
Eftival, [adj. Summer.]
Eftrange, [Alienate.]
Eftr eat.
Eftridge. Bi. II. 9.
Eftrate.
 [Move vehemently]
Etching, [Graving with corro-
 ding moift (thing.)]
Eternal, [adj. Evernefs]
Eternity, [Evernefs]
Ether. El. II. 1.
Ethic, [adj. Manners (art.)]
Ethiopian, [adj. Black (perfon.)]
Ethnic, [Pagan]
Ety mology.
 [Derivation of words]
 [Derivation (art.)]
Evacuate.
 [a. Empty]
 [a. Purge]
Evade.
 [Avoid]
 [Efcap]
Evangelift. RE. II. 3.
Evaporate, [Out-vapor]
Evafion, [Evading]
Eucharift. RE. VI. 6. A.

Eve.
 [Before-day]
 sp. before Festival]
Evechurr. Ex. II. 2. A.
Even.
 Adj.
 [Equal]
 [Of the fame { Quantity
 { Number
 { Strength]
Quitts, [Having compensa-
 ted]
 op. to Od. TM. III. 5.
 [Plain] Q. VI. 2.
 [Self.]
 Adv.
 [Yca]
 Expletive.
 —as, [As.] adv. I. 3.
 —now
 [Now]
 [Adv. past (dim.)]
Evening. Mea. V. 7. O.
Even-fong, [adj. Evening wor-
 fhip.]
Event.
 End. TA. V.
 [Effect] T. II. O.
 —of War. RM. II.
Ever.
 All times. Sp. I. 9.
 for—[adj. sp. I. 9.]
 —since, [From that (time.)]
 —lafting, [adj. Sp. I. 9.]
 Life—lafting, [Gnaphali-
 um.]
 Some times.
 —and anon.
 [Frequently]
 [At times.] Sp. II. 8. O.
 or—[Before that]
Every.
 —one, Pron. III. 2.
 —where, [In every Place.]
 —whit, [adv. Total.]
Ever, [Salamander] Be. VI. 5.
Evid.
 [Prove]
 [Convince]
Evidence.
 Adj. Manifest.
 [Plainnefs]
 [Certainty] sp. manifest]
 [Probation] D. VI. 6.
 [Testimony]
 [Writing.] RC. VI. 5.
Evil. T. III. 2. O.
 —at ease, [Not indolent]
 King's—S. III. 3.
Evince, [Prove]
 sp. Plainly.]
Eunuch, [Un-testicled (perfon)]
Euphony, [Sound (perf.)]
Euphorbium, [Concrete juice of a
 (plant)]
Ew.
 —tree. Tr. III. 6.
 —sheep [Sheep (fem.)]
Ewer, [Veffel for pouring water
 on hands]
Exall.
 Adj.
 [adj. Rigor.]
 F ff 2 [adj.]

EX

EX

EX

[¹⁰adj. Perfect]

[a. Rigor]

[Demand } Unmercifully
The utmost]

[a. Oppression]

Exaggerate.

[a. Great]

[a. Intension]

[add Provocation]

[More-angry (make)]

Exagitate.

[Swing]

[Vex (endeavour)]

Exalt.

[Lift]

[Praise (augm.)]

[adj. a. Dignity (make)]

Examine.

[Inquisition] AS. II. 2.

[a. Question]

[Trial] TA. II. 5. A.

[Judicially. R.] II. 4. A.

Example.

[Exemplar]

[Instance. D. IV. 8. A.]

[as for—[c. g.] Conj. IV. 3. O.]

Exanguious Animal. Ex.

Exanimate.

[Discourage (augm.)]

Exasperate.

[a. Intension]

[More-angry (make)]

Exauthorize, [a. Un-authority.]

Exceed.

[Excell]

[Abound]

[Augment]

[Intense]

[v. Excess]

Excel.

[v. Excellent]

[v. Superior]

[v. Victory]

[lent. TM. I. 4. E.]

Exempt.

Adv.

[Beside]

[Unless]

[—ion.]

[Exemption]

[—to rule. D. IV. 5. O.]

[take—[Be displeas'd]]

Excess.

[Too-much. TM. I. 3. E.]

[Vicious. Man. II. E.]

[Gluttony]

[Drunkeness]

Exchange.

[Bartering. RC. V. A.]

[Merchant's Convention (place.)]

Exchequer, [Court of Chief Magistrate's revenue.]

Excise, [Tax upon vendibles.]

Excite, [Impulse.]

Exclaim. AC. III. 3. O.

Exclude.

[Out-shut]

[Exempt] TA. II. 4.

[Except]

Exclusive, [Excluding the ex-treams]

Excogitate, [Invent]

Excommunicate. RE. V. 5.

Excoriate, [Un-skin.]

Excreation. Mo. IV. 5. A.

Excrement.

[Out-purged (thing.)]

[adj. dunged (thing.)]

Excrescence.

[Out-growing gibbous (thing)]

[Fruit-like. PP. III. A.]

Excruciate, [Torture.]

Excursion.

[Out-running]

[Digression]

Excuse, [Defendent (thing.)]

Execrable, [adj. p. Ought averfa-tion. (augm.)]

Execration.

[Curfing]

[Renounce with Curfing]

Execution, [Performing.]

[—of Sentence in Law. R.]

II. 9.

[—Capital. R.] V.

[—not Capital. R.] VI.

[—er, [adj. Execution (Off.)]

Executor, [Intrusted (person) with Will.]

Exemplar. T. II. 3.

Exemplify.

[Give } Copy
Instance]

Exempt. TA. II. 4. O.

[a. Immunity]

Exercise.

[Praftise]

[Doc]

[Custom to doc]

[a. Experience]

[Use]

[a. Motion]

[a. Recreation]

Exercitation, vid. Exercise.

Exhalation. Met. II. 2.

[Vapor] Met. II. 2. A.

[Fume] Met. II. 3.

Exhaust.

[Out-draw]

[Empty]

Exhibit.

[Represent]

[Offer]

[Give]

Exhibition, [adj. p. Stipend (thing.)]

Exhilarate, [a. Mirth.] AS. V. 4.

Exhort, [Persuade] RO. V. 2.

Exhortation, [a. Persuade.]

Exiccation, [a. Driness.] Q. V. 2. D.

Exigent.

[Occasion] T. II. 4. A.

[Expediency] T. V. 6.

[Need]

Exile. R.] VI. 5.

Eximious, [adj. Excellent.] T. I. 4. E.

Existence, [Being. T. I. 1. (abstr.)]

[sp. Actual.]

Exonerate, [Un-lode.]

Exorable, [adj. p. Entre at (abstr.)]

Exorbitance. TM. V. 4. O.

Exorcist, [Un-adj. a. Devil (Off.)]

Exotic, [adj. Forein] RO. IV. 3.

Expansion.

[Stretching]

[Spreading]

[Opening]

Expatriate, [Walk abroad.]

Expell. AS. III. 7. A.

Expedient. T. V. 6.

[an—[Means] T. II. 6. A.]

Expedition.

[Dispatching] TA. III. 5.

[Travel] TA. VI. 3.

[sp. Military.]

Expel, [Out-drive.] TA. VI. 5. A.

Expense, [adj. p. Spend (thing.)]

Expend.

[Spend]

[Disburse]

Experience.

[Essay] TA. III. 4. A.

[Habit. Ha. VI. 4.]

Experiment.

[a. Experience (end)]

[adj. p. Essay (thing.)]

Expert, [adj. Experience.]

Expiate.

[Satisfie for Guilt.]

[Un- a. Guilty (make)]

[sp. by Sacrifice.]

Expire.

[Die]

[End]

[time—d, s ended.]

[Time } past.]

Explain, [Plain (make.)]

Explicate, [Plain (make.)]

Explicit, [Express.] D. III. 8.

Explode.

[Disapprove (augm.)]

[Reject disgracefully]

Exploit.

[Action (augm.)]

[adj. p. Perform (thing.)]

Exploration.

[Inquisition] AS. II. 2.

[sp. by Essay.]

Expose.

[Out-put]

[Un-cover]

[adj. p. Danger (make)]

Exposition.

[a. Plain]

[Interpretation]

Expostulate.

[Ask accusingly]

[Complain]

Expound.

[a. Plain]

[Interpretation]

Express. D. III. 8.

[—ion, [Speech (manner.)]

Exprobate, [Upbraid.] R.] IV. 8. A.

Expul-

EX

FA

FV

Expulsion, vid. *Expel*.
Expunge, [Un-write.]
Exquisite, [adj. Perfectness.]
Extant.
 [adj. Being]
 [Actual]
 [Adj. p. See (abstr.)]
 [Public.]
Extaste. AS. VI. 8. A.
Extempore, [Without premeditation.]
Extend, [Stretch.]
Extension. Ma. A.
 Posture, [Stretch]
Extent. Ma. A.
Extenuate.
 [adj. a. Little.]
 [adj. a. Thin]
 [Excuse in part]
Exterior, [adj. Out-side.]
Exterminate, [Exile.]
External, [adj. Out-side.] Sp. III. 6. O.
Extinguish.
 [Un-fire]
 [Annihilate]
Extirpate.
 [Un-root]
 [Destroy]
Extoll.
 [Praise (augm.)]
Extort, [From-gain violently] —ion. R. J. IV. 5. A.
Extradit.
 [Out-bring]
 [From-proceed (make) sp. by Chymic operation.]
an—
 [Copy]
 [Epitome]
 —ion [adj. Descendent (kind) RO. I. 1. O.]
Extrajudicial, [Not-judicial]
Extraneous, [adj. Foreiner]
Extraordinary. adj. TM. V. 3. O.
Extravagant.
 [Exorbitant]
 [Impertinent]
 [adj. Digression]
Extreme.
 op. to Middle. Sp. III. 3. O.
 op. to Mediocrity. T. I. 2. O.
 [Excessive]
 Utmost [Most-adj. greatness.]
 [Rigid] Man. I. 1. E.
 [Defective]
Extremity.
 [End] Sp. III. 3. O.
 [Misery]
 [Trouble (aug.)]
Extricate, [Un-tangle.]
Extrinfecal, [adj. Out-side.]
Extrusion, [Out-thrusting.]
Exuberant, [Abundance.] TM. I. 2. E.
Exudation, [Out-sweating.]
Exulcerate, [adj. p. Ulcer (make)]
Exultation, [Triumph.]
Ey.
 Member. PG. III. 2.

blear }
goggle }
pink } —ed { fore prominent little (dim.) } 1 2
Apple of the— [adj. Black (thing) of the Ey.]
 —brow. PG. III. 6. A.
 —lid, [adj. a. Cover (thing) of the Ey.]
 —service, [Seeming (end.) to serve]
 —bright. HS. VIII. 7. A.
 [Loop.] Mag. V. 2. A.

F.

[Able].
 [adj. p. Fiction narration]
 [Lie]
Fabric, [Building.]
Fabrite Operation. O. IV.
Fabulous, [adj. Fiction.]
Face.
 Subst.
 Member. PG. III. 1.
 make—s, [Change Face (manner)
 [Presence]
 to—
 —as Person, &c. [Over against stand]
 —as Garment, Pr. IV. 9.
 —about, [Turn.]
 —out a ly.
 [a Ly } impudently.]
 } pertinacioufly.]
Facetiousness, [Urbanity.]
Facil.
 [Easie]
 [Credulous]
 [Affable]
Facilitate, [a. Easiness.]
Facinorans, [Crime (augm.)]
Faſt. [Done (thing.)]
Faſtion. RC. III. 8. A.
Faſtious, } Faction } (apt.)
 [adj. } Sedition }
Faſtitious. T. III. 7. O.
Faſtor, [Instead-Merchant]
Faculty.
 [Natural Power]
 [Licence]
Fade.
 [p. Tranſitorineſs]
 [v. Decay]
Fag, [End (corr.)]
Fagot, [Sticks (aggr.) together-bound.]
Fail.
 [p. Fruſtrate] TA. V. 1. O.
 [Mifcarry] TA. III. 7. O.
 [Omit] TA. III. 8. A.
 [Deſect]
 [Faint]
 Inſolvent. TA. IV. 8. O.
Fain.
 [Fiction]
 [a. Seem]
 [a. Hypocriſie]
I would—have it, [I deſire

(augm.)
Faint.
 —ing. S. V. 5.
 [Weary]
 [Weak]
 [Remifs]
 [Slight]
 —hearted.
 [Coward]
 [Diffident]
Fair.
 Adj.
 [Beautiful]
 [Clean]
 [Clear]
 —dealing.
 [Equity]
 [Candor]
 —demeanour.
 [Courteſie]
 [Affability]
 —way, [Not-durty—]
 —Weather, [Wea- } rainy.]
 } ther not } cloudy.]
 —wind, [Proſperous—]
 Subſt.
 Mart, [Convention for Commerce.]
 —ing, [Given (thing) at Fair.]
Fairy, [Feign'd man (like) Devil.]
Faith.
 [Belief]
 —rational. Ha. III. 2.
 —religious. Ha. V. 4.
 —full.
 [adj. Fidelity.]
 [adj. Ha. V. 4.]
 —leſs.
 [Perfidious]
 [Not-adj. Faith]
Falchion, [Short crooked Sword]
Falcon, Hawk (kind.)
Falconer, [adj. Hawk (Off.)]
Falling.
 Motion proper.
 (Down-fall.)
 —down, } Navigate with the
 } Stream.]
 —in, [Come (imp.)]
 —with, [Together-come (imp.)]
 sp. in Fight.]
 —off, [Go (imp.)]
 —on, [Affault.]
 —to
 —Leeward. RN. VI. 6. D.
 Motion metaph.
 Begin.
 —in band with, [Begin.]
 —to ones meat, [Eat (inc.)]
 Event.
 sp. adj. Fortune.
 —in love with.
 —out, [Event.]
 —with one, [Un-friend.]
 —from higher to lower.
 —ing.
 —on knees. AC. VI. 6.
 —all along. AC. VI. 7.

—in

—en.
 —on knees. AC. VI. 6. A.
 —all along. AC. VI. 7. A.
 —ing Star. El. I. 2. A.
 water—s, [a. More-low (inc.)]
 wood—s, [w. adj. p. Felling]
 —from greater to less, [Diminish.]
 Flesh—s.
 —Hair—s.
 —Leaf—s.
 —of the Leaf, [Autumn.]
 Price—s.
 Water—s, [p. Shallow.]
 Wind—s, [p. Diminish.]
 —from better to worse.
 { Sin. }
 { Apostatic }
 { Adversity }
 { Sickness }
 —ing Sickness, [Epileptic]
 S. IV. 5. A.
 —ing back. [Again sickening.]
 [Destruction]
 Fallacy, [adj. a. Erring (apt.) Argument.]
 Fallible, [adj. Err. (pot.)]
 Fallow, [Not-plow'd.]
 to—[First plowing]
 —deer. Be. II. 4.
 False.
 Untrue. [adj. T. III. 1. O.]
 [ly]
 [Wrong]
 [Spurious]
 [Forged]
 [Treachorous]
 Falshood. T. III. 1. O.
 Falsifie, [a. Falc.]
 Falter, vid. Faulter.
 Fame.
 [Common { Narration }
 { Rumor. }
 [Common { Praise (augm.) }
 { Reputation }
 Family.
 [economic relation] RO.
 [Kin] RO. I.
 [Houhold] [House (aggr.)]
 Familiar.
 [adj. Acquaintance]
 [adj. Custom]
 —Spirit, [—devil.]
 Famin.
 [Food (def.)]
 [Want of food]
 [Hunger]
 Famish, [Starve.]
 Famous, [adj. p. Fame.]
 Fan, [adj. a. Winde (jug.)]
 —for Corn. [adj. winnowing (jug.)]
 Fanaticalness.
 [Pretending Enthusiasms]
 [Fierceness in Religion (cor.)]
 Fancy.
 Faculty. NP. II. 2.
 [adj. Fancy representation]
 [Irrational (imp.)]

[Disposition { (imp.) }
 { (corr.) }
 [Opinion]
 sp. (corr.)
 { Approbation }
 { Delectation }
 { Love }
 Fane, [Index (instr.) of winde.]
 Fang, [Long tooth.]
 Fantastic. NP. II. 2.
 Fantasm, [Fancied (thing.)]
 Fantastic.
 [adj. Fancy (corr.)]
 { Indulging }
 { Following }
 { Conceitedness }
 fancy.]
 Far.
 [adj. Distance]
 [Remote]
 —into
 [Deep into]
 [Averse]
 [Much]
 —day
 [Much day being past]
 [Late]
 as—as, [Uncil.]
 so—as, [So much as]
 Farce, vid. Farse.
 [Mixture of into—thrusted (things.)]
 [Pudding of mixt (things)]
 [Scurril Comedy (corr.)]
 Farcy, Disease.
 Fard. [Paint]
 Fardle, [Aggregated (thing)]
 sp. by p. tied.]
 Farc.
 Dict. Pr. I.
 [Event]
 —well [I. valediction.]
 [Carriage]
 sp. by Water.]
 [Carried { (aggr.) }
 { (persons) }
 [Wages for Carriage]
 [Tower for direction of Navigators.]
 Farm. Po. I. 1.
 take to—[Hiring]
 let to—[Demising]
 Farra. Fi. IX. 5.
 Farrier, [Physitian for horses.]
 Farrow, [a. Parturition.]
 sp. of Swine.]
 Farse, [Fill. { By into—thrusting }
 { (Corr.) }
 Fart. Mo. IV. 2. A.
 Farther, vid. Further.
 [More—far]
 —most. Sp. II. 2. D.
 [More]
 [Also]
 Farthest, vid. Furthest.
 [Most—far]
 [Last]
 [Most]
 Farthing. Mea. IV. 1.
 Fascinate, [a. Witchcraft.]
 sp. By look.]
 Fashion.
 [Figure]

[Manner]
 [Custom] sp. Common]
 —of Clothes, [Figure of Clothes.]
 sp. Commonly accustomed.]
 Fashions, Disease of Horse.
 Fast.
 Adj.
 Fixed. Q. VI. 6. E.
 —and loose, Light. [adj. Ha. IV. 7. D.]
 —asleep { [asleep] }
 bold— { [hold] } (int.)
 ty— { [tie] }
 Firm. Q. VI. 5.
 [Swift] NP. V. 9.
 Subst. [Abstaining from feeding.]
 Religious. RE. IV. 5. O.
 Fasten.
 [Fast (make)]
 [Tie]
 [Bite]
 Fastness, [Place inaccessible.]
 sp. through bogs.]
 Fastidious.
 [adj. a. { nauseate }
 { contemn } (apt.)
 { scorn }
 Fat.
 —of Animal. PG. II. 7.
 —Constitution. NP. V. 5.
 —Tast or Smell. Q. IV. 2.
 [Vessel] vid. Vat.
 Fate. AS. I. 2. E.
 Fatal.
 [adj. Fate (abstr.)]
 [adj. a. Death.]
 Father.
 Parent. RO. I. 2. (male.)
 —monk RE. II. 7.
 —ly, [adj. Father.]
 —less, [Un—fathered.]
 —in law, [Father by Affinity.]
 fore—[Progenitor.] RO. I. 1.
 Foster—RO. III. 2.
 God—RO. III. 1.
 God the—G. I.
 Fathom [6. Foot.]
 Fatigue, [a. Wearipeds (thing.)]
 Faucet. Pr. V. 7. A.
 Fauchion, [Broad short (sword.)]
 Faucon, vid. Falcon.
 Fault.
 [Defect (corr.)]
 [Evil—action]
 —capital. R. III.
 —not capital. R. IV.
 finde—
 [a. Cenforiousness]
 [Reprehend]
 [Blame]
 Faulter.
 [Stammer]
 [Stumble]
 [Err]
 [Fail]

FE

FE

FI

{ Defist } } timorously.
 { Omit } } unfaithful-
 { Forfake } } ly.]

Faulty.
 [adj. Fault]
 [adj. Wrong]

Fawn, vid. Fawn.

Favor.
 Affection. AS. V. 2.
 [Favor (sign)
 sp. Ornament.]
 [sp. Riband.]
 Countenance.
 [Face { (manner)
 (fig.)

Favorite, [adj. p. Favor (person.)]

Fautor, [adj. a. Favor (person.)]

Fawn.
 [Assentation] Man. IV. 7. E.
 [sp. By gesture.]
 [Buck. Be. II. 4. (young)]

Fealty.
 [Fidelity]
 [Fidelity (sign)]

Fear. AS. V. 6. O.
 for—[Lest that]

Fearfulness.
 Timidity, [Fear (apt.)]
 Terribleness, [a. Fear (apt.)]

Fearn. HL. I. 4.
Oake—HL. I. 4. A.

Feast.
 Thing. Pr. II. 1.
 Time, [Festival]

Feat.
 [Fact [Done (thing)
 [Handsome (dim.)]

Feather.
 Single. PP. V. 1.
 Plume [Feathers (aggr.) for
 Ornament.]

Feature, [Figure (man.)]
 [sp. Of face.]

February, [Second mouth.]

Feckle.
 [adj. p. doe (pot.)
 [Possible]

Feculent, [adj. Sediment.]

Fecundity, [Fruitfulness.]

Fee.
 [Revenue] sp. of Office.]
 [Wages]
 [Stipend]
 —simple.
 { Hereditary } right
 { Absolute }
 —farm.
 [Inheritance obnoxious to
 Rent.]

Feebleness, [Weakness.]

Feed. AC. I. 5.
 —upon, [Be fed with.]

Feeling.
 Sense. NP. III. 5.
 —for, [For-search by—]
 [Suffering]
 fellow—[Compassion]
 —Feelers. PP. IV. 4.

Fein, vid. Fain

Fel.
 [Feirce] NP. IV. 4. O.

to—[a. Fall]
 [sp. With striking.]
 —trees, &c. O. III. 8. A.

a—[Skin]
 [sp. With fleece.]
 —monger.
 [Skin { (Mech.)
 (Mer.)

—wort, [Gentian] HL. VII. 6.

Fellow.
 { Like
 { Equal
 [adj. RO. IV. (person)
 [Companion.]
 The—of it, [The other con-
 gruous to it.]
 —worker, [Together—]
 —of Colledge, [Assessor of adj.
 Colledge (off.)
 [Sorry (person.)]
 [Spoke.] Po. V. 7. A.

Fellowship.
 [Fellow (abstr.)
 [Society]
 [Communion]

Felon.
 [adj. Felony (person)
 [Apothema at the root of the
 nail]

Felony. R.] III. 4.

Felh.
 [adj. p. Feel]
 [Head (vest) woollen with
 broad margin]
 to—[a. Cloth (make) by
 kneading]

Felter, [Entangle.]

Female } NP. VI. 2. O.
Feminine }

Fen. Po. I. 8.

Fence,
 [Enclosure]
 [Fortifie]
 [Defend]
 Exercise. Mo. V. 6. A.
Fenegreek, HS. III. 13. A.
Fennel. HF. V. 1.
 Hogs—HF. V. 2.
 Gyant—HF. V. 3.
 Scorching—HF. V. 11. A.
 —flower. HS. V. 13. A.

Feodary.

Feoff, vid. Enseoff.

Fermenting. O. VI. 5. A.

Fern, vid. Fearn.

Ferret. Be. IV. 5.
 to—[Search (int.)
 —out, [Out-drive (int.)
 —silk.

Ferry.
 [Boat for travelling over Ri-
 ver]
 [Boating (place) over River.]

Fertility, [Fruitfulness.]

Fervent,
 [Hot (augm.)
 [Zealous]

Ferule.
 Stone, [Together-coagulated
 Gravel.]
 Metalline, [Ring (fig.) la-
 min.]

Wood, [adj. Cudgelling (in-
 strum.) for hand]

**Fescu, [Pin (instr.) for shewing
 the Letters.]**

**Fests, [Transverse lamin (fig.)
 in the middle of the Scutche-
 on.]**

Fester, Putrefic.]

Festival, [adj. Festivity (time.)]

Festivity. RE. IV. 5.

Fetch.
 to—TA. VI. 4. A.
 —breath, [In-take—]
 —out, [Cause to come
 out.]
 —up, [Overtake.]

a—
 [Invention]
 [Crafted (thing)]

Fetid, [Stinking.]

Fetter, [Bonds for Legs.]

Feud, [Old enmity.]

Fever. S. II. 2.
 malignant—S. II. 3.

Feverfew. HF. II. 9.

Fewel, vid. Fuel.

Fewness. TM. III. 1. O.

Fy. Interj. II. 3. O.]

Fib, [Lie (dim.)]

Fibre. PG. II. 5. A.

**Fickleness, [Lightness.] Ha. IV.
 7. D.**

Fillion. T. I. 3. A.

**Fiddle, [Music (instr.) stringed]
 —stick, [Bow for Music
 (instr.)
 —ing.
 [a. Music with instrument.]
 [a. Vanity]**

Fidelity. Man. IV. 2.

Fidge, [Vain ition (freq.)]

**Fiduciary, [adj. Deposit (per-
 son.)]**

Field.
 [Grounds.] Po. I. 2.
 Keep the—RM. II. 3.
 Win the—RM. II. 1. E.
 Quit the—RM. II. 3. D.

Fieldfare. Bi. III. 5.

Fiend. W. I. 2. O.

Fierce. NP. IV. 4. O.
 Wilde, [adj. NP. IV. 4. O.]
 op. to Moderate, [adj. Ha.
 III. 4. D.]
 op. to Meek, [adj. Man. I.
 9. D.]

Fife, [Musical Pipe.]

Fifteen.

Fifty.

Fig. Tr. I. 5.
 Indian—Tr. I. 9. A.
 —wort. HS. VIII. 5. A.

Figur. RM. I. 7.

Figment, [adj. Fiction (thing.)]

Figulation. O. IV. A.

Figure.
 Shape. Mag III. A.
 Scheme { line
 { pictur'd } (fig.)
 Rhetorical. D. III. 7. A.

Fil. O. II. 7.

Filament, [Fibre.]

Filberd

Filberd. Tr. IV. 3.
Filch. [Theft (dim.)]
File.
 —ing. O. IV. 2. A.
 a—
 Instrument, [adj. filing
 (instr.)
 As of Souldiers. RM. IV.
 4. A.
Filial. [adj. Son.]
Filipendula. [Dropwort.]
Fill. O. II. 7.
Fillet.
 [Riband]
 sp. adj. Linen.]
 —of Beast.
 —of Pillar, [Square (part.)]
Filly. [young horse (fem.)]
Fillip. [Strike with the nail of
 the finger springingly.]
Film. [Thin Membrane.] PG. II.
 3. A
Filthy.
 [adj. a. Defile (abstr.)
 [adj. Slovenliness (augm.)
 a—deal, [Much (corr.)]
Filtring. O. VI. 4. A.
Fin. PP. IV. 6.
Final. [adj. End.]
Finch.
Chaff.—Bi. IV. 7.
Bul.—Bi. IV. 5.
Gold.—Bi.
Green.—Bi. IV. 6.
Finde.
 —by Seeking. TA. I. 7. O.
 Perceive, [a. Common
 sense.]
 { Discover.] AS. II. 2. A.
 { Invent.] AS. III. 2. A.
 { Contrive.] AS. III. 7.
 —by Experience.
 [Discover by Effaying.]
 [a. Experience.] Ha. VI. 4.
 —the Bill, [Approve the
 Bill.]
 —Fault.
 [a. Cenforiousness]
 [Blame]
 [Reprchend]
 —without seeking.
 [a. Fortune to } see.
 } have.
 } &c.
 [Obtein] TA. V. 1.
 [Maintein] RO. V.) a.
Fine.
Adj.
 [Simple.]
 —force, [Simple. 1.]
 [Pure.] [adj. TM. V. 6.]
 [Refined]
 [Un-adj. p. } Worst part.]
 } Sediment.]
 [Thin.] [adj. TM. II. 5. O.]
 —linen, [Thin (augm.)—]
 [Soft] [adj. Man. I. 8. D.]
 [Tender] [adj. NP. IV. 7. O.]
 [Nice.] [adj. Man. II. 6. E.]
 [adj. a. Dainties (apt.)
 [adj. Ornatenefs]
 [Craffy.]

Subst.
 [Mult] R]. VI. 7,
 in— [In the End.]
Finger. PG. V. 7.
Fore.—[Second—]
Middle.—[Third—]
Ring.—[Fourth—]
Little.—[Fifth—]
 at ones—'s end, [adv. Memory
 (perf.)]
light.—'d, [adj. Theft (apt.)
 —fern.
Ladies.—HS. III. 4.
Finical.
Nice. [adj. Man. II. 6. E.]
 [Conceited. adj. Ha. III. O.]
Finib. TA. III. 7.
Finite. T. III. 6.
Fir.
male.—Tr. V. 5.
female.—Tr. V. 5. A.
Fir.
 Proper. El. I.
bone.—[Fire } Joy.]
 built for } Triumph.]
light.—[adj. Flame—]
wild.—[Confection of Pow-
 der, adj. a. Fire (apt.)
 —works.
 —brand.
 — { Fork } F. } for—
 { Shovel } Sh. }
 —lock.
Meteor.
 —drake. El. I. 4.
 licking—El. I. 6. A.
Discalc.
 St. Anthonic's—[Erysipe-
 las.]
Firestone. [Marchasitc] St. I. 3. A.
Firing. [Fuell.]
Firkin.
 [Barrel (dim.)
 Measure.
Firm.
Fast. [adj. Q. VI. 5.]
 —land, [Continent.] W.
 III. 2.
 Constant, [adj. Ha. IV. 7.]
Firmament.
 [Starry heaven] W. II.
 [Ether] El. II. 1.
Firft.
 In Number, [adj. Mea. II. 1.]
 In Dignity. [Principal.]
Fiscal. [adj. Exchequer.]
Fisgig.
Fish. Fi.
 —hook, [Hook for—]
 —monger, [adj. Fish (merc.)
 —pond. Po. I. 6.
 to—
 [Hunt Fish]
 [a. Confels (end)]
Fisberman. [Hunting (a rict of
 Fish.)
Fisk. [Mo. II. (corr.)
Fift. [Hand } Folded.]
 } Contracted.]
Fiftic. [Piftach.]
Fiftula. S. I. 7. A.
Fit.

[adj. Congruity. T. V. 5.]
 (proportion'd)
 [Congru- } disposed]
 ously } prepared]
 } furnished]
Opportune. [adj. Time (perf.)
 [Decent]
 [Expedient]
 a—T. VI. 6. A.
 —of sickness, [a. Sickness.]
 —of the mother. S. VI. 7.
 to—[a. Fit.]
 —with the like, [Compen-
 sate.]
Fitch. vid. *Vetch.*
Fitcher. Mo. II. (freq.)
 cross—
Fitchow. [Polecat.] Be. IV.
 5. A.
Fitting. vid. *Fit.* adj.
Five. Mea. II. 5.
 —hundred, &c.
Fixed.
Fast. [adj. Q. VI. 6. E.]
 [Not adj. p. move (apt.)
 [Observing (int.)]
Flag.
Figure. Mag. IV. 7. A.
 —of a Ship. RN. III. 7.
 —Ship.
 [Sedge.]
 —flower, [Iris:]
 to—
 [Be weak]
 [Decay]
 [Be limber]
 sp. Through } Weakness.]
 } Decay.]
 [Hang adv. limber]
Flagitious. [Vicious (augm.)]
Flagon. [Cylindrical pot.]
Flagrant.
 [Intense]
 [Manifest]
Flay. [Un-skin.]
Flail. [adj. a. Threshing (instr.)
Flake. [Lamia.]
Flam. [Ly.]
Flame. El. I. 1.
Flank.
 Side.
 —of Animal. PG. IV. 5. A.
 to—[a. Side.]
Flanker. RM. VI. 6. A.
Flap.
 vid. *Flag.*
 [Strike]
 sp. with Lamin.]
 a—[adj. Limber (lam.)
 sp. Hanging.]
flie.—[Flap to drive away
 Flies.]
Throat.—Cover (thing) of the
 rough Artery.]
Flafh.
 [Impetus.]
 —of fire, [Flame (imp.)
 —of water, [Stream (imp.)
 —y.
 Taste.
 Waterish, [adj. Water
 (like.)
 [Fresh]

[Fresh] Q. IV. 5. O.
 Discourse, [Light.] Man. IV.
 6. D.

Flask.
 [Box for Gunpowder.]
 [Carriage for Ordnance]

Flasket, [Long Basket without Lid.]

Flat.
 Corpor.
 [Plain] W. III. 1.
 [adj. Lamin] TM. II. 3. O.
 [Shallow] TM. II. 3. O.
 [Low] TM. II. 4. O.
 [adj. Lying] AC. VI. 7. O.
 —foot. PP. V. 3. A.
 Transcendent
 [Manifest]
 Absolute, [adj. T. I. 8. O.]
 [Sorry. TM. I. 4. D.]

a—
 —in the Sea, [Shallow (place) in the Sea.]
 —in Music. Q. III. 5. D.

Flattery.
 [Fawning]
 [Assentation]

Flatulent, [adj. a. { Wind }
 { Intilation }
 (make)]

Flaunt, [adj. p. Ornate (exc.)]

Flaw.
 [Break { (dim. }
 { Outside. }]
 [Notch]
 [Bruise]
 [Spot]
 —of wind, [Wind (imp.)]

Flawn, [Py of Milk and Eggs.]

Flax. HS. V. 12.
 Toad's—
Flea, Ex. I. 8. A.
 —bane. HF. III. 9. A.
 —wort. HL. VII. 4. A.
Sea—Ex. II. 2. A.
 to—[Un-skin.]

Fleam.
 Vid. Phlegm.
 [adj. Phlebotomy (instr.)]

Fled, [adj. pret. Flie.]

Fledge, [Feathered.]

Flee, vid. Fly.

Fleece. PP. VI. 3.
 to—[Un-fleece.]

Fleet, [Swift]
 to—vid. Flit.
 a—Navy, [Ships (aggr.)]

Flegmatic, adj. Phlegm.]

Flesh. PG. II. 6.
 —ly vid. Carnal.
 { Natural }
 { Worldly }
 [adj. Lust] AC. II. 5.

—y
 [adj. Flesh]
 [Having much Flesh]
 to—one, [Encourage.]

Fletcher, [adj. Bow (męch.)]

Flew.
 [adj. pret. Flie,]
 Vid. Flu.

Flexible.

[adj. Q. V. 6.]
 [adj. p. Persuade (apt.)]

Fly.
 As Bird. Mo. I. 2.
 As routed. RM. II. 3. D.
 —out.
 [a Excess]
 [a. Squander]

Let—
 [Shoot]
 [Strike at]
 a—[Flying Insect]
Crane—Ex. IV. 8.
Dung—Ex. IV. 4. A.
Flesh—Ex. IV. 4.
Shepherd's—[Crane-fly.]
Spanish—[Cantharides] Ex.
 V. 9.
Catch—HS. V. 2. A.
 —boat.

Flicker, vid. Flutter.
Flight, vid. Fly.

Flinch.
 [Start] AC. IV. 5.
 { intermit } { timorously }
 { forsake } { unfaithfully }
 { abandon } { cowardly }

Fling.
 [Cast] Mo. VI. 2.
 —away, [Away-goe sudden-ly.]
Kick, [Strike with the heel.]

Flint. St. I. 3.

Flirt.
 [Impetus]
 [Woman (corr.)]

Flit.
 [Remove]
 [Depart]
 [Transitory]

Flitch, [Half the Trunk and Limbs.]
 sp. of a Hogg.]

Flitter, [Torn fragment.]
 —mouse, [Bat.]

Flittern.

Flix, [Disease of Dugging (exc.)]
 bloody—[Dysentery]
 —weed. HS. IV. 11.

Flock.
 Aggregate.
 —together, [a. Convention]
 —of Wool.
 [Course part of—]
 [Curly of Fleece.]

Flock, [Barb of Anchor.]

Floor. Po. III. 4. A.

Florentine.

Florid.
 [adj. { Beauty }
 { Vigor }
 [adj. { Flourishing }
 { Ornament }]

Florescous.
 [adj. Flower]
 [adj. Ornateness]

Flote. Mo. I. 3.
 a—[Boat (like) of together tied timber.]

Floud.
 [River]
 [Water (exc.)]

[Inundation]
 —gate.
 [Door for flood]
 [Gate to in-shut water]

Flounder. Fi. VII. 4. A.

Flour.
 [Best part] TM, VI. 1.
 sp. of ground corn.]
Blossom. PP. II. 1.
 —gentle.
 our Ladies—
 —de luce, [Iris]
 —bulbous. HL. IV. 6.
 —tuberos. HL. V. 3. A.
 to—
 [a. Powder] Pr. III. 7. A.
 a. Blossom. PP. II. 1.

Flourish.
 [a. Flour]
 { a. Vigor. }
 { a. Prosper }
 { Discourse ornately }
 { Boast }
 Prelude, [Preparatory Music.]
 [Vibrate]

Flout, [Mock.]
 —cream.

Flow.
 [a. River]
 —ing tide, [Upward-tide.]
 [Abound]

Flower, vid. Flour.

Flu, [Not-adj. p. fat (pot.)]
 the—of a rabbit, [-Fleece—]

Fluctuate.
 [a. Wave]
 [Waver] AS. IV. 4. O.

Fluellin. HS. VIII. 9. A.

Fluent.
 [abounding]
 [adj. Discourse (apt.)]

Fluidness: Q. V. 5. D.

Fluke. Ex. I. 4.

Flung. [adj. pret. Fling.]

Flurt, vid. Flirt.

Flush.
 [Abundance]
 [Mellow]
 [Blush (like)]
 [Wholly of the same colour]

Flute, [pipe]
 sp. Musical.]

Flutter, [Fly (end.)]
 [Shake (freq.) the wings.]

Flux.
 vid. Flix:
 [Streaming]
 to—
 [Melt]
 [Purge]
 sp. by Salvation.]

Fluxion.
 [Flowing]
 [Fluxing]

Foe, [Enemy]

Fodder { Hay }
 { Straw } Eatable.]

Fog, [Thick mist.]
 —gy, [Fat (exc.)]

Foil.

[Overthrow (dim.)
[Accessory beauty]
sp. by { Worle } com-
 { Contrary } par'd
 with it.]
Play at—s, [Fence with blunt
Weapons.]
Foin, [Prick (end) by thrusting
(imp.)]
Foist,
to—
[adv. Silent. Mo. IV. 2. A.]
[Forge]
—in [Add { secretly. }
 { fraudulently. }
 { forgingly. }]
Gally—[Predatory Ship
(dim.)]
Fold,
Pleit. O. V. 5.
[Shut]
Sheep—[Sepiment for Sh.]
Fole, [Horse (young.)
to—[Parturition]
 sp. of Marc.]
Foliage, [Leaf (aggr.)
 sp. Factitious.]
Folio, [Biggest book (figure.)]
Folk,
[Person (kinde)
[Man (aggr.)]
Folly. Ha. VI. 2. D.
Follow,
Go after. TA. VI. 6.
As Enemy,
 { Perdue }
 { Hunt }
As dependent. RO. III. 5. O.
[Wait] AC. V. 1. A.
 { Obey }
 { Imitate }
 { Praise }
 { Be diligent about }
As consequent [p. Inference.]
As Successor, [Succeed.]
Fome, [Bubbles (aggr.)]
Foment,
[a. Fortion]
[Supple by foking]
 sp. In hot (remeds.)
Fondness,
Indulgence. Man. VI. 7. D.
[Vainness] Man. IV. 6. O.
[Folly] Ha. VI. 2. D.
Font, [adj. Baptism (vessel)]
Food,
[Feeding (thing)]
[Nourishing (thing)]
Fool,
[adj. Folly (person)]
—hardy, [Rash.] Man. I. 7. E.
natural—[adj. NP. I. 1. O.
(person.)
to—one, [a. Fraud.]
to—with one, [a. Wanton-
 ness.]
Foolishness, [Folly.]
Food,
[Shallow (part) of River]
 sp. over-adj. p. travel (pot.)
Foot,
—of Animal. PG. V. 6.

—ball, [Play of Striking Ball
with Foot.]
[Ball for play by, &c.]
—cloth.
—man, [adj. Running (apr)
 Servant]
—souldier. RM. III. 1.
—stall, [adj. Foot (armam.)]
—step, [Foot (sign.)]
—stool, [Foot-supporting
 (armam.)]
by—[By Foot (sign.)]
Crump—ed, [Shrunk—ed.]
Flat—ed. PP. V. 3. A.
Splay—ed, [Divergingly—
 ed.]
to—it, [Travel on his
 Feet.]
—of Cup } [Foot like—]
—of Pillar }
Measure,
—of Length. Mea. I. 3.
—of Verse [Verse (part.)]
Footing,
[a. Foot (place)]
Foppery,
[Vanity] } T. IV. 5. O.
 } M. IV. 6. O.
[Folly] Ha. VI. 2. D.
For,
Prep.
[Because of] Prep. I. 2. A.
if it had not been—[Unless it
had been—]
[Concerning] Prep. I. 3. O.
as—me [—me]
let him—me, [Let him—
 me.]
[Instead of] Prep. II. 1. A.
op. to Against.]
Adv.
—a time, [adv. Transitory.]
—ever, [adv. Ever.]
Conj.
[Because] Conj. III. 2.
—all that, [Notwithstanding]
 Conj. II. 2. A.
—fear, [Lest that.] Conj.
 III. 1. O.
—as much as, [Whereas.]
 Conj. IV. 1.
—Example, [e. g.] Conj. IV.
 3. O.
Forage,
[Provisions]
 sp. for Horses.]
[Boory]
to—
[Go forth to bring in Provisi-
 ons.]
[a. Boory]
Forbear,
[Abstain]
 { Omit }
 { Desist }
 { Spare }
 { a. Patience }
Forbid. RO. V. 1. O.
God—
[Let God { Prevent }
 { Hinder }]
[Be it not that]

Force,
 { Coaction }
 { Violence }
 { Strength }
 { Ability }
 { Efficientness }
 { Importance }
of—[adv. Necessity]
—s. RM. IV.
Forcer,
[adj. a. Force } { (Person }
 } { (Instr. }
Fore,
[Before]
[adv. Preventing]
Fore-appoint, [Before-appoint.]
Fore-arm, [Before-arm.]
Fore-cast,
[Before { Consider }
 { Contrive }
[Providence] Man. III. 2.
Fore-castle. RN. II. 4.
Fore-conceive,
[Before-conceived]
[Meditated]
Fore-deem,
 { Before }
 { Preventingly } } judge.]
Fore-door, [adj. Forepart-door.]
Fore-father. RO. I. 1.
Fore-foot, [adj. Forepart-foot.]
Fore-front, [Fore-part]
Fore-going, [Preceding]
Fore-hand,
 { Fore-part }
 { Prevent }
Fore-head. PG. III. 6.
Fore-judge,
 { Before— } } judge]
 { Preventingly— }
Fore-know, [Before-know.]
Fore-land. W. III. 4.
Fore-man, [First } { (per-
 { Principal } } son.)
Fore-mast. RN. III. 4. A
Fore-noon, [Preceding part of the
 day.]
Fore-orden, [Before-orden.]
Fore-part. Sp. III. 8.
Fore-run,
 { Before- } } Go }
 { a. Van-courier } } Run }
Fore-sail, [Mizzen-sail.]
Fore-see, [Before- } { See }
 { Know }
Fore-shew, [Before-shew.]
Fore-sight,
 { Fore-seeing }
 { Providence }
Fore-skin, [adj. Forepart-skin.]
Fore-sleeve, [Sleeve from the
 elbow to the wrist.]
 [adj. cubit (vest)]
Fore-slow,
 { a. Slow }
 { Protract }
 { Hinder }
Fore-speak,
 { Before-speak of }
 { Witch with words }
Fore-stall.

Before-

{ Before — } buy }
 Preventingly — }
Fore-teeth, [adj. Forepart-teeth.]
Fore-tell, [Before-tell.]
 [a. Prophet]
Fore-think, { Think }
 [Before- { Meditate }
Fore-thought, { adj. a. pret. }
 { adj. p. }
 Fore-think.
Fore-token, [Efore a. Sign.]
Fore-top, [adj. Forepart-hair.]
 sp. Above the Fore-head.
Fore-warn, [Before-warn.]
Forfeit.
 [un-adj. p. right]
 [Lose right]
 sp. Penally.
 [Lose by confiscation]
Forge.
 to—
 Fabricate. O. IV. 5.
 Falsific. R. IV. 4. A.
 Feign, [adj. a. Fiction.]
 a—[Fabri- { (room) } of adj.
 cating { (place) } Iron
 (mech.)
Forget, [a. NP. II. 3. O.]
 —fulness. NP. II. 3. O.
Forgive.
 As Crime. R. II. 2. O.
 As Debt. TA. IV. 9. O.
Forgo, [Be un-adj. p. Possession
 of]
 Voluntarily, [Let go.] TA. I. 6. O.
 Begin to be so, [p. Dereliction.]
 Continue so, [Abandon.]
 Unvoluntarily, [Lose.]
Fork.
Figure. Mag. IV. 8. A.
 Instrument, [adj. Fork
 (instr.)
 pitch—[Preparing (instr.) of
 Hay.]
Forlorn.
 [adj. p. Destruction]
 [adj. p. Despair.]
 [adj. p. Dereliction.]
 —hope. RM. IV. 6. A.
Form.
 Cause. T. II. 7. A.
 [Manner]
 set—[Determined expressi-
 on (manner.)
 [Figure]
 [Hare's { (Bed)
 { (Place)
 Seat. Mag. V. 8.
Formal.
 —cause. T. II. 7. A.
 [adj. Formality]
Formality.
 [Form, (manner.)
 Vice. Man. IV. 6. E.
Former.
 [Preceding]
 —ly, [adv. Preceding (time.)
 [Past]
Formidable, [adj. p. Fear (abstr.)
Formost, [First.]
Formulary.

[Set-form]
 [Epitome]
Fornication. R. IV. 2.
Forrage, vid. *Forage*.
Forrain, [adj. RO. IV. 3. O.]
 —er. RO. IV. 3. O.
Forrest. Po. I. 2. A.
 —er, [adj. Forrest (Off.)
Forfake.
 As God, [Dereliction.]
 As Man, [Desertion.]
 — the Right, [Abdicate.]
 —the Possession, [Forgo.]
 —his Religion, [Apostatic.]
Forsooth.
 Truly. Adv. I. 2. O.
 Ironic. Int. I. 3.
Forswear.
 Abjure.
 [Against-swear]
 { [Deny]
 { [Renounce] } with Oath.
 [Swear false]
Fort, [Sconce.] RM. VI. 2.
Forth.
 [Out of] Prep. IV. 2.
 [Without] Prep. IV. 2. A.
 [Public]
 —coming.
 [Forth- adj. p. bring (pot.)
 [Ready to be brought forth]
 —with, [Soon]
Fortie.
Fortifie.
 [Strengthen]
 [adj. a. RM. VI.]
Fortitude. Man. I. 7.
Fortress, [Sconce.]
Fortuitous, vid. *Casual*.
Fortunate.
 [adj. Fortune (perf.)
 [adj. Prosperity]
Fortune. AS. I. 2. D.
 —seller, [Efore-telling (per-
 son) of events]
 to—[adj. p. Event]
Forward.
 [adj. Forepart]
 { adj. Alacrity }
 { adj. Incline (augm.) }
 { adj. p. { Prepared } (perf.)
 { Begin }
 { adj. pret. Proceed }
 to—
 { adj. a. Adjuvant }
 { Proceed (make) }
 { Dispatch }
 egg—[a. Impulsive.]
 going— { Ition adj. a. fore-
 part }
 { Proceed }
Foss.
 [Furrow]
 [Ditch]
Fosses. Pr. V. 7. A.
Foster.
 [Nurse]
 —father. RO. III. 2.
 —child. RO. III. 2. O.
 —brother, [Together-foster-
 child.]
 [Fotion]

[Educate]
Fotion. AC. I. 4.
Fought, vid. *Fight*.
Fowl.
 [adj. p. Defilement]
 [Deformed]
 [Vicious]
 [Slovenly]
 [Sordid]
 a—deal, [Much (corr.)
 [Birds]
 to—
 [a. Fowl (make)
 [Hunt Birds]
Found.
 { adj. p. } find }
 { pret. }
 to—
 [a. Foundation]
 [Cast] O. IV. 5.
Foundation. Po. III. 4-
Founder.
 [adj. a. Found { (person)
 { (Mech.) }
 to—
 [a. Impotent in going (apt.)
 [Un-make adj. going (apt.)
Foundling, [adj. p. find (per-
 son.)
Fountain. W. IV. 3. A.
Four. Mea. II. 4.
 —fold, [four]
 —score, [Eighty.]
 —square, [Square.] Mag. V. I. A.
Form, vid. *Form*.
Fowl, vid. *Fowl*.
Fox.
 Beast. Be. V. 2.
 —Fib. Fi. I. 7. A.
 —glove. HS. VII. 10.
 —sail. HL. III. 2.
 [a. Drunkenness]
Fraction, [Breaking]
Fracture, [Breaking]
Fragment. TM. VI. 5. A.
Fragrant, [Sweet] Q. IV. I.
Fray.
 [Skirmish]
 [Fight (dim.)
 to—adj. a. Fear (make.)
Freight.
 [Burthen] (sp. for Ship)
 [Wages for Carriage]
Frail.
 [Brittle] Q. VI. 5. D.
 [Transitory]
 a—[Spherical Basket]
 (sp. of Rushes.)
Frame.
 —of Building. Po. III. 1.
 Figure.
 in—[adj. p. Order (perf.)
 out of—[adj. p. Confusion]
 { Machin. }
 { Jugament. }
 to—
 [a. Efficient]
 [Feign]
 [Contrive]
 [a. Build]
 [v. Congruity]
Franchise, [privilege.]
 G g g 2 Frank.

Frank, Man. IV. 4.
Frankincense.
 Tree. Tr. VIII. 3.
 [Resin of Frankincense-tree]
Frantic, [Mad.] S. IV. 1.
Fraternity, [Corporation.]
Fraud, R. IV. 4.
Fraudulent, [ad. Fraud.]
Fraught.
 [Loaded]
 [Full]
Fraxinella, HS. I. 1. A.
Freak.
 [adj. Conceitedness (thing)]
 [adj. Lightness (thing)]
Freckle, [Spot (dim.) yellow.]
Free.
 [adj. Liberty] Ha. II. 1.
 [not. Prisoner] AS. IV. 8.
 [not. Slave]
 [adj. p. Deliver] AS. I. 3.
 —from, [Without.]
 [adj. Spontaneity] AS. IV. 9.
 [adj. Alacrity]
 [Not-recompensed]
 [Liberal]
Frank [adj. Man. IV. 4.]
 —booter, [adj. a. Booty (person.)]
 —hold, [Right not-rented.]
 —man.
 [Not-villain]
 [Citizen]
 [adj. Immunity] per-
 [Privilege] son.]
Freedom.
 [Liberty]
 [Ingenuity]
 [Immunity]
 [Privilege]
Free-Mason, [adj. Free-stone
 (mech.)]
Free-stone, St. I. 1.
Freez.
 Colour, [Gray.]
 Cloth, [Napt (augm.)]
 to—[a. Frost]
 [Ice]
Freight, vid. *Fraught*.
Frenzy, S. IV. 1.
Frequent, Sp. I. 7.
 to—[To come (freq.)]
Fresh.
 [New]
 —air, [Breez.]
 —man.
 [New-comer]
 [Unexpert (person)]
 [adj. Vigor]
 —taste, Q. IV. 6.
 Un-salted, Q. IV. 5. O.
 a—[adv. Repeating] Adv.
 IV. 2.
Fresh water souldier, HS. VI. 1.
Fret.
 [Rub] O. V. 8.
 —of musical instrument.
 [Under-touching (apt.)
 transverse (thing.)]
 [Corrode] O. VI. 3.
 Wine—s.

(Un-skin) } rubbing
 by }
 Pain } corrosion
 —Work, } Spirally,
 [Graving] &c.
 Vex, [a. Anger.]
Fretum, W. IV. 5.
Fry.
 [Children (aggr.)
 sp. Of Fish.]
 to—Pr. III. 4.
Fricass, [adj. p. Fry (thing.)]
Frication, } Rubbing.
Friktion, }
Friday, [The sixth day of the
 Week.]
Friend, RO. IV. 1.
 a—ship, [adj. Benefactor
 (thing.)]
Frier, [Monk] RE. II. 7.
Friars cowl.
 Broad leaved—HL. V. 10.
 Narrow leaved—HL. V. 10. A.
Frigat [Man of War.]
Fright, [adj. a. Fear (make.)]
Frigid.
 [Cold]
 [Slight]
Frigot, [Man of War.]
Fringe, [Tufted line.]
Frippery, [adj. Sorry (thing.)]
 [Nimble.]
Frisk, [Leap] (freq.)
Fritter, [Fried pudding (like.)]
Frittillary, HL. IV. 3. A.
Friivolousness, [Vanity.] T. IV.
 5. O.
Frize, vid. *Freez*:
Frizle, [Curl (augm.)]
Fro.
 Prep. vid. *From*.
 to and—[Forward and
 Backward.]
 a—[Man (fem.)]
Frock, [Upper vest of Horse
 (Off.)]
Frog, BE. VI. 2.
Frolic, [adj. Mirth.]
From, Prep. III. 2.
 —henceforth.
 [From this time]
 [At all times after this]
Front.
 [Forehead]
 [Forepart]
Frontier, [Margin.]
Frontispice, [Forepart]
Frontlet, [Forehead (vest.)]
Frost, El. III. 4.
 —nail, [Nail. un-adj. a. slide
 (apt.)]
Froth, [Bubble (aggr.)]
Frowardness.
 [Disingenuousness]
 [Moroseness]
Frown, AC. IV. 2. O.
Frozen, [adj. p. Freez.]
Frucliste, [adj. a. Fruitful.]
Frugality, Man. III. 3.
Fruit, PP. III.
 { Effect
 { Event
 { Profit

—fulness NP. VI. 3.
 —less, } Unprofitable.
 { Vain.
Fruiterer, [Fruit (merch.)]
Fruition, [Enjoying.] TA. V. 7.
Fruently, [Portage of Wheat.]
Frump, [Mock (dim.)]
Frustrate, TA. V. 1. O.
Fucus, [Paint]
 sp. for the Face.]
Fuddle, [a. Drunkenness.]
Fuel, Pr. VI. 2.
Fugitive.
 [Flying]
 [Apostate]
Ful.
 [adj. p. Fill]
 [Whole]
 [Sufficient]
 [Perfect]
 —moon, [Moon in the midst of
 her month]
 to—Cloth. O. V. 3.
Fulfil.
 [Perform]
 [Finish]
Fuliginous, [adj. Soot.] El. IV.
 3. A.
Fuller, [Fulling (mech.)]
Fulsom.
 [Sweet, exc.]
 [Nauseative] NP. II. 4. O.
Fumaria, [Hollow-root.]
Fumble, [a. Hand (corr.)]
Fume.
 [Smoak]
 [Exhalation]
 [Indignation]
Fumigation, [Smoking.]
Fumitory, HS. III. 4. A.
Function.
 [Calling]
 [Action in ones Calling]
Fundament, PG. IV. 8. A.
Fundamental.
 [adj. Foundation]
 [Chief]
Funeral, [adj. Burial.]
 sp. the Solemnity.]
Fungous, [Porous.]
Funnel, Cone (vessel) for
 [adj. through-
 pouring.]
Fur, PP. VI. 3.
 to—RN. VI. 3. A.
Furbish, [a. Bright (make)]
Fury, [Anger (augm.)]
 she—es, [Devils (fem.)]
Furious.
 [adj. Anger (augm.)]
 [Fierce (augm.)]
Furling, [Tying loose.]
Furlong, Mea. I. 6.
Furnace.
 [Concave (place) to build Fire
 [Kettle (aug.) (in.)]
 —hole in Fortification. RM.
 VI. 7. A.
Furnish, TA. III. 2. A.
Furniture, [adj. Furnishing
 [Provisions] (thing)
 [Tackle.]
 [Uten-

GA

GA

GE

[Utensils]

Furrier, [adj. Fur { (mech.) (merch.) }]
Furrow. Mag. V. 7. O.
Further, vid. *Farther*.
 —more, [Alfo.]
 to— [adj. a. Adjuvant]
Furtheft, vid. *Fartheft*.
Furz, [Sh. IV. 8. A.]
Fuse, [Cone notched (spirally.)]
Fusif.
 [Notched]
 [adj. p. Cast]
 [Meltable]
Fuffy, [Musty.] Q. IV. 7.
Fustian.
 [Course Cotton-cloth]
 [Sorry mixt (thing)]
Fustick.
Fute. Sp. L. I. D.
Fuzbal. HL. I. 2. A.

G.

GAardin, [Sorry (garment.)]
Gabble, [a. Loquacity not intelligible.]
Gabel, [Tribute.]
Gabion. RM. VI. 9. A.
Gable-end, [End of roof.]
Gad.
 [Pin]
 —bee.
 to— [Wander]
Gag, [a. Gaping (instr.)]
Gage.
 [Pledge]
 to— { Effay } { Depth }
 { Examin } { Capacity }
Gaggle [Goose (voice.)]
Gay, [adj. p. Ornateness (exc.)]
Gain.
 Lucre. TA. V. 2.
 [Obtain]
 [Increase]
Gain-say.
 [Against-say]
 { Deny }
 { Contradict }
Galades. Ex. VIII. 3. A.
Galangal. HL. III. 12.
Galaxy.
Galbanum, [Concrete juice of Gyant Fennel.]
Galbula. Bi. III. 8.
Gale.
 gentle—El. VI. 6.
 stiff—El. VI. 7.
Galeafs.
Galeot. RN. I. 4.
Galingale. HL. III. 12.
Gall.
 [Choler]
 [Bladder of—]
 Excrefcence of Okc. PP. III. O.
 to—
 { Un-skin }
 { Hurt }
 { Anger }

sp. by { Rubbing }
 { Wearing. }

Gallant.
 [Ornate (augm.)]
 [Excellent]
Galley. RN. I. 3.
 —foift.
 —por
Gallery, [adj. p. walking (room.)]
Gallimaufry, [Confuted mixture.]
Gallinula serica. Bi. VIII. 9. A.
Gallion.
Galliot. RN. I. 4.
Galloche, [Outermost foot (veft.)]
Gallon.
Galloon. Lace.
Gallop, [Run.]
Gallows, [Jugament for hanging.]
Galls. Sh. V. 5.
Gambado, [Leg (arm.) for riding.]
Gambol.
 [a. Activity]
 sp. with Legs.]
 { Wanton } (thing)
 { Vain }
Game.
 Play. Mo. V. A.
 —fter, [Game (mech.)]
 [Hunting.]
 —fome, [Wanton.]
Gammon, [Leg of Hog.]
 sp. Smok'd.]
Ganch, [Precipitating on hooks.]
Gander, [Goose (male.)]
Gang.
 [Society]
 [Faction]
Ganglion. S. III. 9.
Gangrel, [Long (corr.)]
Gangrene. S. I. 8.
Gantlet, [Armor for the hand.]
Gantlope.
Gap, [Notch.]
Gape.
 [Open (augm.)]
 sp. the mouth.]
 —after, { (augm.) }
 { Expect } { earnestly. }
 [Yawning]
 [Chafm]
Garb, [Manner.]
 sp. of { Garments. }
 { Demeanor. }
Garbage.
 [Entrails]
 [Worft part]
Garble, [Un- a. worft-part.]
 [p. Spice.]
Garboil.
 [Contention]
 [Trouble]
Gard.
 —of Souldiers. RM. III. 6.
 to— { Defend }
 { Protect }
 { Safe (make.) }
 Princes- { Servants } for
 { Officers } safe-ty.]

—of veftment, [Margin strengthned.]
sp. with Lace.]

Garden. Po. I. 3.
Gardian. RO. III. 4.
 [Monks (off)]
Gargane, [White headed Teale (kind.)]
Gargarism, [Gargling.]
Gargle, [Gullet.]
 to— [Wafh } Gullet.]
 the top of the } Wind-pipe.]
Garish, [adj. p. Ornate (exc.)]
Garland, [Head-environing,] joy-sign ornament.]
Garlick. HL. IV. II.
Garment, [adj. Clothing (thing.)]
Garner, [adj. a. Keeping (room) for Corn.]
Garnish, [adj. a. Ornate.]
Garret, [Highest (room.)]
Garrison. RM. VI. I. A.
Garrulity, [Loquacity.]
Garter.
 [Ribband for Leg]
 [Binding (veft.)]
Gash, [Slash.] Pr. III. 5. A.
Gash, [Gape for breath.]
Gashly, [adj. a. Fear (make.)]
 [Pale] AC. IV. 9. O. (exc.)
Gate.
 [Dore] Poss. IV. 2.
 [Going (manner)] Mo. I. I.
Garber.
 [a. Aggregate]
 [a. Convention]
 Collect. O. II. 5.
 —as Curd, [Coagulate.]
 —as Fruits, [Take F.]
 —as Wind, [adj. p. wind.]
 [Contract]
 —up his Gown, &c. [Lift contracted,]
Calv's— [Cal'vs PG. VI.]
Gaud.
 [Mock]
 Vain, [adj. T. IV. 5. O. (thing.)]
 —y.
 [Ornate (exc.)]
 [Feaft]
Gavelkind, [Distribution of Inheritance equally.]
Gaul, vid. *Gall*.
Gaunch, [Precipitate on hooks.]
Gaunt, [Lean (augm.)]
Gauntlet, [adj. Hand (arm.)]
Gaze, [Look intently.]
 —bound, [Dog hunting by Sight.]
Gazel, [Antelope.]
Gazet, [adj. Narration (thing) of News.]
Gear, [Thing (corr.)]
Geefe, [Goose plural.]
Geld, vid. *Guelde*.
Gelder rofe, [Sh. II. 12.]
Gelly. Pr. I. 5. A.
Gem. St. III.
Gemini { Constellation } of the
 [Third } Twelfth part } Zodi-
Gender, [Sex.] (ac.)
 to—

to—[a. Generation.]
Genealogy, [Catalogue of Ancestors.]
General.
 Op. to Special. TM. III. 4.
 [adj. Genus]
 [All]
 [Common]
 [Total.]
 [Universal]
 a—[Army (Off.)]
 [Monks chief (Off.)]
Generation.
 Begetting AC. I. 1.
 [Descendent (aggr.) RO. I. 1. O.]
 [Age] Mea. VI. O.
Generative faculty. NP. VI.
Generousness. Man. III. 4.
Genesis, [Generation.]
Genet. [Spanish Horle.]
 [Martin]
Genial, [Festival.]
Generals, [Privities.] PG. VI. 8.
Genius.
 [Temper of mind]
 [Disposition]
 good—[Proper Angel]
 evil—[Proper Devil]
Gentian. HL. VII. 6.
Dwarfse—HL. VII. 6. A.
Gentil.
 [Pagan]
 [Maggot] Ex. I. 5. A.
Gentile, [adj. Gentleman]
Gentle. T. V. 5.
 [Tame] NP. IV. 4.
 { Courteous
 { Clement
 { Gracious
 { Affable
 [Easie]
 [Remis]
 —man. RC. I. 3. A.
 —woman. RC. I. 3. A. (fem.)
 [Maggot]
Gentry. RC. I. { (kind.)
 3. A. { (aggr.)
Genuflexion.
 [Bending knee] AC. VI. 6.
 [Kneeling] AC. VI. 6. A.
Gemin. T. III. 4.
Genus, [Kind.] T. I.
Geography, [Science of the World.]
Geomancy, [Wizarding by the Earth.]
Geometra. Ex. III. 7.
Geometry. [Science of Magnitude.]
Georgic, [adj. Agriculture.]
German.
 Cofin—RO. I. 5.
Germander. HF. VI. 2.
 Tree—HF. VI. 2. A.
 water—HF. VII. 9.
 wild—HS. VI. 11. A.
Germinate, [v. Sprout.] PP. II. 5.
Gerund, [Case of Participle Substantive.]
Gesses, [Foot-bonds for Hawk.]

Gesticulation, { (augm.)
 { Gesturing } (exc.)
Gesture. AC. VI.
Get.
 [Gain] TA. V. 2.
 [Obtain] TA. V. 1.
 [Obtain to] { be }
 { doc }
 { Obtain to be be-
 —before } fore. }
 { Prevent. }
 —by Heart, [Obtain to re-
 member]
 —out.
 —from person, [Obtain to
 be out, &c.]
 —a nail, [Pull out a nail.]
 —with child, [Impregnate]
 —Children, [Generate ch.]
 —clear, { Obtain to be free-
 ed. }
 { Escape }
 —gone, [From-goe.] TA.
 VI. 1. O.
 —rid of, [Obtain to be freed
 from.]
 [Mineral.] St. VI. 3.
Gewgaw, [adj. Vanity. T. IV. 5.
 O. (thing.)]
Ghefs, [Conjecture.]
Ghoft, [Spirit.]
 give up the—[Dy.]
 holy—G. III.
 —root.
Giant, [Great (augm.) person.]
Gib, [Cat (male.)]
Gibberish, [Speech not-intelligi-
 ble.]
Gibber, [adj. hanging (jug.) with
 one stem.]
Gibbous, [adj. Protuberance.]
Gibe, [Mock.]
Gibles, [Entrals.] PG. VI.
 sp. Edible.]
Giddy.
 [adj. Vertigo]
 [adj. Fancy (corr.)]
 [Wanton]
 [Conceited]
 [adj. Light] Ha. IV. 7. O.
Giddiness, [Vertigo.]
Gift.
 [adj. Give (thing)]
 —of God.
 spiritual. Ha. V.
Gig.
 [Cone adj. horn to be vertigi-
 nated with whipping.]
 [Whimzy]
 [adj. Conceitedness (thing.)]
Gigantic, [Great] { (augm.)
 { (exc.) }
Giggle, [Laugh] { (augm.)
 { (freq.) }
 { (exc.) }
Giggler, [adj. Laugh (apt.)]
Gild, [Colour with Gold.]
Gilden-pole.
Gill.
 —of Bird. PP. V. 7. A.
 —of Fish. PP. IV. 3.
Gillflower. HS. V. 1.

Sea—HF. II. 14. A.
Stock—HS. IV. 1.
Wall—HS. IV. 1. A.
Gilt-head. Fi. V. 1.
Gimlet, [Little-boring (instr.)]
Gimmel, [Factitious joynt.]
Gimp, [Shamois]
GIN.
 [Machin]
 [Trap]
Ginger, [Root of an Indian Iris of
 a hot biting tast.]
 —ly { Gently } without
 { Slowly } noise.]
Gingle.
 [Ringing (dim.)]
 [Affect sound of Words]
Ginny.
 —hen, [adj. Ginny-hen.]
 —pig, Be. III. 6. A.
Gipfie.
Giraffa. Be. II. 7.
Gird, vid. **Guird**.
Girdle, vid. **Guirdle**.
Girl, [Child (fem.)]
Girn, vid. **Girin**.
Girt, vid. **Gurr**.
Gith, [Nigella]
Gittern, vid. **Guttern**.
Give.
 —back, [Retire]
 —over.
 [Defist]
 [Abandon]
 Correct no more. RO. VI.
 6. O.
 —up.
 [Yield]
 [Submit]
 —alms, [a. Alms.]
 —ear.
 [Hear (end.)]
 [Observe with Ear]
 —law, [a. Law.]
 —name, [a. Name.]
 —ones { mind } to, adj. p. Di-
 { self } { position }
 { (augm.) }
 —oath.
 [Swear (make)]
 [Oblige by oath]
 —place.
 —way.
 —to understand, [a. Know
 (make.)]
 mind—'s me.
 [I conjecture];
 [I expect]
 table—s.
 weather—s.
Gives, [Bonds for legs]
Gizzard, [Second muscular
 stomach of Bird.]
Glad.
 [adj. Mirth]
 [adj. Alacrity]
 [adj. Delectation]
Gladden.
Glade, [Open (place) through a
 Wood.]
Gladiator, [adj. Fencing (per-
 son.)]
 Gladio-

GL

GO

GO

Gladiolus, [Corn-flag]
Glave, [Long Sword.]
Glance.
 [Oblique (imp.)
 } a. Ey } (imp.)
 } a. Object }
 sp. adv. { Accessory.
 { Digression.
 [Allusion (dim.)
witty—[Urbane (dim.)
Glandule. FG. II. 7, A.
Glans. [Maft.] PP. III. 4.
Glasf. St. II. 4. A.
drinking—[adj. Glasf-
 cup.]
looking—[Face-shewing
 (instr.) by reflexion.]
 —*wort*. HL. VIII. 7.
 [Splendor]
Glaucus. Fi. I. 3. A.
 Fi. IV. 1. A.
Glave, [Long Sword.]
Glavering, [Fawning]
Glaze.
 [a. Glasf.]
 [To } Shut } with
 } wall } Glasf.]
 [a. brightnefs]
Glazier, [adj. a. Glasf (mech.)
Glean, [Ga- } left (things-
 } ther the } scattered Ears.]
Glebe, [Land.] sp. Priest's.]
Glede, [Kite.] Bi. I. 2. A.
Glee.
 [Mirth]
 [adj. Mirth Song]
Gleek.
 [Three]
 [Play]
Glib.
 [Smooth] Q. VI. 2. E.
 [Slippery]
Glide, [Kite.] Bi. I. 2. A.
 to—[Slide] Mo. II. 4.
Glimmer, [Trembling light (imp.)
Glimps, [Sud- } Light } (dim.)
 } den } Sight }
Glistening, [Trembling (like)
 brightnefs.]
Glitter, [Bright]
Globe, [Sphere] Mag. III. 5:
 —*fish*. Fi. VIII. 1.
Gloomy.
 [Cloudy]
 [Dark (dim.)
 [Dim] Q. I. 3. A.
Glory, { Public } Praise.
 { Universal } Reputati-
 (on).
 to— AS. VI. 1. A.
Glorifie, [a. Glory.]
Glofs.
 [Comment (dim.)
 [Brightnefs (dim.)
Glore, [Look obliquely.]
Glove, [adj. Hand (veft),
 Fox—HS. VII. 10.
Glow.
 [Be hot]
 [Shine } white
 } fire-like]
 —*worm*. Ex. I. 5.

—*fly*. Ex. V. 9. A.
Gloze, [Assentration]
Glue, [adj. Gluing (thing.)
 —*ing*. O. IV. 4. A.
 —*y*, [Clammy (augm.)
Glut.
 [Fill } (augm.)
 { (exc.)
 [Loathe (make) with abun-
 dance]
Glutinous.
 [adj. Glue]
 [Clammy]
Gluttony. Man. II. 2. E.
Glyfter, [Medicinal drink for the
 Fundament.]
Gnash.
 [Together-strike
 [noise (make) with } teeth.]
Gnat. Ex. IV. 5. A.
 —*snapper*.
Gnaw.
 [Mastication]
 [Bite (end)
 [Corrode]
Gnomon, [Hour-shewing pin.]
Go.
 Proper.
 [Iction] TA. VI.
 —of Animal. Mo. I.
 sp. On legs. Mo. II.
 —on toes, [Stalk.] Mo.
 II. 2.
 [Walk] Mo. II. 1.
 Depart. TA. VI. 1. O.
 Figurate.
 [Move]
 [Event]
 —*about*, [Endeavour (inc.)
 —*about*
 —*in hand with* } [Begin]
 —*after*, [v. Succeed.]
 —*against-me*.
 [I a. Nolleity]
 [I grudge it]
 [I loath it]
 [I nauseate it]
 —*astray*, [Err]
 —*back*, [Retire]
 —*ward*, [v. Worse]
 —*before*, [v. Precede]
 —*beyond one*.
 [Superior]
 [Defraud]
 —*down*, [a. Downward.]
 —*forward*, [Proceed.]
 —*on*, [Proceed]
 —*out*, [Cease.]
 [quick], [a. Quick.]
 —*through with it*, [Finish.]
 —*to*. Int.
 —*up*, [a. Upward.]
Goad, [Long pricking (instr.)
 to drive with.]
Goal.
 [adj. p. Object (place)
 sp. of Race.]
 [End] T. II. 6.
Goat. Be. II. 2. A.
 —'s beard. HF. III. 13.
 —*Chaffer*. Ex. V. 3.
 —*sucker*, [Owle of a short

small Bill, and wide mouth.]
 —'s thorn.
skipping— El. I. 5.
Gobbet.
 [Lump]
 [Fragment]
Gobble, [Swallow greedily.]
Gobius marinus. Fi. III. 7.
Gobler, [Cup (augm.)
Goblin, [Devil (like) fiction]
God. G.
 —*head*, [God (abstr.)
 Action of—AS. I.
 —*the Father*. G. I.
 —*the Son*. G. II.
 —*the Holy Ghost*. G. III.
God-child. RO. III. 1. O.
God-father. RO. III. 1.
God-mother. RO. III. 1. (fem.)
Godless, [Ungodly.]
Godliness.
 [Holiness]
 [Religion (perf.)
 [Worship (perf.)
Godwit. Bi. VII. 8. A.
Goggle-eyed, [Protuberantly
 eyed.]
Go. Met. I. 1.
 —*mine*. [—(place)
 —*oar* } Crude }
 } not-prepared } E.
 —*smith*, [g. } (mech.)
 } (merch.)
 —*of Pleasure*. HS. VI. 8. A.
 —*en locks*.
 —*rod*. HF. III. 8. A.
Game, [Grease black'd by agita-
 tion.]
Gone.
 [adj. } p. } go
 { a. pret. }
 [adj. Excess]
 [Spoil'd]
 [Destroy'd]
Good.
 Proper. T. III. 2.
 } Profitable }
 } Sufficient }
 } Convenient }
 [Perfect]
 [Happy]
 —*against*, [Medicinal against]
 —*at*, [adj. Art in.]
 —*for*, [Profitable to.]
 —*face*.
 [Face (perf.)
 [Handfom]
 —*follow*.
 —*luck*, [Prosperity.]
 —*man of the Houfe*, [Master
 of the Family.]
 —*success*, [Event (perf.)
 —*turn*, [adj. Benefactor
 (thing.)
 —*will*, [Favor.]
make.
 [Perform]
 [Repair]
 [Compensate]
find }
think } —[Approve]
Goodly, [Handfom]
Goodness. Man. I. 4. Good

Goods.

[Possessions]
[Household-stuff]
Goose.
Goose. Bi. IX. 1. A.
green—[young—]
stubble—[autumnal—]
Soland—Bi. IX. 4.
berry. Sh. I. 3.
foot. HF. I. 9. A.
grafs. HL. IX. 9. A.
nest. (ed.)
Gorbellied, [Protuberantly bellied]
Congealed }
Gore, { Coagulated } blood
Gelled }
to—[Prick (augm.)]
[p. with Horn.]
Gorge.
[Gullet]
[Stomach]
[p. of Bird.]
to—
[Feed]
[Fill]
Gorgeous, [Or- { (augm.)
namented } (exc.)]
Gorget.
[adj. Neck (armor)]
[Linen (vest) for shoulder]
Gors, [Furz.]
Gosling, [Goose (young.)]
Gospel, [adj. Evangelist (thing.)]
Goshawk, [Biggest long winged Hawk.]
Gossip.
[Child's Godfather]
[Companion for mirth]
—ing, [Women's Convention for mirth.]
Govern.
[v. Magistrate]
[Authority]
[Direction]
good—ance. Man. VI. 5.
ill—ance. Man. VI. 5. O.
Governor, [adj. Govern (person.)]
Gougeon. Fi. IX. 11.
Gourd. HS. VII. 2.
Gourmandize
[v. Gluttony]
[Eat gluttonously]
Gourmet
Red—Fi. IV. 4.
Grey—Fi. IV. 4. A.
Gout. S. II. 7.
Gown, [Loose long (vest)]
Gozling, [Goose (young.)]
Grace.
{ Favour }
{ Respect }
{ a. Graciousness }
{ Privilege }
{ Elegance }
{ Ornament }
Infused habit. Ha. V.
—less, [Ungracious]
—Before }
—After } meat.
[Thanksgiving] RE. IV.
Gracious.
[adj. p. Favour]

—ness. Man. VI. 1.
Gradation, [Degree (segr.)]
Gradual, [adj. Degree.]
Graduate. RC. I. 4.
Grafting. O. III. 7.
Gray. Q. II. 1.
Hoary, [White (inc.) with age.]
a—[Badger] Ec. V. 2. A.
Grayhound, [Dog-hunting beast by swiftness.]
Grayling. Fi. IX. 4.
Grain.
Corn. PP. III. 6.
—s, [Infused Corns of Malt.]
Weight. Mea. III. 1.
[Berry]
[p. of Spice.]
—s of Paradise, [Cardamoms.]
in—[Died with Alkermes]
[Powder] TM. VI. 4. A.
—of Leather, [Crenated Superficies]
—of wood, [Fibres—]
Gramercy, [Thanks (augm.)]
Grammar, [Art of speaking properly]
—parts of discourse. D. III.
Grammarian, [adj. Grammar (artist.)]
Granado. RM. V. 8.
Granary, [adj. Grain (room.)]
Granat-pome. Tr. I. 6.
Grand, [Great]
Grandame, [Grandmother]
Grandchild, [Child's Child]
Grandeur.
[Solemnity (augm.)]
{ Generosity }
{ Magnanimity }
Grandfather, [Parent's Parent (male)]
Grandmother, [Parent's Parent (fem.)]
Grandfire, [Parent's Parent (male.)]
Grange, [Farm]
Grant.
[Concession]
[Yield]
[Give.]
Grape,
[Berry of Vine.]
Shrub. Sh. II. 1.
Sea—Sh. II. 14.
Graphical, [figured (perf.)]
{ Plain }
{ Express }
Grapple. RN. III. 9. A.
to—
[Catch with hands]
[Wrestle]
Grasp.
[About-hand]
[Embrace]
Grass. W. V. 3. A.
Cotton—HL. III. 14. A.
Crested—HL. III. 6.
Dogs—HL. III. 5. A.
Feather—HL. III. 14.

Finger—HL. III. 8. A.
Goose—HL. IX. 9. A.
Hairy—HL. III. 9. A.
Knot—HF. I. 4.
Meadow—HL. III. 10.
Oate—HL. III. 8.
Pearle — }
Quaking — } HL. III. 9.
Scorpion—HS. III. 12.
Scurvy—HL. VI. 13
Silk—HS. IV. 3. A.
—of Parnassus. HL. VI. 7. A.
—hopper, [Locust] Ex. II. 1.
Grate.
a—
[Squares (plain)]
[Fewel (jug.) of parallel pins (augm.) Net (like)]
to—
[Rub]
{ Powder }
{ Un-skin } with rubbing.]
[a. Displeating]
Grateful, [adj. Gratitude.]
Gratific.
[Merit thanks]
[a. Benefactor]
[a. Complaisance]
Gratings, [adj. Net (fig.)]
Scuttle.]
Gratis.
[Not-hired]
[Without wages]
Gratitude, Man. I. 6.
Gratuity, [Gift]
Gratulate, AS. VI. 6.
Grave.
—Disposition. NP. IV. 3.
—Converse. Man. IV. 6.
[Old (like)]
—Sound. Q. III. 1. D.
—ing { O. IV. 6. A.
—RN. VI. 2. A.
a—[Burial (room)]
Gravel. St. I. 8. A.
to—[make not adj. a. travel (abstr.)]
Gravy, Pr. I. 6. A.
Gravity,
Weight. Q. V. 4. E.
[Seriousness] NP. IV. 3.
Discreet carriage. Man. IV. 6.
Grazed.
[Eat Grass]
—ier, [Merchant of fat Cattel.]
[Touch with reflecting.]
Grease.
[Soft fat]
[Worst parts of fat]
Great.
adj. Magnitude. TM. I. 1. E.
—with Child, [adj. p. impregnate.]
—with one, [Familiar (aug.)]
how—[Of what magnitude]
the—[Total-work to be done]
[adj. { Dignity }
{ Power }
{ augm. }
{ Intense }
—many,

GR

—many, [Many (augm.)]
Greave, [Leg-armor.]
Greaze, [Smear with fat.]
Greazy, [Fatty]
Greedy.
 { Hungry (corr.)
 { Ravenous
 { Defire (augm.)
 { Scraping] Man. III. 2. E.
Greef.
 Sorrow. AS. V. 4. O.
 op. to Pleasure. Ha. II. 3.
 op. to Ease. NP. V. 3.
Green.
 —color'd. Q. II. 3.
 —*Chafer*. Ex. V. 5. A.
 —*finch*. Bi. IV. 6.
 —*sickness*. S. VI. 2.
 { Unripe
 { New
 —*cheese*, [New cheese.]
 —*wound*, [New w.]
 [adj. Child]e
 —*goose*, [Young—]
 —*fish*.
Greer.
 [Hog (young)]
 [Step]
Greer.
 [Salute]
 [Gravel]
Greewe.
 [a. Grief]
 [a. Displience]
Greevance.
 [adj. Displience]
 [Injury]
Greevow.
 [adj. a. Grieve (abstr.)]
 [Unpleasant]
Grice.
 [Hog (young)]
Gridon, [adj. Broiling (jug.)]
Griffon, [Fiction]
Grig, [Marsh-cle.]
Grillade, [Eroil'd (thing)]
Grim.
 { Fierce } Face
 { Frighting } (manner)
 [Austere]
 —*the Collier*, [Hieracium.]
Grin, [Snare.]
 to—
 [Lowr dog (like)]
 [Shew the teeth angrily]
Grind.
 —*ing*.
 —*Fabril*. O. IV. 2.
 —*Chymic*. O. VI. 1.
 —*ers*, [Inmost teeth]
Griping.
 [Grasping]
 { Distention
 { Compression
 { Pain by-, &c.
 Scraping. Man. III. 2. E.
 —*of a Ship*. RN. VI. 5. E.
Grift, [adj. p. Grinde (thing)]
Griffle. PG. II. 1. A.
Grit, [Sand]
Grizly.
 [Gray]

GR

[Grim]
Groat, [Four pence]
Groats, [Oatmeal]
Grocer, [Spice (merc.)]
Grograin, [Stuff of grain (augm.)]
Groin. PG. IV. 7.
Gromel. HL. IX. 5.
Groning.
 Voice. AC. IV. 8.
 [Parturition]
Groom, [Horse (Off.)]
 —*of the Chamber*, [Chamber (Off.)]
Grope, [Search by feeling]
Grofs.
 { Thick
 { Great
 { Course
 { Lumpish
 { Fat
 { Dull
 { Unskillfull
 a— [12 dozen]
 the— [Total]
Grot, { Cavity
 [Subterrane } Room
Grotes, [Course Oatmeal]
Grove, { (aggr.)
 [Trees } (place)
Grovelling, [Lying] AC. VI. 7. A.
Ground.
 { Earth
 { Field. Po. I. 2.
 stand ones—RM. II. 2.
 get—RM. II. 2. E.
 loose—RM. II. 2. D.
 —*Ivy*
 —*work*, [Foundation]
 [Foundation]
 [Cause] sp. Impulsive
 [Element]
 [Sediment]
Ground, [adj. p. Grinde]
Groundling, [Loach] Fi. IX. II. A.
Ground-pine. HF. VII. 7.
 stinking—HF. I. 17. A.
Groundsil.
 [Threshold]
 Herb. HF. III. 7.
Grous. Bi. II. 5. A.
Grout.
 { Thick }
 { Consistent } broth
 [Millet.] HL. II. 6. A.
Grout-head, [Having a great head.]
Grow.
 adj. Accretion. AC. I. 6. A.
 —*forth*, [—into being visible.]
 —*to the* { ribs—
 { or, &c. }
 [Be continued by growth to, &c.]
 [adj. Vegetation]
 Become, { Effect }
 { Be } Event
 sp. (incept.)
 [Begin { be }
 to { be made }
 —*in years* } [Old (inc.)]
 —*old* }

GU

kind, [Unkind
 —*our* } (inc.)
 of } use, [Un-custom (inc.)]
 [Increase]
 sp. adv. degree.]
 { Usurp
 —*upon* } Get
 { Increase }
 Gradually.]
Growth, [Growing.]
Grub.
 [Maggot]
 [Worm of a Flie]
 to— [Un-root]
Grudge.
 [Nolleity]
 op. to Alacrity. Ha. IV. 3. D.
 [Malignity]
 an old— [Old hatred]
 —*of a disease*, [Impetus (dim.)]
Gruel. [Broth of Corn.]
Grumble. AC. IV. 8. A.
Grummel. HL. IX. 5.
Grumons.
 [adj. Lump]
 [Coagulated]
Grunfil. HF. III. 7.
Grunts, [a. Hog (voice)]
Grus Balearica. Bi. VIII. 2. A.
Gryffin.
Guaiacum. Tr. VII. 2.
Guaperua. Fi. III. 17. A.
Guara Brasileira. Bi. VII. 9. A.
Guard, vid. *Gard*,
Gubbins.
Guideon.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 11.
 Figure. Mag. VI. 4.
Guelde, [Un-testicle.]
Gueding, [Untesticed horse]
Guerdon, [Reward]
Guefs, [Conjecture]
Gueft. RQ. III. 9. O.
Gugaw, [adj. Vanity (thing)]
Guggle, [Pouring (like) sound]
Guide.
 [Direct]
 [Lead]
 [Govern]
Guidon, [Commander's Staff]
Guild.
 [Corporation]
 —*hall*, [Convention (place) of Corporation.]
 to— [Colour with Gold]
Guile, [Fraud]
Guillam. Bi. IX. 7. A.
Guilt.
 [Guilty (abstr.)]
 [Guilded]
 —*head*. Fi. V. 1.
Guilty, [adj. RJ. II. 6. O.]
Guinny.
 —*ben*, [Hen of Guinny].
 —*pig*. Be. III. 6. A.
Guird.
 [Bind about]
 [Twinge]
 [Mock]
Guirdle, [About-binding (arm.)]
Guirl, [Child (fem.)]
 H h h *Guirt*.

Guirt.
 { Guirded }
 { Comfats }
Horse—[—Girdle]
Guife.
 { Manner }
 { Custom }
 [adj. Custom (manner)]
Guitar.
Guittern.
Gulch. [Short fat (augm.)]
Gules. [Red]
Gulf.
 [Bay]
 [Whirl-pool]
Gull.
Fish. [Miller's-thumb] Fi. IX. 12.
Bird. Bi. IX. 9.
 [Goose (young)]
 [Young (perfon) adj. p. fraud (apt.)]
to—[a. Fraud]
Gullet.
Weasand. PG. VI. 1.
 [Stream (dim.)]
Gullight. [Glutton]
Gulp. [Swallow (imp.)]
Gum.
 —of tree. PP. I. 6.
 —Ammoniac, [Concrete juice of Giant Fennel]
 —Anima. Tr. VIII. 4.
 —Arabic. Tr. VIII. 2.
 —Dragon, [Gum of Goat's thorn.]
 —Elemi. Tr. VIII. 3.
the-s. [Parenchyma of the Teeth.]
Gummy. [Stiff]
 sp. with p. Gumming.]
Gun RM. V. 6.
 —ner. RN. V. 3.
 —powder. RM. V. 7. A.
Gurgions. [Worst part of Meal.]
Gurnard. vid. *Gournet.*
Gush. [a. River (imp.)]
Gusset. [Quadrangular (thing) to be between-fow'd]
Gust.
Sente. NP. III. 4.
Quality. Q. III.
 —of wind [Wind (imp.)]
Gutt. PG. VI. 4. A.
 —wort. Sh. VI. 2. A.
Gutter. Mag. V. 6. O.
Guttural. [adj. Throat]
Guzzle. [Drink (augm.)]
Gypfie. [Wandering wizard]
Gyrfalcon. [Hawk for Herons]

H.

Hak. Fi. III. 3. A.
Haberdafter.
 —of Hats, [Merchant of head (veft.)]
 —of small wares.
Haberdaſin.
Habergeon. [Armor for trunk]
Habiliment. [Armament]

Habit. { Quality } adj. cu-
 { Condition } stom.]
 Quality. Ha.
 of the mind.
 Infused. Ha. V.
 Acqui- { Intellectual. Ha. VI.
 red. } Moral. Man. I.
 of the body, [Temperament
 of the body.]
 of Clothes, [Clothes (manner)
 [Condition]
 [Custom]
Habitable. [adj. p. Dwelling.
 (abstr.)]
Habitation. [Dwelling.]
Habitual. [adj. Habit.]
Habitude. [Relation.]
Hack. Cut, sp. } (corr.)
 } (ruggedly)
Hackney. [Hired (freq.)]
Had.
 [Was, pret.]
 [pret. Have]
Haddock. Fi. III. 2.
Haft. [adj. p. Hand (part.)]
Hag. [Old deformed woman.]
Haggard. [Wilde.]
 sp. Hawk.]
Haggess. [Pudding of Flesh min-
 ced.]
Haggle. { Treat
 } Commerce } sp. cor.]
Hay. Pr. VI. 1.
 [Net]
Hail.
 Meteor. El. III. 5.
 Sound. NP. V. 2.
to—[Salute]
Haillard. [Rope for hoisting the
 mizzen Sail.]
Hair. PP. VI. 1.
 —Cloth. Pr. IV. 1. A.
 —Lace, [Ribband for bind-
 ing the hair of the
 head.]
 —brain'd, [Conceited.]
 —y river weed. HL. I. 10. A.
Maiden—
Hairward. [adj. Pasture (Off.)]
Hake. [Spit (end) out of the
 Throate.]
Halbard. RM. V. 3. A.
Halcyon. [King-fisher.]
 —daies.
 [adj. Calm—]
 [adj. Peace—]
Hale. [Pull]
Half.
 go—[Equal partner.]
 —moon, Fortification. RM.
 VI. 5.
Halibut. Fi. VII. 5.
Halimus. Sh. VI. 6.
HAB.
 [First room (augm.)]
 [adj. Convention (room)]
 [Civil convention]
 —day, [Day of Conventi-
 on.]
Hallow.
 [Consecrate]
 [Exclaim]

Halm. [Straw.]
 sp. of Peafe.]
Halo. El. V. 2.
Halfer. [adj. Ship- adj. drawing
 (arm.)]
Halt. Mo. I. 1. A.
 make a—[Stay]
Halter. [Cord with Loop in the
 end (part)]
 [adj. Hanging (arm.)]
 [adj. Neck-bonds]
Ham. [Hollow (part) behind
 the Kneec.]
Hamlet. [Houses (agg.)]
Hammer. Po. VI. 2. A.
to—
 [a. Hammer]
 [a. Speak (manner) difficult-
 ly.]
Hammock. [Hanging bed]
Hamper. [Basket (augm.)]
To—[Tangle]
Hanch. [Ereecch.] PG. IV. 6.
Hand. PG. V. 3.
 —basket, [B. adj. p. carry
 (apt.) in hand.]
 —breadth, [Measure of h. b.]
 —full, [Capacity of the
 hand.]
 —gun, g.
 —kerchief, k. (dim.) adj. p.
 —mill, m use (apt.) with
 —saw, f. hand.]
 —vice, v.
 —kerchief, [adj. wiping (li-
 nen)]
 —maid, [Servant (fem.)]
 —over head, [adv. Careless-
 ness.]
 —to—[adj. Contiguous (pot.)]
 at— { Present }
 { Near }
 at no—[Not, not]
 before—[adv. Preventing.]
 by—
 from—to mouth, [adv. Necess-
 sary (segr.)]
 in— { Present }
 { Possessed }
 in—with { adj. pret. Begin }
 { Endeavouring }
 bear in— { Seem } make }
 { Believe }
 go in—with, [Begin.]
 take in—[Undertake]
 in the turning of an—[While
 one could turn his—]
 out of—[Soon (augm.)]
 come to— { To-event }
 { Be tame }
 get the—of one, [a. Victory]
 left— { } side }
 right— { } }
 Set ones—to { Sign }
 { Assist }
 under— { Inferior }
 { Secret }
 under ones—[Signed by one]
 upper—[Victory]
 on both—s, { parts }
 { Sides }
 man of his—s, [Nimble]

lay

H A

HIA

H E

lay—s on, [Arrest]
 shake—s, AC. V. 5. A.
 —of a Pin } for shewing
 clock, } Finger } the hour.
 —at Cards, [adj. p. event adj.]
 a. Card (things)
 Handy, { Nimble.
 { adj. Operation (apt.)
 —craft, [adj. Mechanic (art.)]
 —gripes, { Contiguously fight-
 ing.
 { Wrestling
 —work, [Work } of hands.
 { own.]
 Handle.
 a—[adj. p. hand } (thing)
 { (part)
 to—
 [a. Hand]
 [Feel]
 [a. Object (make)
 { Speak
 { Discourse } of.
 { Write
 { Entertain
 { Treat
 { Use
 Handset, [First } selling
 { using]
 Handsome.
 [Decent]
 [Beautiful]
 Hang.
 Posture. AC. VI. 9. A.
 —by, [Accessory]
 —down ones head, [a. down-
 ward the head]
 —together, [Together-ad-
 here.]
 —up, [a Hang]
 —ing of the hills, [Declivi-
 ty.]
 Punishment. R. J. v. 8.
 —man, [Execution (mec.)]
 Being { Doubting
 in sul- } Demarring
 pence. } Wavering
 As a } Clothe } the
 room, } Line } walls
 Hanger.
 [Short crooked sword]
 [Loop for tying the sword]
 pot—[Iron (instr.) for hang-
 ing pot.]
 Hank.
 —of thread, [Skein—]
 [Haunt]
 Hanker, { Vergency
 { Incline
 Hanse, [Corporation]
 Hap.
 [Fortune]
 [Contingence]
 [Event]
 Happen, [v. Hap]
 Happy, [adj. Happiness]
 —ness. Ha. I. 1.
 —ly, [adj. Fortune]
 Harang, [Oration]
 Harbinger, [Before-going (Off.)
 for preparing entertainment]
 Harbour.

[adj. Hospitality (place.)
 [Port] W. II. 5.
 Hard.
 { op. to Fluid. O. V. 5. E.
 { op. to Yielding. Q. VI. 1. D.
 op. to Ease, [Difficult]
 —to be understood, [Ob-
 scure]
 —headed, [Dull]
 —to be pleased, [Morose]
 —to grieve, [Pecurious]
 —to } forgive.
 { repent.
 —hearted, { Cruel.
 { Impenitent.]
 —drink, [Sow'd.]
 —ly, [Scarce.]
 —by, [adj. Near.]
 to follow—[Follow (augm.)]
 Harden.
 [Hard (make)
 Incorrigible. RO. VI. 7. O.
 Hardy.
 Disposition. NP. IV. 7.
 Affection, [Bold.]
 Virtue, [Valiant.]
 fool—[Rash.]
 Have.
 Beast. Bc. III. 3.
 —brain'd, [Rash]
 —lipp'd, [Cloven-lipp'd]
 —'s foot. HF. VIII. 5.
 —'s ear. HF. IV. 14. A.
 Sea—Ex. IX. 4.
 Harken, [Hear (end.)]
 Harlot, [adj. Fornication (fem.)]
 Harm, [Hurt]
 —less, } Innocent.
 } Not adj. p. Hurt]
 Harmony. Q. III. 9.
 —in found. Q. III. 9.
 Harness, [Armament]
 Harp, [Music (instr.) hollow
 arch with strings]
 —ing iron, [Barbed dart]
 Harpie, [Ravenous (person)]
 Harpsichord.
 Harquebus, [Foot-mans gun
 (augm.)]
 Harrow, { Booty
 { Spoil
 Harrow, [adj. Harrowing
 (instr.)]
 —ing. O. III. 2.
 Harsh.
 In general, [Unpleasant.]
 { Austere
 { Hoarse
 To Sense } Rough
 { Stiff
 { Morose
 To Manners } Man. VI. 1. D.
 { Austere]
 Hart. Bc. II. 3. A.
 —'s tongue. HL. I. 8. A.
 —wort } HF. V. 5.
 { Sh. VI. 5.
 Hartichok. HF. III. 1. A.
 Hierusalem—HF. II. 1. A.
 Harvest, [Reaping]
 —time, [Autumn]
 Hash, [Sliced flesh]

Haslet, [Inwards]
 Hasp, [Hook]
 Hassock, [Tuft]
 { p. of Rushes.]
 Hass, [Haveft]
 Hassle.
 { sp. through Business.]
 in—
 [Swiftness]
 to—en } Dispatch (augm.)
 { v. Soon]
 Hasty.
 [Sudden]
 [Rash]
 [adj. a. Anger (apt.)]
 Hat, [adj. head (vest) with
 broad margin]
 Hatch.
 [Half door]
 —of a ship. RN. II. 6.
 to—
 —eggs.
 [Ripen eggs by Forion]
 [a. Parturition]
 —flax.
 —bilt. [Notch (freq.)]
 Hatcher, [adj. a. Cut (instr.) by
 striking.]
 Hate. AS. V. 3. O.
 Have.
 [Pret.]
 [TA. I. 6.]
 —ing, { adj. Have]
 { Scraping]
 Haven, W. II. 5.
 Hauber.
 Haughty, [adj. Pride]
 Haunch, [Breech] PG. IV. 6.
 Haunt, [adj. Custom (place)]
 Havock, [Spoil]
 Haut. Bc. III. 2. A.
 Haw, [Berry.]
 —in the eye, [Spot—]
 —horn, [White—] Sh. I. 3. A.
 Cumberland—[White Bean-
 tree] Sh. II. 3. A.
 Hawk. Bi. I. 2.
 —fish. Haak.
 —weed. HF. III. 12.
 Hawker, [Merchant (corr.)]
 Hawser. RN. IV. 8. A.
 Hazard, [Danger]
 —at Tennis.
 Hazy. El. VI. 1. O.
 Hiazle.
 —ben. Bi. II. 7.
 —nut, [Small-nut. [Tr.
 III. 1.
 —wort.
 He, Pron. I. 3.
 Head. PG. III.
 Proper.
 shake the—AC. IV. 4. A.
 give one his—[adj. a. Liber-
 ty (make.)]
 take a—[a. Liberty]
 Top.
 [Horns]
 nail—[N. top]
 Forepart.
 —of a barrel, [adj. Forepart
 circle (plain)—]
 H h h 2 all

all a—[All to the forepart.]
 Root.
 —of an *onyon*, [Bulbous root—]
 Protuberant (part.)
 —*land*, [Promontory.]
 Fountain.
 Conduit } —[Fountain]
 River }
 Chief.
 [Magistrate]
 to—[v. Commander.]
 Summe.
draw to a—
 Heady.
 [Rash]
 [Fierce]
 [adj. a. Drunkenness (apt.)]
 [Fuming (augm.)]
 Headlines.
 Headlong.
 [with Head first]
 } adj. p. precipitate
 } Direct
 [Balls]
 Head-piece
 [Head]
 [adj. Head (armor)]
 Headfall, [Head (arm.)]
 Headstrong.
 [Rash]
 [Fierce]
 [Not adj. p. Persuade (apt.)]
 Heal.
 [a. Sound (make)]
 [Cover]
 Health.
 op. to Sickness, S. O.
 op. to Rottenness, NP. V. 2.
 [Remembrance in drinking]
 Heap, O. II. 6.
 Hear.
 Sense, NP. III. 2.
 —judicially, [Cognizance.]
 —say, [Rumor]
 Heart.
 Proper, PG. VI. 2.
 —burning, [Cardialgia.]
 S. VI. 1.
 —*poon*.
 next ones—[First doing eating &c.]
 sp. in the Morning
 —leaf.
 [Contentment]
 Herb [Parsly] HL. VI. 5. A.
 [Middle]
 [Best (part)]
 [Strength]
 [Vigor]
 in—adj. Vigor
 out of—[adj. Weakness]
 [Courage]
 in—[adj. Courage.]
 out of—[Cowardly]
 [adj. Diffidence]
 [Discovered]
 [Affection]

swear—[Switor]
 with all ones—[adv. Alacri-ty]
 —*learning* & anger
 [Old & Harsh]
 by—[adv. Memory]
 Hearten, [Encourage]
 Hearth, Po. III. 9.
 Hearty.
 [Heart]
 [Sincere]
 [adj. Willing]
 [Courage]
 Heartless.
 [Weak]
 [Diffident]
 [Formal]
 Heat.
 Proper, Q. V. I. E.
 [Anger]
 [Zeal]
 Heath.
 Plant, Sh. VI. 7.
 Place, Po. I. 7. A.
 Heathcock, Bi. II. 5. A.
 Heathen, [Pagan]
 Heave.
 [Lift (end)]
 [Protuberant (make)]
 sp by Up-thrusting.]
 Heaven, W. II.
 Heavy.
 [adj. Gravity.]
 [Dull]
 [Lumpish]
 [Drowsy]
 [adj. Grief]
 Hecatomb, [Sacrifice of 100 Beasts.]
 Helic, [adj. Habit]
 —fever, S. II. 1.
 Hedge.
 [Scipiment of Branches, &c.]
 —clerk, [Sorry C.]
 to—in a debt, [Sure (make) d.]
 Hedgehog, Bc. XI. 5. A.
 —trefoile, HS. III. 15. A.
 Hedge sparrows, Bi. V. 8. A.
 Heed.
 [Observe]
 [Be cautious]
 —*fulness*, Ha. IV. 2.
 —*lessness*, Ha. IV. 2. D.
 Heel, PG. V. 6. A.
 —ling of a Ship, RN. VI. 7.
 Hegira, [Mahometan's Epi-cha.]
 Hey-net.
 Heifer, [Cowardly youth]
 Heigh, Int. I. 1.
 Height, TM. II. 4.
 [Vicious (augm.)]
 Heinous, [adj. Dispicence]
 Heir, [adj. Inheriting (person.)]
 Held, [pret. hold]
 Held, [adj. p. hold]
 Helebre.
 white.—HL. VII. 1.
 bastard.—[Helleborine]
 Heleborine, HL. VII. 1. A.
 Helical figure, Mag. III. 9. A.

Heliotrope, HL. IX. 5. A.
 Hell, W. II. O.
 Helm, [adj. p. hand (part) of Rudder.]
 Helmet, [Armor for (head.)]
 Help.
 [a. Adjuvant]
 [a. Relieve]
 [a. Remedy]
 —one to a thing, [Furnish]
 Helve, [Staff of Hatchet]
 Hem.
 Int. I. 2.
 to—
 [Hake]
 [a. Acclamation]
 [Margent]
 —in
 [About Scipiment]
 [Inviron]
 Hemicycle, [Half circle]
 Hemisphere.
 Hemlock, HF. V. 9.
 water—HF. V. 9. A.
 Hemorrhoid, S. VI. 8. A.
 Hemp, HF. I. 5.
 Hen, [Bird (fem.)]
 Henbane, HS. VII. 11. A.
 Hence.
 [From this place]
 [imp. Go]
 [Away]
 —forth, [From]
 [After] this time
 Hep, vid. Hip.
 Hepatic, [adj. Liver.]
 Hepatica.
 Herald, [adj. Degrees (Off.)]
 Herb, W. V. 3.
 Considered according to their
 —Leaf, HL.
 —Flower, HF.
 —Seed-veffel, HS.
 —Christopher, HS. IX. 5.
 —Frankincense of Galen, HF.
 V. 3. A.
 —of Theophrastus.
 HF. IV. 6. A.
 —of Grace, [Rue] HS. V. 13.
 —Terrible, Sh. VI. 3.
 —True love, HS. IX. 5. A.
 —two pence, [mony-wort]
 HL. VI. 11. A.
 [Leaf]
 Herbage, [Pasture]
 Herbal, [Book concerning Herbs.]
 Herbalist, [Herb (artist)]
 Herd, [aggregate (thing)]
 —'s man, RC. II. 6.
 Here.
 [In this place]
 [adj. Present]
 —and there [some] pla-
 [In] divers. [ces]
 —of, [Of this]
 Hereafter.
 [After this time]
 [adv. Future]
 Hereditament, [adj. p. Inheris (thing)]
 Hereditary, [adj. Inheriting.]
 Herefie.

HI

HO

HO

Hereſie. RE. III. 1. O.
Heretic, [adj. Hereſie (perſon)]
Heretofore.
 [Before this time]
 [adv. Paſt]
Hericano, [Whirlwind (augm.)]
Herring, vid. *Herring*.
Heritage, [adj. p. Inherit
 (thing)]
Hermaphrodite, [Of all Sexes.]
Hermit. RE. II. 7. A.
Hermit fiſh. Ex VI. 5.
Hermodyſyl, [Root of an exotic
 Colchicum]
Hernia. S. VI. 8.
Hero.
 [Excellent in virtue]
 [adj. Magnanimity (perſon)]
Heroical, [adj. Hero.]
Heron. Bi. VIII. 3.
Great white—Bi. VIII. 4.
Little white—Bi. VIII. 4. A.
 —'s bill. Herb.
Herring. Fi. III. 10.
red—[Dry {salted }
 {smoked } l.]
white—[Moist faked]
Herſe, [Box of dead body.]
Heſitate, { Doubt
 { Demand }
Heterolite, [Irregular.]
Heterodox, [Not-orthodox]
Heterogeneous, [Of diſerſe
 kinds.]
Hew.
 [Colour]
 [Cut ſtriking]
rough—[Cut rough.]
Hy, { Haſten. }
 { Diſpatch }
Hickcough. Mo. III. 4. A.
Hickwall, [Woodpecker] Bi.
 I. 9.
Hide.
 [Skin]
 —bound.
 [Diſeaſe of ſkin cleaving
 to the fleſh.]
 [Penurious]
 to—{ Conceal }
 { Cover }
Hideous, [adj. a. Fear (apt.)]
Hierarchy, [Eccleſiaſtical Magi-
 ſtracy.]
Hieroglyphic, { Sacred } Sculpture }
 { Secret } Paint }
High.
 Tall, [adj. IM. II. 4. O.]
 [Deep]
 —{ ſhoes, [Shoes to the an-
 kle.] }
 —water, [Deep overflow-
 ing tide]
 { Much }
 { Tranſcendent (augm.) }
 —winds, [Winds (augm.)]
 [Ample]
 —forehead, [Ample &]
 [Public]
 —way, [Public w.]
 { adj. Dignity }
 { Excellence }

—day, [Festival d.]
 [Principal]
 —priest, [Primate of P.]
 —minded } Proud }
 } Ambitious }
 [Until]
breast—[Until the br.]
Hill. W. III. 1. E.
Hillack, [Protuberance]
Hilt, [adj. hand (part) of
 Sword.]
Him.
 Pron. I. 3.
 —self, [Him him.]
Hinde.
 [Hart] Be. II. 3. A. (fem.)
 [adj. Agriculture ſervant]
Hinder.
 —part. Sp. III. 8. O.
 —moſt.
 [adj. Hinder part]
 [Succeeding]
to—
 [a. Impedient]
 [a. Trouble]
 [a. Loſs]
Hinge. Po. IV. 6.
 [Entrails]
Hint, { Expreſſion } } (dim.)
 { Narration } } (ob-
 (ſcure)
Hip.
 [Thigh] PG. V. 4.
 [Berry of the wild Roſe]
Hippocampus. Fi. VIII. 5. A.
Hippocras, [adj. p. Spice wine.]
Hire, [Hiring (thing.)]
 —ing. RC. V. 5. O.
His.
 [adj. Pron. I. 3.]
 —own, [Pron. redup.]
Hiſt. Q. III. 4.
Hiſtory, [Narration]
Hit.
 [a. Contiguity]
 [a. Serike]
 [a. Fortune]
Hither. { To } } this place.]
 { Till } }
 —moſt, [Neareſt]
 —ſide, Sp. II. 2. E.
 —to, { To } } { place. }
 { Till } } { time }
 —ward, [Toward this place]
Hive, [Bees (houſe)]
Hm. Bar. I. 2.
Ho.
 Int. III. 1.
 no—[No cohibition.]
 not—[Far not a. Providence
 for.]
Hoar-froſt, [Rime] El. III.
 5. A.
Hoary.
 —with Froſt. [White—]
 —with Age. [Gray—]
 —with malice, [Moffic—]
Hoarſeneſs. Q. III. 8. O.
Hoſt, vid. *Hoſt*.
Hob, [adj. Ruſticity (perſon)]
Hobby.
 Horſe, [Ambling horſe (dim.)]
 —horſe [Horſe (like) ſtaff.]

Hawk, [Hawk for Larks.]
Hobble, [Run lame (like.)]
Hobgoblin, [adj. a. Fear (apt.)]
 adj. p. Fiction (thing)
Hobby.
Hock, [Foot.]
Hocus-pocus, [Preſtigiator.]
Hod, [adj. Po. V. (jug.)]
Hodge-podge, [Mixture (corr.)]
Hog.
 Proper. Ec. II. 8.
 —'s bread.
 —'s fennel.
 —fiſh. Fi. I. 5. A.
 —louſe, [Sow]
 —'s head { Barrel (augm.)
 { Meaſure [36 gal-
 (lons.)]
 —Sheep.
Hoſe, [Liſt]
Hold.
 Not let go. TA. I. 6.
 —faſt, [Hold (augm.)]
 [Contain]
 —water, [c. w.]
 { Have }
 { Poſſeſs }
 { Right (manner.) }
 { Eſteem }
 —blameleſs, [Eſteem b.]
 [Continue]
 —at a bay, [a. Stay]
 —back, }
 —in, } [Cohibit.]
 —off.
 —out, [Continue perma-
 nent.]
 —a town. RM. II. 4.
 —ones peace, [a. Silence.]
 [together, [Continue lea-
 gued]
 up, [Support.]
 [Expletive]
 [counſel, [Together adviſe]
 [Not looſe]
 [Abſtain]
 —ones breath, [Not-
 breath]
 —ones hand { Abſtain }
 { Omit }
 —ones water. [Not- a. U-
 rine]
the—
 —of a Ship, [Loweſt room
 (augm.)—]
lay { — } Catch }
take { — } Arreſt }
Strong—RM. VI.
Holder.
 [adj. Holding (perſon)]
 [Longeſt tooth]
Hole.
 Through. Mag. IV. 1. O.
 [Not through { Dent }
 { Cavity }
lurking—[adj. Hiding-
 place.]
Holy, [adj. Holineſs.]
 —day, [adj. Feſtivity-day]
 —ghoſt. G. III.
Holineſs.
 Habit. Ha. V. 2.

HO

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HU

[p. Consecration]
Holly,
 —*oke*. HF. IX. 6. A.
 —*tree*. Tr. III. 6. A.
 Sea—[Eringo]
Hollow,
 Empty, [adj. Mag. VI. 1. E.]
 —*hearted*, [adj. Hypocri-
 sic.]
 [Concave]
 —*eyed*, [Deep-eyed]
 As Sponge, [adj. Porouf-
 acfs.]
Holm, [Holly]
 —*oke*.
Holosteus. Fl. VIII. 4.
Holothyrus. Ex. IX. 4. A.
Holpen, [adj. p. Help.]
Homage, { Dury }
 { Acknowledgment }
 of Subjection }
Home, [Dwelling (place) Sp.
 II. 4.
 —*bred*, [Rusticity educated]
 come short— } finally.]
 [a. Defect } of home.]
 hit him { Strike }
 { a. Contiguity }
 (augm.)
 (perf.)
Homeliness.
 Not ornate. TM. V. 5. O.
 [Rusticity]
Homicide, [Man-killing]
Homilical, [adj. Conversation]
 —*Vertue*.
 —*Common*. Man. IV.
 —*Belonging to Superiors*.
 Man. V.
 —*Belonging to Inferiors*.
 Man. VI.
Homily, adj. p. preaching
 (thing)
 sp. Commanded.]
Homogeneous, [Of the same
 kinde]
Homonymy. D. IV. 1. O.
Honesty.
 [Vertue]
 [Chastity]
 [Integrity]
 Flower, [Bulbonach] HS
 VI. 1.
Hony.
 —*apple*, [Sweet apple (kind)]
 —*comb*, [Bees (rooms)]
 —*dew*, [adj. Hony dew]
 —*moon*, [First month after
 Marriage]
 —*suckle*, [Woodbine] Sh.
 II. 8.
French-suckle. HS. III. 5.
Trefoil. HS. III. 10. A.
 —*wort*. HL. IX. 3. A.
Honour.
 [Reputation]
 [Dignity]
 [Respect (augm.)]
 —*able*.
 [adj. Honour (abstr.)]
 [adj. Nobility]
Honourary, [adj. Honour (fign)]

Hood, [adj. Cover (vest)]
 —for head, [Face-covering
 head (vest.)]
 —*wink*, [Cover the eyes.]
 Token of Degree, [Loose adj.
 shoulder (vest.)]
Hoof. PP. VI. 5.
 to—[Un-hoof]
Hook. Mag. IV. 8.
 By—*or by crook*, [By right or
 wrong.]
 —*ed*, [Curve.]
Hoop, [Ring of Wood.]
 (augm.) } Iron, &c.]
Brd. Bi. III. 8. A.
Hooper, [Wild swan] Bi. IX. 1.
Hooping, [Acute exclamation.]
Hoord, [Lay up] TA. V. 4.
Hooring, vid. Hooping.
Hop.
 Plant. HF. I. 5. A.
 [Leaping] Mo. I. 5.
 —*on one leg*. Mo. I. 5. A.
Hope.
 Affection. AS. 5. 6.
 past-[adj.]^{a.} Despair.]
 Grace. Ha. V. 5.
Hopeless, [adj.]^{a.} Despair.]
Hopper.
Horary, [adj. Hour.]
Horde, [Lay up] TA. V. 4.
Horehound.
Base—HF. VII. 2.
Black—HF. VII. 11. A.
White—HF. VII. 6. A.
Horines, [Mould] HL. I. 1. A.
Horizon. W. VI. 1.
Horn.
 Proper. PP. VI. 6.
 [Angle]
 —*owl*. Bi. I. 4.
 —*work*. RM. VI. 5. A.
Horn-beam. Tr. VI. 4. A.
Hornet. Ex. IV. 2. A.
Horoscope.
Horrible, } adj. a. Fear }
Horrid, } Evil (augm.) }
Horror.
 [Fear (augm.)]
 [Rigor through Fear]
Horse. Be. I. 1. sp. (male)
 to—
 —*a man*, [Ride (make.)]
 sp. on Horse.]
 —*a Mare*, [a. Coition with
 Mare.]
 on—*back*, [On horse]
 —*cloth*, [Horse's vest]
 —*courser*, [Horse (Merc.)]
 —*foal*, [Young horse (male)]
 —*leach*.
 [Physician for Horse]
 Insect. Ex. I. 2.
 —*litter*, [Sedan adj. p. carried
 between Horses.]
 —*man*.
 [Rider]
 Souldier. RM. III. 1. A.
 —*boof*. HL. VI. 3.
 —*sail*. HL. IX. 7.

—*songue*. Sh. III. 7. A.
 —*fly*.
 —*mint*.
 —*radish*.
 —*shoe*. HS. III. 6. A.
 Sea—[Morfe] Be. V. 3.
 Wooden—[Horse (like) joga-
 ment.]
Hortulane. Ei. IV. 2. A.
Hofe.
 [Leg (vest)]
 [Breeches]
Hofier, [adj. Hofe (merc.)]
Hofitable, [adj. Hofpitality.]
Hofpital, { Sick }
 { Poor } men's house.]
Hofpitality. Man. III. 6.
Hofage, [adj. Pledge (person)]
Hofte.
 [adj. Eucharist bread]
 [Army]
 op. to Guest. RO. III. 9.
 to—[a. Guest]
Hofility, [Enemy (abstr.)]
Hofler, [Horse (Off.)]
Hoftry, [adj. Hofte (house)]
Hor, [adj.]^{a.} Hear }
 { Zeal }
 —*house*, [Stove]
Hotchpotch, [Mixture (corr.)]
Hovel, [House (dim.)]
 sp. not walled.]
Hovering. Mo. I. 2. A.
Hough, vid. Hoof, [Lower joint
 of hinder Leg.]
Howl, [adj. Weeping (voice.)]
Howlet, [Owl.]
Hound, [Dog hunting wild beasts
 by smell.]
 —*fish*. Fi. I. 4.
 spotted—Fi. I. 4. A.
 —*'s tongue*. HL. IX. 4. A.
Hour. Mea. V. 8.
 —*glass*. Mag. VI. 5. A.
House.
 Building. Po. II. 1.
 —*breaking*. RJ. III. 8. A.
 —*burning*. RJ. III. 8.
 to—[a. House]
 —*ed*, [Possessing houses.]
 [Family]
 [Kindred]
Household, [Together-adj. house
 (aggr.)]
 —*bread*, [Course bread]
 —*stuff*, [Utensils.]
House-keeping, [Family-office.]
Houseleek. HL. VIII. 1.
Hour, [Exclamation.]
 sp. a. Mocking.]
How.
 [In what manner]
 —*then*, [-therefore.]
 op. to So. Adv. II. 1.
Howbeit, [Although]
Howsoever, [How, how.]
Hu, [Colour.]
Hu and cry, [Pursuit successive]
Huck, [Treat,]^{a.} (augm.)
 { (corr.) }
Hucklebone. PG. V. 4. A.
Huckster, [Merchant (corr.)]
 Huddle.

HU

JA

JE

Huddle, { Gather } { (corr.) }
 { Heap } { (confu- }
 { (sedly.) }

Huffing, AC. IV. 6.
Hug, [Embrace]
Huge, [Great (augm.)]
Hugger-mugger, [Secret (corr.)]
Hul,
 —of a Ship. RN. II.
 —ing. }
 —lying at } RN. VI. 5. A.
 —of Corn, [Husk]
Hulch, [Promuberance]
Hulk, [Trunk]
Hulver, [Holly]
Hum,
 [Indistinct noise]
 [Bees (voice)]
 [Approve (voice)]
Humane,
 [adj. Man]
 —learn- }
 —ing, } Worldly } Scien-
 { Lay } ces.)
 [Couteous]
Humble,
 —ness. Man. V. 2.
 —bee. Ex. IV. 1. A.
 —plant. Sh. IV. 7.
 to— { Low }
 { Humble } (make)
 { Submit }

Humid, [Moist]
Humiliation { a. Humility. }
 { Fasting. }
Humility, Man. V. 2.
Humming bird, Bi. VI. 5.
Humor,
 Liquor, [adj. a. Moistness
 (thing)
 Temper of mind.
 [a. Complacence (end.)]
 [a. Conceitdness]
Humorist,
 { Conceited }
 { Seeming of divers dispositi- }
 { ons }
 —physician.
Humorous, [adj. Humor (corr.)]
Humorstone, [Morose]
Hundred,
 Weight. Mea. III. 7.
 —pound in mony. Mea. IV. 6.
Hung, { pret. }
 { adj. p. } hang }
Hunger, AC. II. 1.
Hunt,
 [a. Hunts-man]
 —'s man. RC. II. 7.
 's up
Hurdle, [adj. p. Weave (thing)
 of sticks.]
Hurl, [Cast]
Hurlbat, [Club adj. p. cast (apt.)]
Hurlburl, [Confusion]
 (sp. Seditious)
Hurry,
 { Swift }
 { Dispatch } imp.)
 (sp. with Confusion.)
Hurt,
 [a. Hurtful.]
 —full. T. IV. 1. O.

{ a. Injury }
 { a. Loss }
 { a. Wound }

Hurtleberry, vid. *Whittle*.
Husband,
 [adj. Married (male.)]
 to— [a. Frugal.]
 good— [Frugal (person)]
 ill— [adj. Squandering (per-
 son)]
 —man. RC. II. 6. A.
Husbandry,
 Profession. RC. II. 6. A.
 Work, [Agriculture]
 good— [Frugality]
 ill— [Squandering]
Hush, [adj. Silence]
Husk, PP. II. 3.
Husto, Fi. I. 8. A.
Huswife,
 [Mistress of the house]
 [Frugal (fem.)]
Hut, [House (dim.)]
 (sp. of Boughs.)
Hutch, [Box.]
Huzz, (a. Bee (voice.)
Hyacinth, HL. IV. 4. A.
 Indian. — HL. V. 5.
Hybernal, [adj. Winter.]
Hydra, [adj. Water-serpent.]
Hydrography, [Water's science.]
Hydropic, [adj. Dropsic.]
Hyena,
Hymen, [Marriage.]
Hymn, BE. IV. 2. A.
Hyperbole,
 Mathemat. Mag. III. 8. E.
 Rhetor. [fig. of Expression
 (exc.)]
Hyphen, D. I. 4. A.
Hypochondriac, S. VI. 4. A.
Hypocritise, H. IV. 4. O.
Hypotenuse, [Side over against
 the right Angle.]
Hypothesis, [Supposition.]
Hypothetic, [adj. Supposition.]
Hyslop, HF. VI. 7.
 Hedge— HF. VII. 14.
Hysterical, [adj. Womb.] PG.
 VI. 9.
 Disease. S. VI. 9.
Hysteron proteron.

I.

I, Pron. I. 1.
Iabber,
 { Child (like.) }
 { Pronounce } Imperfectly }
 { Indistinctly }

Facimb, vid. *Hyacinth*.
Jack,
 { Sorry person } (sp. (male.)
 { Man (corr.) }
 —anapes, vid. *Ape*.
 —Daw, vid. *Daw*.
 Fish. [Pike] Fi. IX. 1.
 —of the Hedge, [Alliaria]
 —with a lantern. El. I. 6.
 —of a Ship. RN. III. 9. A.

[adj. Back (armor)]
leathern— [leather n Pot] Pr.
 V. 5.
 —to turn spit, [Vertiginating
 (machin) of roasting
 (instr.)]
Jackall, Be. V. 4.
Jacker, [Short loose (vest) for
 Trunk.]
Jade, [Sorry]
 (sp. Horfc.)
Jag, { Slasht }
 { Torn } margin.)
Jaguraca, Fi. V. 8.
Jay, Bi. I. 8. A.
Jail, [adj. Prison (place.)]
 —er. [adj. Prison (Off.)]
Jakes, [adj. Dunging (room.)]
 —farmer, [Emptying (mech.)
 of Jakes.]
Jamb, [adj. Side column.]
St. James-wort.
Jangle, Q. III. 9. O.
 [a. Contention]
Jannock, [Flat bread of Oars.]
Jannary, [First month]
Jar,
 [Earthen pot for Oil]
 Sound. Q. III. 2. A.
 [a. Contention]
Jargon, [a. Fiction Language.]
Jasmin, vid. *Jessamin*.
Jasper, St. II. 3.
Javelin, [Dart.]
Jaundies, S. VI. 2. A.
Jaunt, [Going (augm.)]
Jaw, PG. III. 9.
Ice, El. III. 4.
Idea, T. II. 3.
Identity, T. III. O.
Idiom, [Property of Language.]
Idiot, NP. I. 1. O. (corr.)
Idle,
 [adj. Sloth]
 [Negligent]
 [Not-busie]
 [Not-pertinent]
 { Picture } adj. p. worship
Idol, { Image } { (person)
 { of Picture }

Idolatry, [Worship { Image }]
Jealousie, AS. VI. 3. A.)
Feat, St. VI. 3.
Feer, [Mock]
Fejune, [adj. Scarcity of.]
Felly, Pr. I. 5. A.
Fennet, [Spanish nimble
 hortic.]
Jeopardy, [Danger]
Jersaloon.
Ferk,
 [a. Motion (imp.)]
 [Whip] RN. VI. 2.
Ferkin, [Short loose (vest) for
 Trunk.]
Jessamin, Sh. V. 3.
Yellow— Sh. II. 13.
Jesses, [Foot-bonds for Hawks]
Jest,
 [Not-serious]
 [adj. Urbanity (thing)]

Jef

Jesuits powder, [Cortex febrifugus Peruv.] Tr. VII. 9.
Jet. St. VI. 3.
 [adv. proud (like) going (manner)]
Jew. RE. I. 3. (person)
 —'s-ear, [Fungus of Elder.]
Jewel.
 [Gem]
 [Gems (aggr.)]
 [Precious (thing)]
Jewry, [Dwelling (place) of Jews.]
If.
 —not, [Unless.]
 —it had not been for, &c. [Without, &c.]
 as—Adv. IV. 2. O.
Ignis fatuus. El. I. 6.
 —lambens. El. I. 6. A.
Ignoble.
 [Not-noble]
 [adj. Mean (augm.)]
Ignominy.
 [Infamy]
 [Infamation]
Ignorance.
 Natural. NP. I. 1. O.
 op. to Scienc. Ha. VI. 1. D.
 op. to Art. Ha. VI. 3. D.
Iguana, [Senembi] Be. VI. 3. A.
Fig.
 [Walk wantonly]
 [Trick.]
Fill.
 { Sorry (fem.) }
 { Woman (corr.) }
 [Half pint]
Fingle.
 [Ringing (dim.)]
 [Affectation of sounds of words.]
Iland. W. III. 2. O.
Iliac-passion. S. VI. 5. A.
Ill.
 adj.
 [Evil]
 [Sick]
 —at ease, { Pained }
 { Not-indolent }
 —favoured, [Deformed]
 —man, [Vicious man]
 —name, [Infamy]
 —will, [Malignity]
 with an—will, [adv. Nollity]
 adv.
 [adv. Evil]
 [adv. Difficult]
Illation. D. IV. 6. A.
Illegal, { Not— }
 { Against— } adj. Law
 { Begotten not-adv. Law. }
Illegitimate, { Spurious. }
Illiberal, [Not-adj. Reputation.]
Illiterate. Ha. VI. 4. D.
Illuminate, [a. Light.]
Illusion.
 [Deceit]
 [Mocking]

[Diabolical Apparition]
Illustrate, [a. Plain (make)]
Illustrious.
 [Bright]
 [Noble]
 [adj. Dignity]
Image. Pr. VI. 8. A.
 Whether { painted }
 { graven } im.
 { carv'd }
 { molded }
 { molten }
 Statue, [Solid Image]
Imagin.
 [a. Fantastic]
 [Think]
 [Invent]
Imbargo, [Arrest of { Ships. }
 { Wares. }]
Imbark, [Into- a. Ship.]
Imbase, { Depreciate by mix- }
 { ture. }
 [Defile.]
Imbattel, [a. Order for Battel.]
Imbaum, [Condite]
Imbecillity, [Weakness]
Imbellish, [a. Ornate.]
Imbezil, { Spoil }
 { a. Prodigal }
Imbibz, { Drink }
 { Soke }
Imbolden, { a. Boldness. }
 { Encourage }
Imboss, [Adorn with Protuberances.]
Imbroider, [Variegate by sewing.]
Imbrue, [Soke]
Imbue, [adj. p. Quality (make)]
Imburse, [Receive into purse.]
Imitate. TA. II. 8. A.
Immaculate, [Clear.]
Immanent, [adj. Action adv. inside.]
Immanity, [Cruelty (augm.)]
Immeasureness. NP. VI. 4. D.
Immediate. TM. IV. 2.
 [Next]
 [Soon]
Immense, { Infinite. }
 { Great (augm.) }
Immerse, [Into-ition.]
Imminent, { Near. }
 { Soon. }
Immoderate.
 [adj. Excess.]
 [Fierce] Ha. III. 4. E.
Immodest, { Not— }
 { Against— } modest
Immortal.
 [Not-adj. die (abstr.)]
 [adj. Ever.]
Immoveable. [Not moveable.]
Immunity. RC. IV. 9. A.
Immure, { Sepiment } with
 { Shut up } walls. }
Immutable. [Not-adj. p. alter (abstr.)]
Imp, { Graft. }
 { Lengthen by Grafting }
Impair, [a. Worse.]

Impale. RJ. V. 4. A.
 [Sepiment with Pales]
Impannel, [a. Catalogue.]
 [p. Names.]
Imparity.
 [Inequality]
 [Odness]
Impark, [a. Park (make)]
Impart.
 [adj. Partner (make)]
 [a. Narration]
Impartial, [Not-partial]
Impassible, [Nor-adj. suffer (pot.)]
Impatience. Man. I. 8. O.
Impeach, [Accuse.]
Impedient. T. II. 5. O.
Impediment, [adj. a. Impedient (thing.)]
Impell, [a. Impulsive]
Impendent, [Over-hanging]
Impenetrable, [Not-adj. p. pierce (abstr.)]
Impenitence. Ha. V. 1. O.
Imperative, [adj. a. Command (manner.)]
Imperceptible, [Not-adj. p. common sense (pot.)]
Imperfect. T. III. 9. O.
Imperial, [adj. King]
 Crown—
Imperiousness.
 [Insolence]
 [Magisterialness]
Impertinency. TM. IV. 5. O.
Impetrate, [Obtain]
 [p. by Entreaty.]
Impetuous, [adj. Impetus]
Impetus. T. VI. 6. A.
Impiety.
 [Gracelessness]
 [Atheism]
 [Prophaneness]
Implacable.
 [Not un-adj. p. anger (abstr.)]
 [adv. Pertinaciously angry.]
Implant, [In-plant]
Implead, [a. Suit.]
Implements, [Utensils]
Imply, { Compre- } by conse-
 { hend }
 { Infer } quence]
Implicit.
 [Comprehended] TA. II. 4.
 [Understood] D. III. 8. O.
 —faith, [a. Belief (abstr.)]
 with ignorance of the things to be believed.]
Imploy.
 [Business]
 [Use]
Implore, { (augm.) }
 { Intreat } & humbly]
Import.
 [In-carry]
 [Meaning]
 [Importance]
Importance. T. IV. 5.
Importune, [Intreat, (augm.)]
Importunate, { Desire }
 { adj. } { Entreat } { (aug.) }
Impose.

[Upon

[Upon-put]
 [Injoin]
 [a. Fraud]
Impossible. T. IV. 4. D.
Impost, [Tax of imported things]
Imposthume, [Apostheme]
Imposture.
 [Deceit]
 [Forgery]
 [Fraud]
Impotence.
 op. to Natural power.
 NP. O.
 op. to Acquired power. Ha. II 6. O.
 [Not-coition (apt.)]
Impotent.
 [adj. Impotence]
 [adj. p. Passion (exc.)]
Impoverish, [adj. Poverty (make)]
Impound, [Imprison in Pound.]
Imprecate. RC. VI. 4. A.
Impregnable, [Not-takeable.]
Impregnation.
 Getting with Child. AC. I. 2.
 [Infusion] O. V. 7. A.
Impress.
 [Print]
 [Appropriate sentence]
Impression.
 { Influence }
 { During effect }
 { a. Printing }
 { Sign }
Imprimis, [adv. First.]
Imprint.
 [Print]
 [Leave sign]
Imprisonment. R]. VI. 4.
Improbable, [Not- { true (like) }
 { proveable }
 { opinable }]
Improve.
 [Mend]
 [Increase]
 [a. Better]
 [Use (perf.)]
Improper.
 [Not-proper]
 [Spurious]
 [Figurate]
Impropriation, [Inheritance of Priest's revenue.]
Imprudence. Man. III. 2. D.
Impudence. Ha. VI. 2. D.
Impudence. Man. III. 7. D.
Impugn.
 [Fight]
 [a. Opposition]
 [a. Obiection]
Impulse, [a. T. II. 2. (abstr.)]
 —ive cause. T. II. 2.
Impunity, [Not- p. punishment.]
Impure, [Defiled]
 { Claim }
Impute, { Predicatr }

In.
 Rest. Prep. IV. 1. O.
 —to. Prep. IV. 1.
 —as much as, [Whereas]
 Conj. IV. 1.
 [Engaged]
 [Friends]
 Motion, [Into] Prep.
 IV. 1.
 drive— } Into— { drive }
 drop— } { drop }
 —pieces, [Into pieces.]
Inability, [Impotence]
Inaccessible, [Not- adj. p. come (abstr.)]
Inamissable, [Not- adj. p. lose (abstr.)]
Inamour, [adj. a. Love (make)]
Inanimate, [Not- adj. life]
Inaugurate, [Admission adv. solemnly]
Inauspicious, [adj. Adversity (sign)]
Inbred, [In-natural]
Incamp, [a. Camp]
Incapacitating.
 Punishment. R]. VI. 8. A.
Incapacity, [Impotence]
Incaruate, [adj. p. Flesh]
 to—[a. Flesh]
 As a wound healing, [Against flesh]
Incendiary.
 [House-burner] adj. R]. III. 7. (person)
 [adj. a. Contention (make)]
Incense. RE. VI. 3.
 to—[adj. Anger (make)]
Incentive, [Impulsive]
Inceptor.
 [adj. Begin (person)]
 [Candidate]
Incessant, [Permanent]
Incest, [Unchastity with Kin.]
Inch. Mea. I. 2.
Inchant, [a. Witch by words]
Inchoate, [adj. p. begin]
Incident.
 { adj. Contingency }
 { adj. p. Event }
Incision, [Cutting]
Incite, [a. Impulsive]
Incrivility, [Rusticity]
Inclination.
 [Down-obliquing its superficialities]
 —towards, [VergeNCY] Sp. III. A.
 [Disposition]
 —of the will. AS. IV. 1.
 —of the affection.
 [Favor] AS. V. 2.
Inclose.
 [In-sepiment]
 [Shut]
 [Comprehend]
Include, [Comprehend]
Inclusive, [Comprehending the Extremes.]
Incogitancy.

[Not-thinking]
 [Heedlessness]
Incombustible, [Not- adj. p. burn (pot.)]
Income, [Revenue]
Incommensurable, [Measure] (pot.)
 [Not- Propor- }
 with- adj. p. { tion }
Inconmodious, { profitable }
 [Not- } convenient }
Incommunicable, [Not-communicable]
Incomparable.
 [Most excellent]
 [Not- { adj. p. Like } (pot.)
 { adj. p. Equal }
Incompatible.
 [Not- { adj. p. Join } (pot.)
 { adj. p. Sim- }
 { multaneous. }
Incompetent, [Not-competent]
Incomprehensible, [Not- adj. p. know (pot.) totally.]
Incongruous, [adj. Contrariety]
Inconsiderate, [Careless]
Inconsistent, [Not- adj. p. Simultaneity (pot.)]
Inconstancy. Ha. IV. 7. D.
Incontinent, [Unchast]
 —ly. [Soon (augm.)]
Inconvenient. T. V. 5. O.
Incorporate, [Join into one body.]
Incorporeal, [Not- adj. body]
Incorrigible.
 [Not-adj. p. better (pot.) by Correction]
 [adj. p. Harden (apt.)]
Incorruptible, [Not- adj. p. corruption (pot.)]
Incounter.
 [Meet]
 [Fight]
Incourage. RO. VI. 2.
Incrassate, [adj. a. Thick]
Increase.
 TM. I. 7. E.
 { Great } TM. I. 1. E.
 [v. { Intense } TM. I. 8. E.
 [v. More-Great, &c.]
 [Many] TM. III. 1.
 [Abundant] TM. I. 2. E.
Incredible, [Not- adj. p. believe (pot.)]
Incredulous. Ha. III. 2. D.
Increment, [Increase]
Incroach, [Usurp]
Incubus, [Ephialtes] S. IV. 2. A.
Inculcate, [Repeat (freq.)]
Inculpable, [Not- adj. p. blame (pot.)]
Incumbent.
 [Church (Off.)
 sp. Parish Priest]
 —on, [Pertinent to]
Incumber, { Hinder } sp. with
 { Trouble } confused
 { multitude }
Incurable, [Not re- adj. p. found-ness (pot.)]

IN

IN

IN

Incurr, { adj. p. Object }
 { adj. p. Dangerous }
Incurſion, [Aſſault]
Indammage, { Loſs }
 { a. } Hurſe }
Indanger, { a. Dangerous }
Indebt, { a. Debt }
Indecent. T. V. 2. O.
Indeclinable, { Not-adj. p. de-
 cline (pot.) }
Indecorum, [adj. Indecency
 (thing.)]
Indeed.
 { Truly } Adv. I. 2. A.
 { adv. Thing }
Indeer, [adj. p. Love (make)]
Indefatigable, [Not-adj. p. wea-
 ry (pot.)]
Indefinite.
 { Not-diftinct }
 { Not-limited }
Indeſible, [Not-deleble]
Indemniſe, [Preſerve from adj.
 p. hurt]
Indemnity, [Not- p. Hurt]
Indent.
 { a. } Notch } (line)
 { a. } Dent }
 { a. Paſſion }
Indentures, [Bonds of reciprocal
 Obligation]
Independens, [Absolute] TM. IV. 3
Indeterminate, [Infinite] T. III.
 6. O.
Indevour. TA. III. 4.
Index.
 { Sign }
 { Catalogue }
Indication, { a. Sign }
Indiſtion, [Space of 15 years]
Indifferent.
 { Great and little. }
 { TM. I. 1. }
 { Excellent and }
 { ſorry. TM. I. 4. }
 { Increaſe and re- }
 { miſſ. } TM. I. 8.
 { Not-unlawful } T. V. 1. A.
 { adj. Moderation }
 { Not- } adj. zeal }
 { party }
Indigent.
 { Poor }
 { Deficient }
 { Wanting }
Indigeſtion, [Not-digeſting]
Indign, [Unworthy]
Indignation. AS. VI. 5.
Indignity, { Diſgraceful injury }
 { Affront }
Indireſt.
 { Not-ſtraight }
 { Wrong }
Indiſcretion, [Folly]
Indiſpoſition.
 { Diſpoſition (corr.) }
 { Not-health }
Indiſſoluble, [Not-adj. p. looſing
 (pot.)]
Indiſtinct.
 { Not-diftinct }

[Confuſed]
Individual, [Singular.]
Indivifible, [Not-adj. p. divide
 (pot.)]
Indocil, { Dull. Ha. III. 1. O. }
 { Not-adj. p. learn }
 { (apt.) }
Indoctrinate { a. Teacher }
 { a. Learning }
Indolence. NP. V. 3.
Indorſe, [Write on the hind-
 part]
Indow.
 { Give }
 { ſp. permanently. }
 { adj. a. Poſſeſſions } (make)
Indue, [adj. a. Quality.]
Inducement.
 { adj. Impulſive (thing) }
 { adj. Perſuading (thing) }
Induſtion. D. IV. 8.
 — into a Benefice.
Indulgence.
 { Graciousneſs }
 { Fondneſs }
 { Pope's — } [P. Pardon]
Indurate, { a. Hard (make) }
Induſtry, [Diligence]
Inebriate, [adj. p. Drunkenneſs
 (make)]
Ineffable, [Not-adj. p. ſpeak
 (pot.)]
Inequality. T. I. 5. O.
Ineſtimable, [Not-adj. p. value
 (pot.)]
Inevitable, [Not-adj. p. avoid
 (pot.)]
Inexcusable, [Not-adj. p. excuſe
 (pot.)]
Inexhauiſtible, [Not-adj. p. emp-
 tying (pot.)]
Inexorable. { Intreat }
 { Not-adj. p. } { Perſuade }
Inexperience. Ha. VI. 4. D.
Inexpiable, [Not Un-adj. p. guilty
 (pot.)]
Inexplicable, [Not-adj. p. plain
 (pot.)]
Inextricable, [Not Un-adj. p.
 tangle (pot.)]
Infallible, [Not-adj. erre
 (pot.)]
Infamation. R]. VI. 6.
Infamy. Ha. II. 4. O.
Infancy. Mca. VI. 1.
Infantry.
 { Footmen } RM. III. 1. (kind)
Infatuate, [adj. a. Folly (make)]
Infeſt. S. I. 1.
Infeeble, [adj. a. Weakneſs
 (make.)]
Infelicity, [Adverſity]
Infeoff.
 { Aſſign }
 { Depoſite }
Infer, { a. Inference. }
Inference. D. IV. 6. A.
Inferiority.
 op. to Equality. TM. I. 5. D.
 Relation of—RO. III. O.
Infernal, [adj. Hell] W. II. O.
Infertile, [Barren]

Infeſt, [Trouble]
Infidel, [adj. Infidelity (perſon)]
Infidelity. Ha. V. 4. O.
Infinite. T. III. 6. O.
Infirm, [Weak]
Infix, [In-fix]
Inflame.
 { a. Flame (make) }
 { a. Worſe (make) }
Inflammation. S. I. 4. A.
Inflate, [Swell with Wind]
Inflation. S. I. 5. A.
Inflexibleneſs.
 { Not-adj. p. bend (pot.) }
 { Stiffneſs }
 { Conſtancy }
 { Pertinacy }
Inſiſt.
 { a. Action }
 { ſp. adv. Punishment }
 { Execute }
Influence.
 { Efficiency }
 { Effeſtivity }
 { ſp. Secret }
 { ſp. of Heavenly bodies }
Infold, [In-fold]
Inforce, [a. Coaction]
Inform.
 { Tell }
 { ſp. Privately }
 { Teach }
 { Accuſe }
 (adj. Fortune)
Infortunate, { (corr.) }
 { Adverſe }
Infringe, [Violate]
Infuſe.
 { Steep } O. V. 7. O.
 { Inſpire }
 —ed habit. Ha. V.
Ingage, [Oblige]
Ingeminate [Repeat (freq.)]
Ingender, [a. Generation]
Ingenious, { adj. Fancy (perf.) }
 { Sprightly }
Ingenuous. NP. IV. 1.
Ingeſtion, [In-putting]
Ingle.
Inglorious, [Not-adj. p. reputa-
 tion]
Ingot, [Lump (dim.)
 ſp. of Fined metal]
Ingraft. O. III. 7.
Ingrail, [a. Tooth Mag. IV. 2.
 (line.)]
Ingratiate, [adj. p. Favor
 (make)]
Ingratitude. Man. I. 6. D.
Ingredient.
 { Simple (part) of Compoſiti-
 on }
 { adj. a. Compounding (thing) }
Ingreſs.
 { Into-goe }
 { Licenſe of into-going }
Ingroſs.
 { Write (perf.) }
 { Buy all }
Inguſt, [a. Whirl-pool]
Inguſitate, [In-swallow (aug)]
Inhabit, [Dwell]

Inherent.

Inherent.
 [In-being]
 [Adjunct]
Inherit. RC. V. 2. A.
Inhesion.
 [In-being]
 [Adjunct (abstr.)]
Inhibit.
 [Forbid]
 [Cohibit]
Inholder. [Common Host]
Inhospitable. Man. III. 6. D.
Inhumane.
 { Not- }
 { Against- } adj. Man
 { Cruel } (ringe)
Injest. [Intro-cast.] sp. with Sy.
Inimitable. [Not-adj. p. imitate
 (pot.)]
Injoy. TA. V. 7.
Injoyn. [Command]
Iniquity.
 op. to Equity. Man. I. 2.
 [Unholiness]
Initiate. { Begin. }
 { admit. }
Injudiciousness. NP. I. 2. O.
Injunction. [Command]
Injury. R]. IV. 1.
Injustice. Man. I. 1. O.
Ink. Pr. VI. 6. A.
 —horn, [adj. p. carry (apt.)
 vessel for Ink.]
Inking.
 { Discovery }
 { Narration } (dim.)
 { Expression } (obscure)
Inlay. [Variegate the superficies
 with in-put (things.)]
Inlarge. vid. *Enlarge.*
Inlighten. [a. Light.]
Inmate. [Subordinate dweller.]
Inmost. [Most-adj. infide.]
Inn. [Common Host (place)
 —keeper, [Common Host]
 to—Corn, [Intro- a. house
 Corn.]
Innate. [In-natural]
Innavigable. [Not- adj. p. navi-
 gation (pot.)]
Inner. [adj. Inside]
Innocent.
 op. to Guilty. RJ. II. 6.
 [Harmless]
 [Idiot]
 [Infant]
Innovate.
 [a. New]
 [Begin a Custom]
Innoxious.
 [Not-hurtful]
 [Innocent]
Innumerable. [Not- adj. p. num-
 ber (pot.)]
Inoculate. O. III. 7. A.
Inofficious. [Not- adj. complai-
 sance]
In-ordinate. { Wrong }
 { Irregular }
Inquest. [adj. a. { Off. }
 { Inquisition } }agg.]
Inquination. [Defilement]

Inquire. [a. Inquisition]
Inquisition. AS. II. 2.
 [Examine]
 [Ask]
Inrich. [adj. Riches (make)
Inrode. [Assault Country]
Inroll. [In- a catalogue]
Insatiable. [Not-adj. p. suffice
 (pot.)]
Inscribe. [On-write].
Inscription. [Name]
Inscrutable. [Not-adj. p. find
 (pot.)]
Insculption. [On-carving.]
Insect. [Exang. (dim.)]
Insensible. [Not-adj. p. sense
 (pot.)]
Inseparable. [not- adj. p. separate
 (pot.)]
Inset. { add. }
 { In } put.
Inside. Sp. III. 6.
Insidiate.
 [a. Ambush]
 [a. Snare]
Insidious.
 [adj. Ambush]
Insight.
 [Into-seeing]
 [Science]
 [Art.]
Insinuate.
 [Into-wriggle]
 [Flatter.]
Insipid. [Not-adj. p. taste (pot.)]
Insist. [Upon-stay]
Insociable.
 op. to Homiletic Virtue, [adj.
 Man. IV. O.]
 { Not- }
 { Against } adj. Society]
Insolent.
 op. to Magnanimity. Man. III.
 8. E.
 op. to Condescension. Man.
 VI. 2. D.
Insoluble. [Not- adj. p. loosing
 (pot.)]
Insomuch. [So.] Adv. II. 1. O.
Inspection.
 [Seeing]
 [Oversight]
Insersion.
 [On- } sprinkling]
 [} scattering]
Inspiration of God. AS. I. 6. A.
Instable. [adj. Lightness.] Hab.
 IV. 7. D.
Install.
 [Admit solemnly]
 [Consecrate]
Instance.
 [Example]
 [Earnest intreaty]
Instant. Sp. I. O.
 [Near]
 —ly, { Soon }
 { adv. } { Diligently } }augm.]
Instauratation. { newing. }
 { Re- } mending]
Instep. [Convex of foot-joint.]
Instigation. [Impulsion]

Instill. [In-drop]
Instinct. [Na- } disposition.]
 [} tural } impulsions.]
Institute. [a. Institution.]
Institutes.
 [Commands]
 [Ordinances]
Institution.
 [Instruction]
 [Ordinance]
 —religiou. RE. VI.
Instruction.
 [Know (make)
 [a. Teacher]
 —s.
 [Directive precepts]
Instrument.
 Cause. T. II. 1. A.
 —of Virtue. Ha. II.
 —mechanical. Po. VI. 1.
 —of Music, [adj. Music,
 (instr.)
 —written, [Bond.]
 [Substitute]
 [Transc. (instr.)]
Insufficient.
 [Not-sufficient]
 [Defective]
Insular. [adj. Island]
Insult. [a. Insolence.]
Insuperable. [Not-adj. p. over-
 come (pot.)]
Insupportable. [Not-adj. p. support
 (pot.)]
Insurrection.
 [Sedition]
 [Rebellion (inc.)]
Intail. vid. *Entail.*
Intangle. [Tangle]
Integer. [Whole] sp. Number.]
Integral. [Whole]
 —word. D. II. 1.
Integrity. Ha. IV. 6.
Intellect. NP. I. 1.
Intelligence.
 [Knowledge]
 [Narration]
 sp. Private.]
Intemperance.
 [Sensuality] Man. II. 1. D.
 [Excess]
Intend.
 [Purpose]
 [Heed]
 [a. Intense (make)
Intenseness. TM. I. 8. E.
Intent.
 [Purpose]
 [End]
Intentive.
 [Heedfull]
 [Seriously } dispos'd to]
 [Earnestly }
Intercalation. [Between-putting.
Intercede. RC. VI. 6. A.
Intercept.
 [Take in-coming]
 [Not-seen (make) by between-
 being]
Intercession. RC. VI. 6. A.
Interchangeable. [Reciprocal.]
 Iii 2 Inter-

Intercourse, [Commerce]
Intercument, [Between-adj. ition.]
Interdict, [Forbid]
Interest, [Concernment]
 [adj. Pertinent]
 [Proper profit]
 [Right]
Usury, [Rent of money]
Interfere, [Strike mutually.]
 sp. { Hurt } by strik. m.)
 { Hinder }
Interjacent, [Between-being]
Interjection. D. II. 7. A.
Interim, [Between-space.]
Interior, [adj. Inside]
Interlace, [Mingle]
 [Stratific]
Interlard, [a. Stratific]
Interline, [Between a. line.]
 [a. Stratific]
Interlocution, [a. Prevent]
Enterlope, [p. in Buying.]
Interlude, [Stage-play]
Intermeddle, [With-mingle]
 [Between a. business.]
Intermediate, [Middle]
 [Mediator]
Intermingle, [a. Mixture]
Intermit, [adj. p. Discontinue (make)]
Intermix, [a. Mixture.]
Internal, [adj. Inside]
Interpellation, [adj. p. Discontinue (make) discourse by between-speaking.]
Interpolation, [Between-put]
 sp. adj. p. Forgery (thing)
Interpose, [Between-put]
 [a. Intercession]
Interpretation. D. V. 4.
Interpunction. D. I. 4.
Interr, [Eury]
Interreign, [Between-time of two a. Kings.]
Interrogation, [Question]
Interrogatory, [adj. p. Question (thing.)]
Interrupt, [adj. p. Discontinue (make)]
 [Hinder]
Intersection. Ma. II. 2. A.
Interval, [Between-space]
Intervene, [Between- a. event]
Intestate, [Not- adj. a. preter. bequeathing.]
Intestine, [adj. Inside]
Inthrall, [a. Slave (make)]
Inthroning, [On-seating]
 sp. for Admission (sign)
Intice, [Allure]
Intimate.

[a. Narration { concealedly }
 { obscurely }
 —friend, [Friend (augm.)]
Intire, [Total]
 [Whole]
 [adj. Integrity]
Intitle, [adj. Right (make)]
 [Name]
Into. Prep. IV. 1.
Intolerable, [Not- { suffer } pot.)
 [adj. p. { Permit } pot.)
Intoxicate, [a. Fume (augm.)]
 [adj. p. Drunkenness (make)]
Intractable, [Perverse]
Intrada, [Revenue]
Intralls. PG. VI.
Intrap, [a. Trap]
Intreat, [Pray] RO. V. 3.
 [Entertain]
Intrench, [a. Trench]
Intricate, [Tangle]
 [a. Difficult (make)]
Intrigue, [adj. p. Concealed (thing)]
 [adj. Obscure (thing)]
Intrinsical, [adj. Inside.]
Introduction, [In-bringing]
 [Prologue]
Intrude, [Into-thrust.];
Intrust, [Instead- a. right]
 [Deposit]
Intuition, [Seeing.]
 sp. distinct.)
Invacl, [Assault]
 [Usurp]
Invalid, [Impotent]
 [Weak]
 [Defective]
Invasion, [a. Notch (line)]
Inveck, [a. Reviling (thing)]
Inveigh, [a. Revile]
Inveigle, [Allure]
 sp. to Evil.)
Invelop, [a. Wrap]
Invenomed, [adj. p. Poison]
Inventing. AS. III. 2. A.
Inventary, [Catalogue]
 sp. of Possessions.)
Invert, [Turn] AC. VI. 8.
 sp. adv. Contrary.)
 [Retort]
Invest, [a. Admission solemnly.]
Investigation, [Inquisition]
Inveterate, [Old]
Invincible, [Not- adj. p. overcome (pot.)]
Inviolable, [Not- adj. p. violate (pot.)]
Inviron, [About-margin]
Invisible, [Not- adj. p. see (pot.)]
Invite.

[Intreat to come]
 [Provoke]
Inundation, [Overflowing]
Invocate, [Call]
 [Pray]
Involve, { Comprehend }
 { Intangle }
Involuntary, [Not- adj. p. will.]
Invulnerable, [Not-adj. p. wound (pot.)]
Inward, [adj. Inside]
 —s. PG. VI.
Job, [Operation (dim.)]
 [Knock (dim.)]
Job's tears. HL. III. 7. A.
Jocular, [adj. Urbanity]
Jocund, [adj. Mirth]
 [adj. Urbanity];
Jog, { a. Motion } imp.
 { a. Shaking }
be—ing, [From-go] TA. VI. 1. O.
St. John's wort, HS. V. 7.
St. John's Breed, [Carob] Tr. VI. 1.
Poor John, [Haak] Fi. III. 3. A
Joy, [Mirth] AS. V. 3.
 —for good of others. AS. VI. 6.
 —for evil of others. AS. VI. 7.
 to—joy one of, &c. [Congratulate one for. &c.]
Join, Together-put. TA. II. 1.
 { a. Nearness }
 { a. Contiguity }
 { a. Continuity }
 { Associate }
 { a. Partner }
 { a. League }
 —battel, [a. Battel.]
 —company, fit.
 [With- travel, &c.]
 —er, [adj. Fabrice (mech.) of wooden Utensils.]
Joint, [adj. p. Join]
 —ly, [Together.]
 Limm. PG. V.
 [Knitting]
 out of—[Having its Joint unplaced.]
 to—[Cut the Joints.]
Jointure, [Widow's Revenue.]
Jole, [Head.]
 sp. Check.]
Folly, [adj. Mirth.]
Foli, [Shake (imp.)]
 sp. by Leaping (like.)
Fot, { Point }
 { Little (thing) }
Fove, vid. *Jupiter*.
Fovial, [adj. Mirth.]
Journal, [Narration of daily things.]

Journey,

IT

JU

KA

Journey, [Travel]
 —man, [Hired] { (mech.)
 subordinate } (merc.)
Joros, Fi. III. 8.
Irasible, [adj. Angry (apt.)]
Ire, [Anger]
 { HL. IV. 6.
Iris, { HL. V. 3. A.
*Irk*some.
 { adj. Displeasure (augm.)
 { adj. Aversation (augm.)
Iron, Met. I. 6.
 —monger, [adj. Iron (merc.)
 —wort. HF. VII. 2. A.
Irony, D. I. 8. A.
Irradiation, [adj. Bright (make)]
Irrational, NP. I. O.
Irreconcilable, [Not re-adj. p.
 Friend (pot.)
Irrefragable { adj. p. deny }
 { Not- } adj. p. confute }
 (pot.)
Irregularity, TM. V. 4. A.
Irreligious, [Atheistical.]
Irremissible, [Not-adj. p. for-
 give (pot.)
Irreparable.
 [Not-adj. p. { compensate }
 { amend } (pot.)
Irresolute, [adj. Wavering]
Irreverence, Man. V. 3. E.
Irrevocable.
 [Not { again-adj. p. get }
 { back-adj. p. call } (pot.)
Irrison, [Mocking]
 { Provoke }
Irritate, { a. Impulsive }
Irruption, [Violent into-ition]
I, { a. Being }
 { Copula }
Ischury, [Disease of not-adj. a.
 Urin (pot.)
Ise, El. III. 4.
Isicle, [Frozen drop.]
Issing-glass, [Selenites]
Issue, [Out-goe.]
 { a. Stream (dim.)
 [Sally]
 { Children (aggr.)
 { RO. I. 2 O. }
 { Descendants }
 { (aggr.) RO. I. }
 { 1. O. }
 [Event]
 —at Law. R]. II. 5.
 to joyn—adj. p. Issue
 (make)
Isthmus, W. III. 3.
It, Pron. I. 3.
Itch, AC. II. 6.
 Disease. S. III. 2.;
Item.
 { adj. p. { Reckon }
 { Add } (thing)
 { Admonition (dim.)
 { Narration (dim.)
Iterate, [Repeat]
Itinerant, [adj. a. Travel]
Itinerary, [adj. Travel]
Ition, TA. VI.

Jubile.
 [adj. Festivity-year.]
 [Mirth (augm.)
Jucca, HL. V. 4. A.
Judaism, RE. I. 3.
Judas-tree, Tr. VI. 3.
Judge, R]. I. 1.
Judgement.
 Faculty. NP. I. 2.
 [Opinion]
 [R]. (thing)
 [Sentence]
 { Punishment from
 —of God, { God. }
 { Cursing. AS. I. }
 3. O.
Judicatory, [adj. R].]
 { sp. Place. }
Judicial Relation, R].
Persons in—RI. I.
Proceedings in—R]. II.
Judicious, [adj. Judgment
 (perf.)
Jug, [Narrow-neck'd pot.]
 { sp. of Earth. }
Jugament, Po. VI. 3.
Juggle, [a. Prestigiator]
Juggler, RC. III. 9. A.
Jugular, [adj. Throat]
Ivy, Sh. III. 12.
 ground—HL. VI. 11.
Virginian—Sh. V. 8.
Juice, PP. I. 7.
Jujub, Common. Tr. II. 6.
 white—Tr. II. 6. A.
Julap, [Cooling Potion]
July, [Seventh month]
Julis, Fi. V. 9. A.
Julus, Ex. II. 19. A.
Jumble, [a. Confused.]
Jump, [Leap (imp.)]
Juncture, [Faction]
Juncture, [Present state of
 things.]
June, [Sixth month]
Juniper, Sh. III. 10.
Junker, [adj. Banquet (thing)]
Ivory, { horn }
 { Elephant's } tooth }
Jupiter, W. II. 4. A.
Fury, [Equals sworn to judge.]
Jurisdiction, { Judges }
 { Magi- }
 { strates. } (place.)
Just.
 [adj. Justice]
 [adj. Perfection]
 —temper. TM. I. 8.
 —so, { All so. }
 { So so. }
 to—[Game of mutual assault-
 ing with Spears.]
Justice, Man. I. 1.
 —of Peace, [adj. Justice
 (off.)
Justise.
 [a. { Just }
 { Innocent }
 { Pronounce } } Just]
 { Declare } } Innocent]
Justle, [Thrust (imp.)

sp. with { Shoulders.]
 { Elbows.]
 &c.
Jut out, [a. Protuberant.]
Juvenile, [adj. Youth,]

K.
K Alend, [First day of the
 month.]
Kalendar, [Book of months]
Kank, [Muscovia glass.]
Kaikin, PP. II. 1. A.
Kecky, [Hollow stalk.]
Kedger, [Anchor (dim.)
Keel, RN. II. 1.
Keeling, Fish.
Keen.
 [adj. a. Cut (apt.)
 [Acrimonious]
 [Intense]
Keep.
 In Good.
 [Preferue]
 [Maintain]
 Out of Evil.
 Hurtful, [Deliver.]
 Dangerous, [Defend.]
 [a. Permanent]
 In Quantity.
 —at a stay. TM. I. 9.
 In Quality.
 —dry, { a. perma- } dr.]
 —warm, { manent } w.]
 In Place, [Stay.]
 —close, { a. Permanent }
 { Stay } close.]
 —one's bed, { a. Per- } in
 { neat } one's }
 { Stay } bed.]
 —ones ground. RM. II. 2.
 —she field. RM. II. 3.
 —the town. RM. II. 4.
 In Possession.
 [Hold] TA. I. 6.
 Not lose. TA. V. 5.
 [Not change]
 —one's course.
 —a wind. RN. VI. 6.
 [Not violate]
 —command, { } (com.)
 —promise, { } (pro.)
 —word, { } (word.)
 —holy-day, { } (h. d.)
 —away from, { be }
 [Absent } make]
 —back, { } [Cohibit.]
 —in, { Be }
 —off, { Make } distant]
 —so it, [v. Per- } doing,]
 manent } &c.]
 —under, [v. Per- } restrain-
 manent } ing.]
 { subject-
 ing.]
 —company, { a. compassion.]
 { together-go.]
 —counsel, [a. Taciturnity]
 —house, [a. RO. III. 5.]

KI

KN

LA

—a good house, [a. RO. III. 5. liberally.]
 —silence, [a. Silence.]
 —watch, [a. Guard.]
 Keeper.
 { Keeping }
 { Guarding } (Off.)
 [Park (Off.)]
 Keg.
 [Barrel (dim.)]
 Measure.
 Key.
 —of door. Po. IV. 4. A.
 —of Music, [Principal note]
 Fruit. PP. III. 4. A.
 [Haven]
 Kebb. PG. VI. 6. A.
 Kemb, vid. Comb.
 Kemboing the arms. AC. IV. 7.
 Ken, [See]
 [p. From remote (place.)]
 Kennel.
 [Bed]
 [Room]
 [Sink]
 [Receptacle of filth]
 [Gutter for filth]
 Kerchief, [adj. Linen (vest) for head.]
 Kern.
 [Grain]
 [adj. Rusticity (person)]
 Kernel.
 Fruit. PP. III. 6. A.
 [Glandule] PP. II. 7. A.
 Kerfy.
 Kestrel, [Hovering Hawk]
 Ketch. RN. I. 2. A.
 Kettle. Pr. V. 6.
 Kibe, [Chilblane.] S. III. 7.
 Kick, [Strike of foot with heel]
 Kid, [Goat] Be. II. 2. A.
 to—as Peafe. [a. PP. III. 5. A.]
 Kidney. PG. VI. 7.
 Kil.
 a—[Arched fire (place)]
 to—[a. dy (make)]
 Kilderkin, [Barrel (dim.)]
 Kin.
 [Confanguinity] RO. I.
 [Affinity] RO. II.
 Kine. Be. II. 1.
 Kinde.
 Genus. T. I.
 [Species] T. I. A.
 a—of, &c.
 out of—[worse than] { its ancestors }
 { it hath been. }
 [Sex]
 [Manner]
 [adj. Kindness]
 —ly, { eat— }
 { ripen— } taste (perf.)
 { ripen— } ripen (perf.)
 Kindness.
 [Favour]
 [Courtesie]
 [Graciousness]

Kindle.
 [a. Fire (inc.)]
 [a. Anger (inc.)]
 Kindred.
 [Confanguinity] RO. I.
 [Affinity] RO. II.
 King.
 Monarch. RC. I. 2.
 —dom, [King (place)]
 —'s evil, S. III. 3.
 —at arms, [Principal Herald.]
 —fisher, Bi. III. 9. A.
 —spear, [Asphodel] HL. V. I.
 Kifs. AC. V. 6. A.
 Kitchen, [adj. Cookery (room.)]
 Kite Bi. I. 2. A.
 —fish. Fi. III. 6.
 Kidlin, [Cat (young)]
 Knack, [adj. Vanity (thing)]
 Knag, [Knurl] PP. I. 1. A.
 Knap, [Top] sp. tufted.
 —sack, [adj. Travel (bag.)]
 —weed. HF. III. 4.
 Silver—HF. III. 4. A.
 Knave.
 { adj. Crafty }
 { adj. a. Cheat } (person)
 Kneading. O. IV. 7.
 Kneec. PG. V. 5. A.
 —pan, [Bone defending the Kneec-joint.]
 being on his—s. AC. VI. 6. A.
 Kneel. AC. VI. 6.
 Knell, [Ringing for pret. dying (sign.)]
 Knife. Po. VI. 2.
 Knight, [Gentleman of highest degree.]
 Knit.
 —knot, { bind. }
 { tie. }
 —stockings. O. V. 2. A.
 Knob, [adj. Protuberance (thing)]
 Knock. Mo. VI. 4. A.
 Knoll.
 [Hill (dim.)]
 [adj. Protuberance (thing)]
 Knop, [adj. Protuberance (thing)]
 sp. tufted.
 Knot.
 [adj. p. Knit (part)]
 [Ribbands (aggr.) tied for ornament]
 —in garden, [Area figur'd for ornament]
 Crew, [adj. aggregate]
 sp. (corr.)
 —of a tree. PP. I. 1. A.
 —in grass, [joint (like—)]
 —grass. HF. I. 4.
 Bird. Bi. VII. 6.
 [Difficulty]
 [a. Bud]
 [a. Coagulate]
 Know.
 —mentally. AS. II. 5.
 —carnally, [Coition.]
 to be known of, { Claim. }
 { Confess. }

Knowledge, [Knowing]
 [Science.] Ha. VI. 1.
 [Experience.] Ha. VI. 4.
 Knuckle. PG. V. 7. A.
 Knurl, [Knoc] PP. I. 1. A.
 L.
 [Abel, [Lamin.]
 sp. of skin upon—p. writing (apt.)
 sp. Accessory.]
 Labor.
 [Operation]
 [Endeavor (augm.)]
 [Diligence]
 to be in—
 [a. Parturition]
 [adj. p. Pain by Parturition]
 Laborer, [adj. Operation (person.)]
 Laborious.
 Labyrinth, [Build- } tangle }
 ind adj. a. { Wander }
 (apt.)
 Lac, [Wax of Ants.]
 Lace. Pr. IV. 5.
 to—[a. Face with Lace.]
 to—together, [Together-bind. sp. with Lace.]
 Laceration, [Tearing]
 Lack.
 [Not-have]
 [Scarcity]
 [Defect]
 [Want]
 Lacky, [adj. a. Foot-servant]
 Lacinism, [Brief sentencing (manner.)]
 Lactation. AC. I. 4. A.
 Lad, [adj. Adolescence (person.)]
 Ladanum, [Concrete exudation of the holy rose]
 Ladder. Po. IV. 1. A.
 Lade, [a. Burden.]
 —ing, [adj. Burden-(thing)]
 Lady.
 { adj. Noble }
 { adj. Gentle } (fem.)
 —cow. Ex. V. 6. A.
 —lases, [Striped grass]
 's Bedstraw. HF. IX. 6. A.
 —'s Bower.
 —'s Glove. HL. IX. 2.
 —'s Manile. HL. VI. 9. A.
 —'s Milk, [White Thistle]
 —'s Seal, [Black Briony]
 —'s Slipper.
 —'s Smock. HS. IV. 15. A.
 to—
 —'s Thistle. [White Th.]
 Ladle, [Spoon (augm.)]
 Lag.
 [Protract]
 Lagopus. Bi. II. 7. A.
 Lay.
 [Pasture, [adj. lying (make.)]
 Condi-

{ Condition } (put)
 { Place }
 —about him, { a. Operation }
 (augm.) { a. Diligence }
 —aside.
 [a. Defist]
 [Un- a. Officer (make)]
 —down, [Defist]
 —on, [On-put]
 —out for { Take (end) }
 { Get (end) }
 { Disburse for }
 —to one's charge, [a. Ac-
 cuse.]
 —to one's Wriff, [Apply]
 —together, [a. Summe]
 —up. TA. V. 4.
 —land, [a. Rest from plow-
 ing.]
 —a cloth, { Put } on
 { Spread } table.]
 —egg, [a. Parturition.]
 [foundation, [a. Foundati-
 on.]
 —hands on, { Catch }
 { Arrest }
 —level, [a. Level (make)]
 —open, [a. Open (make)]
 —siege to, [Besiege]
 —wager, [a. Wager]
 —wait, [a. Ambush]
 a—
 —land, [adj. Rest land]
 —man, [adj. RE. O. (per-
 son.)
 { Song }
 [Wagering]
 { Rank }
 { Courle }
 Laic, [Temporal]
 Laire.
 [Deer's lying (place)]
 [Stratific]
 Lake. W. IV. 2. A.
 Tree. Tr. VIII. 8.
 Lamb, [Sheep] Be. II. 2. (young)
 to—[v. Parturition]
 Lame.
 [Mutilated]
 [adj. Halt (apt.)]
 Lament.
 [Grief, { (augm.) }
 { (sign) }
 Lamin. Mag. V. 4.
 Lamm, [adj. Cudgelling]
 Lamp. Pr. VI. 3. A.
 Lamprey.
 Fish. Fi. VI. 5.
 Disease.
 Lamprill. Fi. VI. 5. A.
 Lanar, { Woolly } feathered
 { Soft } Hawk.]
 —et, [Lanar (male.)]
 Lance.
 [Short Pike]
 Burning—[Dart.] El. I. 4. A.
 to—{ Scarific }
 { Cut }
 { Open by cutting }
 Lancea ardens, [Dart] El. I.
 4. A.
 Lance-knight, [Foot-soldier]

Lancepresado, [adj. Military (Off.)
 over 10.]
 Lancer, vid. Launcet.
 Lanch, [a. Navigation (inc.)]
 Land.
 [Earth]
 [Field] Po. I.
 arable—Po. I. 4.
 [Countray] RC. III. 2.
 —loper, [adj. Wander (per-
 son.)]
 —mark, [adj. Margin (sign.)]
 to—{ Come } on shore.]
 { Bring }
 Landlord
 { adj. pret. Demifying } (per-
 { adj. p. Right }
 son of { House. }
 { Land. }
 [Host]
 Landress, [adj. { (mech.) }
 { Washing } (sem.)]
 Landskip, [Picture of Coun-
 tray.]
 Lane, [Narrow] { Street }
 { adj. Travel }
 { place. }
 by—[Not usual—]
 Language. D. A.
 good, { g. } Discourse (man-
 ill, { ill. } ner.)
 Languid, [adj. Weakness.]
 Languish, [Decay]
 Lank, { Lean }
 { Empty }
 { Limber }
 Lantern, [adj. Candle (room.)]
 Lap.
 —of gar- { Corner } of
 ment, { Margin } Vest.]
 [Space upon the knees]
 —dog, [Little Dog kept one-
 ly for delight.]
 —of ear.
 to—
 as a Dog, [Drink by lick-
 ing.]
 —up warm, { Fold } for
 { Clothe } warmth.]
 Lapidary, [adj. Gem (merc.)]
 Lapse.
 { Stumble (dim.) }
 { Fall }
 [Lose by omission]
 Lapwing, Bi. VII. 1.
 Larboard [Left side]
 Larceny, [Theft.]
 Larch-tree. Tr. V. 3. A.
 Lard. [Fat of Swine]
 to—Pr. III. 8.
 —er, [adj. Fleth (room.)]
 Large.
 { Ample }
 { Broad }
 { Great }
 [Abundant]
 [Liberal]
 at—[Not—{ cohibited }
 { imprison'd }
 [adj. Liberty]
 Largest, [Gift (augm.)]

Larix tree. Tr. V. 3. A.
 Lark. Bi. V. 4.
 Sea—Bi. VII. 3. A.
 Tit—Bi. V. 4. A.
 —'s beel. HS. I. 2.
 Lasciviousness.
 [Wantonness]
 [Unchastness]
 Lash, [Whip]
 to—out, [a. { Irregularity }
 { Excess }
 { Prodigality }
 Laserwort. HF. IV. 6.
 Lask, [adj. Excess dunging
 (apt.)]
 Lask, [adj. Adolescence (sem.)]
 Lassitude, [p. Weary (abstr.)]
 Last-
 [Most. { New }
 { Late }
 { Remotest }
 { Hindermost }
 { adj. Finishing }
 { End }
 a—[Exemplar]
 sp. for Foot vest]
 to—{ v. Duration }
 { v. Permanent }
 Latch. Po. IV. 1. A.
 —et, [Thong]
 sp. for Foot vest.]
 Late.
 op. to Old. Sp. I. 3.
 op. to Soon. Sp. I. 4. O.
 Latent, { Concealed }
 { Hid }
 Lath, [Lamin] sp. of Wood]
 Lath, [adj. Turning (jug.)]
 Latin, [Language of Romans]
 Latitude.
 [Breadth]
 [Distance from the Equa-
 tor]
 Latter, [Succeeding]
 Lattin, [adj. Iron (Lamin)
 inn'd.]
 Lattis, [Oblique Crosses
 (plam.)]
 Lavaretus. Fi. IX. 5. A.
 Laudable, [adj. p. Praise (apt.)]
 Lave, [Empty by out-scoop-
 ing.]
 Lavender. HF. VI. 5.
 French—[Cassidony] HF.
 VI. 5. A.
 Sea—HS. VI. 9. A.
 —Cotton. HF. II. 10. A.
 Laver, [adj. Washing (vessel)]
 Laugh. AC. IV. 3.
 —to scorn, { Contem- }
 { ing. }
 [Laugh] { Mock- }
 { nag. }
 Lavish, [Prodigal]
 Launce, vid. Lance.
 Launch, [a. Swim (inc.)]
 sp. Ship.]
 Laundress, [adj. a. Washing
 (mech.)]
 Laurel. Tr. III. 5. A.
 Alexandrian—Sh. III. 7.
 Law, RC. IV. 3.

—of

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—of nature. RC. VI. 2.
 —positive. RC. VI. 3.
 Civil—[Roman Law]
 Father in — [Father by af-
 finity.]
 go to—[a. Suit.]
 —day, [a. Cause-day.]
 —full. T. V. 1.
 —less { Licentious. }
 { Without Law. }
 Lawyer.
 Civil—RC. II. 2.
 Common—RC. II. 2. A.
 Lawn.
 [Linnen fine (augm.)]
 [Trecy pasture.]
 Lax.
 [Tied (dim.)]
 [Loose]
 Laxative, [adj. a. Dung (apt.)]
 Lazer, [adj. Leprosic (person.)]
 Lazerole. Tr. I. 3. A.
 Lazy.
 op. to Stout. NP. IV. 6. O.
 [adj. Sloth]
 Lazul stone. St. II. 3. A.
 Leach.
 [Physitian]
 Lead. Met. I. 5.
 Black—Met. III. 6.
 Red—
 White—[Ceruse] Met. IV. 6.
 —s of house, [Lead roof
 —wort of—]
 Leade.
 Go before. TA. VI. 5.
 [Begin]
 [Direct]
 [Allure]
 —ing case, [Example] D. IV. 8.
 { Leade (corr.) }
 —aside, { Err. (make.) }
 { Seduce. }
 —life, { a. Conversation }
 { a. Life }
 Leaf.
 —of Plant. PP. II. 5. A.
 —of Paper, [Lamin.]
 —of Fat, [Fat next the ribs.]
 sp. of Hogs.]
 —of Gold, [Lamin—]
 League.
 Confederacy. RC. III. 8.
 Measure. Mea. I. 2.
 Leaguer, [Siege.]
 Leak.
 [Into-receive water]
 spring a—[into-receive (inc.)
 water.]
 Leam, [Lamin of flame.]
 Leaning.
 Posture. AC. VI. 4. A.
 [Obliquing]
 —toward, [Ver-
 gency]
 Leannefs. NP. V. 5. O.
 Leap.
 —ing. AC. I. 5.
 [a. Coition]
 —year, [Year of 366 days.]
 Learn, { a. Learner }
 { Know (inc.) }

—er. RO. III. 3. O.
 —ing. Ha. VI. 5.
 Leaf.
 [Obligation of hire]
 [Pasture]
 to—
 let a—[Demise by Obligation
 of hire]
 Glean, [Gather the left
 ears.]
 Ly, [a. Man. IV. 1.]
 Leafb.
 [Three]
 [Dog-couple]
 [Whip]
 Leafst, [Most-little]
 at— { adv. Most-little }
 { Not less }
 —that. Conj. III. 1. O.
 Leafure. TA. III. O.
 —ly, { Slow. }
 { adj. Degrees (legr.) }
 Leather. Pr. IV. 2.
 Leave.
 [License]
 Take ones—[a. Valedicti-
 on]
 to—
 } Not take. TA. I. 4. O.
 } Abandon]
 [a. Residue]
 { a. Dereliction }
 { a. Desertion }
 { Give over }
 } Omit }
 } Desist }
 Leaven, [adj. a. Ferment
 (thing)
 sp. of Bread.]
 Leaver, [adj. Lifting (instr.)]
 Lechery, [adj. Lust (apt.)]
 Leccia Salviani. Fi. IV. 1.
 Lechre, { Read (thing) }
 [adj. p. Teacher]
 Ledge, [Transverse protuberant
 (thing.)]
 Lee:
 [Sediment]
 [Cover'd from wind]
 Fall to Leeward. RN. VI
 6. D.
 Leech. Ex. I. 2.
 Vid. Leach.
 Leek. HL. IV. 9. A.
 House—[Sedum]
 Leer, [Look { obliquely }
 { deceitfully }]
 Leese, [Lose]
 Leer, [Law-day]
 Left.
 { pret. } Leave.
 { adj. p. }
 [Residue] TM. VI. 7. O.
 Sinister. Sp. III. 9. O.
 Leg, [Shank] PG. V. 5.
 —of Mutton, [Thigh of sheep.]
 to make a leg, [a. Congee.]
 Legacy, [adj. p. Bequeathing
 (thing.)]
 Legal, [adj. Law]
 Legate, [Public adj. p. send (per-
 son.)]

Legend, [Fabulous Narration.]
 Legerdmain, [adj. Prestigator
 (thing.)]
 Legible, [adj. p. read (pot.)]
 Legion, [Regiment.]
 Legislative, [adj. a. Law (make.)]
 Legitimate, { adj. Law. }
 { Genuine. }
 to—[Un-a Bastard.]
 Legumen, [Pulse.]
 Leman, [adj. Fornication (fem.)]
 Lemon. Tr. I. 8. A.
 Lend. RC. V. 4.
 Length. TM. II. 1.
 at—[After all this] Adv.
 III. 3. O.
 Lengthen, { a. Length. }
 { Protract. }
 Lenity, { Clemency. }
 { Meekness. }
 Lentive, { Un-- adj. a. Pain (apt.) }
 { adj. a. Indolence }
 (apt.)
 Lent.
 { pret. } Lend. }
 { adj. p. }
 [adj. Fasting (time.)]
 Lentils. HS. II. 3. A.
 Lemisk, [Mastic-tree.]
 Lentitude, [Excess of Meekness]
 Man. I. 9. E.
 Leo, [Fifth of the 12. parts of the
 Zodiac.]
 Leopard. Bc. IV. 2. A.
 —s bane. HF. III. 6.
 Leper, [adj. Leprosic (person.)]
 Leprosic. S. II. 5.
 Less, [More-little.]
 Lessee, [adj. a. Hire (person.)]
 Lessen, [Diminish.]
 Lesson, [adj. p. { Read }
 { Teacher }
 (thing.)]
 Lessor, [adj. a. Demising (person)]
 Let
 { Licence }
 { Permit }
 —alone, [Not hinder.]
 —blood, [a. Bleeding.]
 —down, { Cause }
 { Help. } to descend }
 { Suffer }
 —go. TA. I. 6. O.
 —in, { Suffer to { in- } go }
 —out, { { out- } }
 —pass, { }
 —slip, { } [Omit.]
 [Impedient.]
 [Demise.]
 Lethargy. S. IV. 3.
 Letter.
 [Element.] D. I. 1.
 [Epistle]
 [Bond]
 s patents, [Patent.]
 Lettice. HF. III. 1. I.
 Lambs—
 Level.
 [Lying]
 [Plain]
 [Equal]
 [Smooth]

[Plain.]

LI

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LI

[Plainness-trying (instr.)
 Aim, { Towards } direct. }
 { Against. }
 op. to Degrees of persons.
 RC. I. O.

Leven, vid. Leavyn.

Leveret, [Hare (young.)]

Leviathan, [Crocodile] Be. IV. 3.

Levy, [Gather.]

Levite. RE. II. 2. A.

Levity.

Ta&il quality. Q. V. 4. D.

Inconstancy. Ha. IV. 9. D.

Vainness. Man. IV. 6. D.

Lewd.

[Evil (augm.)]

[Vicious (augm.)]

[Unchast]

Lexicon; [Catalogue of interpreted words.]

Ly

[v. Situation]

—near } to, [v. Near.]

—next } to, [v. Near.]

[v. Prostrate.] AC. VI. 7. A.

[a. Guest.] RO. III. 6. A.

[a. Permanent.] Sp. I. 6.

—down. AC. VI. 7. A.

—from home, { Be all the night
 { a Guest
 (from home.)

—in child- { Shut up } after

bed, { Be } In bed { after

—in wait, [a. Ambush]

—together, [to- } a. Coition]

gether. a. } a. Bed

—under, { Under-ly }

—up, [Rise]

—with, [With- { a. Coition.}]

—bedrid, [Be un-adj. a. Rise

(pot.) by sickness.]

—hid, [adj. p. Conceal.]

—open, [adj. p. Opening.]

—still, [adj. Rest.]

[a. Lying] Man. IV. 1. O.

tell a— [a. Man. IV. 1. O.

a—

[a. Lying]

Ly [adj. a. Lixiviation [thing]

Lyingness. Man. IV. 1. O.

Liable, [adj. p. Object (pot.)]

Lib, [Un- a. Testicle]

Libbard, [Leopard.]

Libel, [adj. Book (dim.)]

sp. Backbiting.]

Libella worm. Ex. III. 5.

Liberal.

[adj. Free-man]

—Science, [Learning] Ha.

VI. 4.

[adj. Liberality]

Liberality. Man. III. 1.

Liberty. RC. IV. A.

—of converse, [Frankness]

—of will, AS. IV. 8.

at— { adj. Liberty }

Un- adj. p. { Slave. }

{ Imprisonment. }

Libertin, [Not-cohibited adj.
 Vice (person)]

Libidinous, [adj. a. Lust (apr.)]

Libra, [Seventh part of the Zodi-
 diac]

Library, [adj. Books { (House.)
 { (Room.)
 { (aggr.)

Libration. O. I. 2.

Lice, [pl. Lowfe]

—bane.

Licence. RC. IV. 8. A.

Licentiousness.

[Liberty, { (exc.)
 { (corr.)

[Not-cohibited Vice (abstr.)]

Lick. Mo. III. 7.

—ing fire. El. I. 6. A.

Licorice. Sh. IV. 5.

wild—HS. III. 3.

Licourous, [Intemperate in ban-
 quetting]

Lid, [adj. Covering (instr.)]

ey— [Covering (part) of the

Eye.]

Liege, [adj. Law]

—lord. [Proper King]

—man, [Proper Subject]

Lieger.

{ Resident } Embassadour

{ Ordinary }

Lieu, [Substitute (abstr.)]

in—of. Prep. II. 1. A.

Lieutenant, [adj. { (person)
 Substitute } (Off.)

—of a ship. RN. V. 1. A.

Life.

[Living (abstr.)]

to the— [Living (like)]

Tree of—Sh. IV. 6. A.

—everlasting, [Gnaphali-
 um]

—time. Mea. VI.

—of Cicero, [Narration of
 &c.]

Of—and death, [adj. Capi-
 tal]

[Vigour]

Lift.

Move upward. O. I. 1.

[Exalt, { a. High.}]

{ a. Higher }

—up ones voice, [Exclaim.]

—of a Ship. RN. IV. 4. A.

Ligament. PG. II. 2.

Light.

Subst.

Primary—Q. I. 1. E.

Secondary—Q. I. 2.

[Brightness]

[adj. a. Light (instr.)]

as Candle, &c.

to—a fire, { a. Fire (inc.)

[adj. Lightness]

—ness.

op. to Heaviness. Q. V.

4. D:

—headed, [Vertiginous]

[Agility]

—horse, [adj. War-
 horse.]

{ Seriousness. NP. IV.
 3. O.
 Constancy. Ha. IV.
 7. D.
 Gravity. Man. IV.
 6. D.
 Chastity. Man. II.
 7. D.

[Easiness]

—of belief, [Credulity]

[Fivolousness]

[Remissness]

make—of, [Contemn]

to—

as Bird { Descend }

{ Settle on feet }

—from horse, [Descend—]

Happen [a. Event]

—on, [Happen to find]

Lighten.

[a. Light]

[Un- a. { Burden }

{ Pain }

[a. Lightning]

Lightening. El. I. 3.

Lighter, [Boat for burden (aug.)]

Lights, [Lungs] PG. VI. 2. A.

Lightsome, [adj. Light.]

Lignum Aloes.

Lignum Nephriticum, Tr.

VII. 4.

Lignum Rhodium.

Ligurinus. Bi. VI. 1.

Like.

[adj. Likeness]

—as, [As]

—wife, [adv. Like]

[adj. Equality]

—for— [Compensate]

I—it, { Approve }

{ I } Love } it.]

Likely, { Probable }

{ True (like) }

Likeness. TM. V. 1.

Liking.

{ Condition }

{ State }

{ Approbation }

{ Love }

Lilach. Sh. IV. 1.

Lilly. HL. IV. 2.

day—HL. V. 3.

water—HL. VI. 4.

—of the valley. HL. VII. 7. A.

Limb.

[Joint]

[Part]

Limbeck, [Vessel for hot distil-
 ling]

Limberness. Q. V. 6. E.

Limbus, [Margin]

Limbe. El. IV. 5.

Bird— [Glue catch }

to { entangle }

{ Birds. }

sp. Prepared juice of Mistletoe]

—bound.

—ree. Tr. VI. 10.

Limit.

[Finiting { (Sign)
 { (Thing)
 { (Place)

K k k

Side]

} Side
 } Margin
 to—
 [a. { Limitation
 } Determination
 } prohibit
 [Apo int precisely]
Limitation. D. IV. 2.
Linn, [Paint with Water-colours.]
Limon.
Limp, [Halt]
Limpet. Ex. VIII. 1.
Linage, [Descendents (aggr.)
 R. O. I. 1. O.]
Linchpin.
Linden tree.
Line.
 Dimension. Mag. I. 1.
 —of writing.
the—[Equator] W. VI. 1.
 Measure. Mea. I. 1.
 [Thred]
Fishing—[String of hairs for
 fishing]
plumb—[String for measu-
 ring.]
 [Series]
 to—Pr. IV. 9. A.
 to—*one Fortification with
 another*. RM. VI. 4. A.
 —*a hedge with*, [Within
 garrison with Series of]
 [a. Coition] sp. of Dog.]
Lineal, [adj. Line.]
Lineament, [Figure]
Ling.
 Fish. Fi. III. 3.
 [Heath]
Linger, [Protract]
 [Delay]
Linguist, [adj. Language (ar-
 tist.)]
Lingwort.
Link.
 [Candle of pitch'd Tow]
 [Loop]
 to—*toge* } Knit
 } } Joyn
 [Saulage]
Linnen. Pr. IV. 4.
 —*draper*, [adj. Linnen
 (merc.)]
Linnet. Bi. IV. 8.
 Red—Bi. IV. 8. A.
Linseed, [Seed of Flax]
Linsay-woolsey.
 [Woven (thing) of Lianen
 and Woollen]
 [Mixture (corr.)]
Lint, [Down } Shaving } of
 (like) } Scraping } Lin-
 (nen)]
Lintel. Po. IV. 3. A.
Lion. Be. IV. 1.
 —*s tooth*, [Dandelion]
Lip. PG. III. 8.
Liquid, [adj. Moistness] Q. V. 2.
Liquid amber. Tr. VIII. 9.
Liquor, [adj. a. } Moistness }
 (thing) } } Wet }
Lisp. AC. III. 2. A.

Lift.
 [Catalogue]
 —of cloth, [Margin]
the —s, [Combat (place)
 as he—*eth*, [as he willeth]
Liften.
 [Hear (end)]
 [Observe with Ear]
Liftness. NP. I. 4. O.
Litany, [Brief vicissitudinary
 Prayers]
Literal, [adj. Letter]
Literature, [Learning] Ha.
 VI. 4.
Litharge. Met. IV. 1.
Litheness, [Limberness] Q. V.
 6. E.
Lither.
 } Lazy
 } Idle
 [Slow]
Litigious, [adj. Contentious]
Litter.
 Birth [Children (aggr.) of
 one parturition.]
 Straw [Bed for Horse]
horse—[Sedan to be carried
 between Horses]
Little. TM. I. 1. D.
 by—and—[adv. Degrees
 (dim.)]
 —*ones*, [Young children]
Liturgy, [Pub- } Manner } of
 lic } Form }
 Worship]
Live.
 Proper. AC. I. 7.
 [Be]
 —in exile [Be banisht]
 [Feed]
 —upon, [Feed upon]
 [a. Conversation]
Lively, } Sprightliness
 [adj. } Vigour
 —hood, [Maintenance]
Live-long.
 [Total]
 [Orpine]
Liver.
 [adj. Living (person)]
 Part. PG. VI. 5.
 —*wort*. HL. I. 3. A.
 Noble—[Hepatica]
Livery.
 [adj. Service (sign) gar-
 ment]
 [Delivering] TA. IV. 5.
 sp. of possession.]
 —and *feistn*. RC. V. 8. A.
 Horse at—[H. at hired guest-
 ing]
Living.
 Vid. *Live*.
 [Maintenance]
Lixivation. O. VI. 8.
Lizard. Be. VI. 4.
Lo, [Imp. Look]
Loach. Fi. IX. 11. A.
Loaf, [Bread]
Loath, [adj. Nolleity]
Loathe.
 op. to Appetite. NP. II. 4. O.

[Averfation] AS. V. 5. O.
 [Being cloy'd] AS. V. 1. O.
Loathfom, [Loathed (apt.)]
Lob, [adj. Lumpish (person)
 sp. Great.]
Lobby, [Outer room (dim.)]
Lobe, [Protuberant (part)]
Lobster. Ex. VI. 1.
Local, [adj. Place.]
Loch.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 11. A.
 [adj. p. Lick (apt.) Medicin]
Lock.
 [adj. Shutting (jug.)]
 —on door, &c. Po. IV. 4.
 —on a River, [Water-course-
 narrowing (jug.)]
 [Tuft]
 —of Hair.
 —of Wool.
Locker, [Chest]
Locomotion, [Motion from place
 to place.]
Locust. Ex. II. 1.
 —tree. Sh. IV. 6. A.
Lode.
 [Burden]
 to—O. VI. 7.
 [Leading]
 —*star*, { adj. Pole }
 { Directing } Star.]
 —stone. St. II. 7.
Lodge.
 [v. Night]
 [a. Rest]
 sp. by night]
 [a. Guest]
 a—[House (dim.)]
Loft, [Upper room]
Lofty.
 [High (augm.)]
 [Proud]
Log.
 } Thick wood
 } Part of trunk
 sp. for Fuel.]
 —*line*, [Way-measuring
 line]
 sp. of Mariners.]
Logarithm.
Loggerhead.
 [Great (corr.) head]
 [Dull (augm.)]
Logic, [adj. a. Reason (art.)]
 —parts of Discourse. D. IV.
chop—[Dispute (corr.)]
Logistic, [adj. a. Computation
 (art.)]
Logwood. Tr. VII. 5. A.
Lobch, [Medicament to be lick-
 ed]
Loial. Man. V. 6.
Loin. PC. IV. 4.
Loiter.
 [a. Cunctation]
 [a. Slattering time]
Lolling, [a. Lean (corr.)]
Lome, [Mortar]
Londonruff. HS. V. 4.
Lone, [Lending]
Lonesome, [Solitary]
Long.

{ a. Length }
 { a. Duration }
 —suffer- { Meekness }
 ing, { Patience }
 —time, { Permanent (aug.) }
 to— { a. Desire } (augm.)
 { a. Appetite }
 Long Oyster. Ex. VI. 1. A.
 Longevi- { Long life }
 ty, { Permanence (aug.) }
 Longitude.
 { Length }
 { Distance from first Merid. }
 Looby, [Great (corr.) person]
 Look.
 { a. Ey }
 { Face, } { State }
 { Manner }
 to— { a. Ey }
 —about, { a. Heedfulness }
 —for, { Expect }
 —on, { a. Ey }
 —ro, { a. Heedfulness }
 { a. Observing }
 Looking-glass, [Sight-reflecting
 (instr.)]
 Loom, [adj. Weaving (jug.)]
 Loop. Mag. V. 2. A.
 —hole, [Chink]
 Loose.
 Not-fixt. Q. VI. 6. D.
 { Not cohibited }
 { Irregular }
 { Remifs }
 { Negligent }
 { Careless }
 { Vicious }
 —in one's body. [Diarrhea.] S.
 VI. 6.
 to—
 Unty. O. II. 1. O.
 [Abolve] RE. V. 5. O.
 Loose strife.
 coddled—HS. IV. 3.
 hooded—HF. VII. 14. A.
 purple—HF. VII. 15. A.
 yellow—HS. V. 12. A.
 Looverhole, [Open place in the
 roof.]
 Lop, { Off-cut branches }
 { Un-branch }
 Loquacity. Man. VI. 5. D.
 Lord.
 [Baron] RC. I. 3.
 [Master] RO. III. 7.
 Lordan, [Lazy (person)]
 Lordly.
 { adj. Lord (like) }
 { Proud }
 { Magiffterial }
 Lordship.
 { Lord (abstr.) }
 Mannour. Po. I. 1. A.
 Lose.
 op. to gain. TA. V. 2. O.
 op. to hold, [Let go]
 op. to keep. TA. V. 5. O.
 as Garrison. RM. II. 4. D.
 Lof. [adj. p. Lose]
 { adj. p. Destruction }
 Lot, [adj. a. Mo. V. 1. (thing)]
 to cast—s Mo. V. 1.

Lothe, vid. Loathe.
 Lotion, [Washing]
 Lottery.
 Lotus. HS. III. 13.
 Lovage. HF. IV. 4. A.
 Loud, vid. Lowd.
 Love.
 Affection. AS. V. 3.
 in—[adj. Love (augm.)]
 make—[a. Suitour]
 Apple of—
 [Charity]
 Lovely, [adj. p. Love (apt.)]
 Lour. AC. IV. 2. O.
 Lout, [adj. Rusticity (person)]
 to—AC. IV. 2. O.
 Low, [a. Cow (voice)]
 Lowbell, { Extatic }
 { Bell to } { Hunt }
 Birds }
 Lowd, [adj. Sound (augm.)]
 Lowe.
 { adj. TM. II. 4. O. }
 { Inferiority }
 { adj. } { Meanness }
 { Under-part }
 { adj. } { Bottom }
 —water, { Shallow w. }
 —sound, { Down-tide }
 { Grave f. }
 Lowermost, [Most-lowe]
 Lowly, [Humble]
 Lowre. AC. IV. 2. O.
 Lowse. Ex. I. 8.
 —wort.
 Hog—[Sow]
 Sea—Ex. II. 11.
 Wall—[Punice]
 Lowt, vid. Lout.
 Lozange, [Quadrat whole op-
 posite Angles are equal, but
 not right.]
 Lozell, { [Great lumpish (per-
 Lubber, } son]
 Lubricity.
 { Unctuoufness }
 Lucid, [adj. Light]
 Luck, { Fortune }
 { Event }
 (sp. Prosperous.)
 Good—[Prosperity]
 Ill—[Adverfity]
 Lucre, [Gain]
 Lucubration, [adj. Study]
 night { Work }
 Lug, [Ear (corr.) Sad-worm.]
 to—[Pull]
 Luggage.
 { Burden. } Pofs. V. O.
 { Impediment } T. II. 5. O.
 { Utensils (corr.) }
 { Baggage } RM. V. O.
 Lugubrious, [adj. Grief]
 Lukewarm.
 { Neither hot nor cold }
 { Temperate }
 Lull, [Allure to rest]
 —afleep, [a. Sleep]
 Lumber, vid. Luggage.
 Luminary, [adj. a. Light (thing)]
 Lump. TM. VI. 4.
 —fifh. Fi. II. 6. A.

Lumpifh. NP. V. 8. O.
 Lunar, [adj. Moon]
 Lunatic, [Mad] sp. monthly]
 Lunchion, [Fragment (augm.)]
 Lungs. PG. VI. 2. A.
 Lungwort.
 Lupin. HS. III. 1. A.
 Everlasting—
 Lupus. Fi. IV. 3.
 —marinus Schonfeldii. Fi.
 III. 16.
 Lurch, [a. Theft]
 —er, [Dog hunting leffer
 beasts by fwiftnels.]
 Lure.
 { adj. Alluring (thing) }
 { a. Exclaiming }
 Lurk.
 { Lie concealed }
 { a. Ambush }
 Luscious, [Sweet (exc)]
 Luft.
 { Appetite }
 { Desire }
 sp. of Coition. AC. II. 5.
 Luffy, [adj. Vigor.]
 Luffer, [Space of 5 years]
 Lustration, [Un-prophane]
 sp. by Sacrifice.]
 Lustre, [Brightness]
 Lute, [Music (instr.) of gut-
 strings to be struck with fin-
 gers.]
 to— { Shut } by fodering]
 { Joyn }
 Luxation, [a. Loofe] Q. VI.
 6. D.
 Luxury. Man. III. 4. E.
 Luxuriant, [adj. Excefs]
 Luxuriousness, [Riotoufness.]
 Man. III. 4. E.
 Lynx, [Ounce] Be. IV. 3.
 Lyr a altera Rondeletii. Fi. IV.
 5. A.
 Lyric, [Verfe for fong.]

M

Macarone.
 { Pudding (like) of Al-
 monds, &c. }
 { Confused Mixture }
 Macc.
 Staff, [Magiftracy (figh) club.]
 Spice, [Husk of Nutmeg]
 Reed—HL. III. 15.
 Maccaph, [Hyphen] D. I. 4. A.
 Macerate.
 { Infufe }
 { Soke }
 Pine. Man. II. 2. E.
 Machin. Po. VI. 8.
 Machinate.
 { a. Machin }
 { Defign }
 { Contrive }
 Macilent, [Lean]
 Mackerel. Fi. III. 5.
 K k k 2 Mad

Mad.
 —*ness*. S. IV. 1. A.
 [Frenzy] S. IV. 1.
 [Anger (augm.)]
 —*wort*. HS. VI. 2. A.
Madder. HL. IX. 8.
bastard—HL. IX. 9.
Made.
 { pret. }
 { adj. p. } **Make**
 —by art, [Facitious] T. III
 7. O.
Madrigal, [Song adj. Shepherd.]
Manas. Fi. V. 12.
Magazine, [Ammunition] { (House) }
 { (Room) }
Maggot. Ex. III. 1.
Bee—Ex. III. 2.
Wasp fly—Ex. III. 3. A.
Magic.
 [Science of obscure Natural things]
 [Witchcraft]
Magisterialness. Man. IV. 8. D.
Magistrate. RC. I. 1.
Magnanimity. Man. III. 8.
Magnet. St. II. 7.
Magnifie, { a. Greatness. }
 { a. Praise (augm.) }
Magnificence, [Generosity] Man. III. 4.
Magnitude. Mag.
Magpy. Bi. I. 8.
Mahometanism. RE. I. 5.
May.
 [Fifth Month.]
 —*fly*. Ex. IV. 7. A.
 —*weed*. HF. II. 8. A.
 { Ability }
 [Have { Liberty }]
Maid.
 [Virgin]
 [Servant (fem.)]
 Fish, [Ray] Fi. II. 3.
Mer—[Man (like) Fish.]
 —*en hair*.
 black—HL. I. 5. A.
 English black—HL. I. 7.
 white—HL. I. 5.
Majesty, [King (abstr.)]
Majestic, [adj. King (like)]
Mail, [Woven (like) armour]
Maim, [a. Mutilation]
Main.
 [Great]
 —*land*, [Continent]
 —*sea*, [Ocean]
 —*mast*. RN. III. 5.
 [Principal]
 —*battel*, [Middle b.]
 —*chance*, { Stock }
 [Chief { Concernment }]
 [Intense]
 —*strength*, [Strength (augm.)]
Maintain.
 Keep RO. VI. 4.
 [Defend] RO. VI. 5.
 Justific, [a. Advocate]
Major.
 [Greater]

[Un-adj. p. Pupil (apt.)
Serjeant—[adj. Regiment (Off.) that gives orders]
*Maio*r, [Chief Town (Off.)]
Maiz, [Indian Bread-corn] HL. II. 2.
Make.
 the—[Figure]
 to—
 { a. Cause }
 { a. Efficient }
 { Create }
 { Change into }
 { Invent }
 { Feign }
 [Enrich]
 [Prepare]
 —*a bed*, [Prepare a bed]
 [Esteem]
 —*account*, [Esteem]
 —*way*, [Prepare way]
 —*much*.
 [Esteem much].
 { Indulge }
 { Favour (sign) }
 —*nothing of*, [Contemn]
 [Sell for]
 —*money of*, [Sell for money.]
 —*the most*, [Sell to the most-bidder.]
 —*better*, { Better }
 —*fire*, { Fire } (make)
 —*good*.
 { Compensate }
 { Repair }
 { Defend }
 { Hold out }
 —*his ground*. RM. II. 2.
 —*haft*, [Dispatch]
 —*a league*, [League (make)]
 —*out*, [Plain (make)]
 —*ready*, { Prepare }
 { Clothe }
 —*reckoning*, [Expect]
 —*as if*, [Seem (make)]
 —*sale*, [sell]
 —*shew*, [Seem (make)]
 —*shift*, [Obtain difficultly]
 —*a stand*, [Stand]
 —*a stir*, [Stir]
 —*a verse*, [a. Verse]
 —*up*, [a. { Reconcile }
 { Repair }
 { Perfect }]
 —*use of*, [Use]
Malady, [Disease]
Mal-administration. Man. VI. 5. O.
Malapert.
 [Ill-tutor'd]
 [Irreverent]
 [Bold (corr.)]
Male.
 —*sex*. NP. VI. 2.
 [Riding-bag]
 Coat of—[Woven (like) armour]
Malecontent, [Not-content]
Malediction, [Cursing.] AS. I. 3. O.
Malefactor.

[adj. a. pret. Evil (person.)
 [adj. Criminal (person)]
Maleficence, [Mischievousness]
Malevolence, [Malignity] AS. V. 2. O.
Malice, { Malignity } {sp. old }
 { Hatred }
Malign.
 [a. Malignity]
 [a. Envy]
Malignant fever. S. II. 3.
Malignity. AS. V. 2. O.
Mall, [Mallet (augm.)]
 to—[Beat (augm.)]
Mallard. [Duck (male)]
Malleable, [adj. p. Knocking (pot.)]
Mallet, [Wooden hammer]
 —*figure*. Mag. VI. 4. A.
Mallow. HF. IX. 6.
Marsh—HF. IX. 7.
Shrub—Sh. V. 4.
Tree—HF. IX. 7. A.
Vervain—HF. IX. 8.
Malmsey, [Wine of Malvasia]
Malt, [adj. p. pret. Fermenting Barley]
Mammock.
 [Lump]
 [Fragment]
Man.
 Kind. W. V. 5.
 Sex, [Man (male)]
 [Servant (male)]
 If a—[If any one]
Chefs—[adj. Chefs (Instr.)]
 —of war. RN. I. 6.
Manacles, [Bonds for the hands.]
Manage, [a. { Business }
 { Using }
 { Governing }]
Manchet, [Bread of Flour.]
Manciple, [Buying (Off.) of Virtual things.]
Mandate, [Command]
 ip. Sent.
Mandible, [Bone of the jaw.]
Mandilion, [Loose upper vest]
Mandrake. HS. IX. 4. A.
Mane. PP. VI. 4. A.
Maner, vid. *Manner*.
Manfull, { adj. Manhood }
 { Stout }
Mange, [Itch]
Manger, [Horses provender (veils.)]
Mangy, [adj. Itch]
Mangle.
 [Mutilate]
 [a. Fragment (segr.)]
Manhood.
 [Valour]
 Age. Mea. VI. 3.
Many, [adj. Multitude]
Manifest. TA. I. 9.
Manifesto, [Public Declaration]
Manifold, [adj. Multitude (kind)]
Manly.
 [Man (like)]
 [Stout]

[adj.]

[adj. Fortitude]
Manna. El. III. 6.
Manna sold in shops, [Concrete Exudation from the wild Ash.]
Manner.
 [Mode.] T. V.
 In a—{ Almost }
 { Thereabout }
 in some—[adv. some]
 of what—[What manner]
 [Quality]
 [State]
 [Custom]
Mannerly, { Civility }
 { Respect }
Manners.
 [Civility]
 [Respect]
Mannish.
 [Man (like)]
 [Familiar (apt.) with man]
Mansion.
 { Staying }
 { Dwelling } (place)
 [House]
Man slaughter, [Man-killing]
Mantel, [Beam of Chimney]
Mantle.
 [Garment to cast about one]
 [Upper loose vest]
 to—[a. Froth]
Mantis. Ex. II. 1. A.
Manual.
 [adj. Hand]
 [Book (dim.)]
Manucodiora. Py (kind)
Manuduction, [Leading]
Manufacture, [adj. p. Mechanic (thing)]
Manumise.
 [Un-villain]
 [Un-slave]
Manuring.
 [Agriculture] O. III.
 Soiling. O. III. 3.
Manuscript, [Written Book]
Map, [Picture of Country]
Maple. Tr. VI. 6.
Mar, vid: *Mar*.
Marble. St. II. 1.
March.
 [Third Month]
 to—[Travel] sp. as Souldier.
 —es, [adj. Margin country]
Marchant, vid. *Merchant*.
Marchasite. St. I. 3. A.
Marchioness, [Marquess (fem.)]
Marchpane, [adj. Pr. II. Bread]
Mare, [Horse (fem.)]
Night—[Ephialtes] S. IV. 2. A.
Margin. Sp. III. 4. A.
Mary, vid. *Marry*.
Marigold. HF. II. 2.
 African—HF. II. 7.
 Corn—HF. II. 6.
 marsh—HL. VI. 4. A.
Marine, [adj. Sea]
Mariner.
 Navigator. RC. II. 8.

[Seaman] RN. V.
Marjoram. HF. VII. 4. }
Goates—HF. VI. 3. A.
wild—HF. VII. 4. A.
Marish. Po. I. 8. A.
Maritim, [adj. Sea]
Mark.
 [Sign]
 Brand, [Stigmatization (sign)]
 Boundary, [Margin (sign)]
 Goal, [adj. p. } (place)
 } Object } (thing)
 Weight, [8 Ounces]
 Money, [13 s.—4 d.]
 to—
 [a. Sign]
 [Stigmatize]
 [Observe]
Market, [a. Merchant]
 —place, [adj. Merchant (place)]
Marl, [Chalky clay for manuring]
Marlin.
Marmalet. [adj. Pr. II. (thing) of boil'd Quince.]
Marmoset, [Monkey (dim.)]
Marmotte. Be. III. 4. A.
Marquess.
 [adj. Limit (Off.)]
 [Next the highest Noble man.]
Marring. TM. I. 9. D.
Marry. RE. IV. 6.
 —ed. RO. II. 4.
Marrow. PG. I. 8. A.
Mars. W. II. 5.
Marshal.
 Provost—RC. I. 6. A.
 to—[a. Order]
Mar, [Convention for Merchandise]
 Letters of—[Licence of naval predation]
Martagon. HL. IV. 2. A.
Martern, [Fur of Marten]
Martial, [adj. War. RM.]
Martin. Be. IV. 6.
 Bi. V. 2.
 sand—Bi. V. 2. A.
Martingal, [Horse (arm.) downholding head]
Martlet, [Swift] Bi. V. 1. A.
Martyr. RE. III. 4.
Martyrology, [History of Martyrs.]
Marvel, vid. *Mervail*.
Mascarade, [Antic dance of disguised (persons)]
Masculine, [adj. Male]
Mash, [Mixture]
 sp. of moist consistence]
 sp. made by Mastication.]
Mask, [Dance of disguised (persons)]
 —for face, [adj. Conceal vest for face]
Mason, { Stone }
 { Wall } (mech.)
Mast.

{ Great }
 { Toral } Body]
 [Lump]
 [Eucharist]
Massacre, { Promiscuous }
 { General } killing]
Massy.
 [adj. Mafs]
 [Weighty] Q. V. 4.
 [adj. Mallinets]
 —ness. Mag. VI. 1. D.
Mast.
 Fruit. PP. III. 4.
 —of ship. RN. III. 1.
 Fore—RN. III. 4. A.
 Main—RN. III. 5.
 Middle—RN. III. 5. A.
 Top—
Master.
 [adj. { Authority } (person)
 { Power }
 —of servant. RO. III. 7.
 —of family. RO. III. 5.
 —of a ship. RN. V. 4.
 [Teacher] RO. III. 3.
 —of arts, [Graduate in the arts]
 [Chief]
 —beam, }
 —piece, } Principal } b.]
 to—
 [Get the power over]
 [Conquer]
 [Cohibit]
 [Govern]
Master—{ Disobedient }
 { Licencious }
Masterly, [Magisterial]
Masterwort. HF. IV. 5. A.
Mastic, [Gum of the Mastic tree]
 —tree. Tr. III. 8.
Mastication. Mo. III. 5.
Mastive, [Dog kept for watch]
Mat, [Woven s Rushes]
 (thing) of } Straw]
 } weed. HL. III. 4.
Match.
 [Equal]
 [Companion]
 { Contract }
 { Paction }
 [Marriage]
 [adj. p. Brimstone (instr.) for a fire.]
 —for Gun. RM. V. 7.
Mate.
 [Companion]
 [Married]
 [Conquest]
Material.
 [adj. Matter]
 [Pertinent]
 [Important]
Maternal, [adj. Mother]
Mathematic, [Quantity (Science)]
Matriculate.
 [a. Catalogue]
 [Admit into University]
Matrimony, [Marriage] RE. IV. 6.
Matrix,

ME

ME

ME

Matrix, [Womb] PG. VI. 9.
Matron.
 { Married } (fem.)
 { Grave } (fem.)
 [Householder (fem.)]
Master.
 Material cause. T. II. 7.
 { Subject }
 { Object }
 { Thing }
 { Business }
 makes no—[Is not important]
 [Blood rotted in the flesh]
Mattins, [Morning worship]
Mattock, [adj. Mallet (fig.)
 pecking (instr.)]
Mattress, [Bed stiffen'd with
 fowing (augm.)]
Maturity, { Ripeness }
 { Perfection }
Maugre.
 [In enmity of]
 [adv. Coaction]
Mavis, [Thrush] Bi. III. 3. A.
Maukin.
 [adj. Man (like) engine]
 [Oven-sweeping (instr.)]
Maul, vid. *Mall*.
Mauud, [Basket]
Maunder, [Grudging (voice)]
Maw, [Stomach] PG. VI. 4.
Maxim, [Rule]
Maze.
 [Extasie]
 { Structure } full of { Wind-ings }
 { Place } perplex { Turn-ings }
Mazer, [Cup (augm.)]
Me, [Iaccusat.]
Mead.
 [Meadow]
 [Wine of honey]
Meagre, [Lean]
Meal.
 [Ground corn]
 Eating. Pr. I. 1.
 —worm. Ex. I. 5. A.
Mean.
 [adj. Mediocrity]
 [Low] adj. Ha. II. 5. O.
 Plebeian, [adj. People
 (kinde)]
 a—
 [Mediator]
 [Between—space]
 —among sounds. Q. III. 1.
 —s. T. II. 6. A.
 [Riches]
 —ing.
 Signification. D. II. A.
 [Purpose]
Measure.
 Proper. Mea.
 —of Magnitude. Mea. I.
 —of Number. Mea. II.
 —of Gravity. Mea. III.
 —of Valour. Mea. IV.
 —of Time. Mea. V.
 [Moderation]
Meash, [Hole.]

Meat.
 [Sustentation]
 [p. Eating (thing)]
 Sweet—s Pr. II.
 White—s [Meats of milk]
Meazles. S. II. 4. A.
Mechanic.
 —work. O. I.
 —profession. RC. II. 5. A.
Mechoacan.
Medal.
 [Ancient money]
 [Money (like)]
Meddle.
 [Mingle]
 { Action }
 { Business }
 [a. Diligence (corr.)]
 —with, [a. Object.]
Mediastine. PG. V. 3. A.
Mediateness. TM. IV. 2. O.
Mediator. R]. I. 2. A.
Medicine, [adj. a. Medicating
 (thing)]
Mediocrity. TM. I. 2.
Meditate. AS. II. 1. A.
Medle, vid. *Meddle*.
Medley, [Mixture]
Medter. Tr. I. 5.
Medow. Po. I. 4. A.
 —sweet. HF. IV. 8. A.
Mee, [Iaccusat.]
Meed, { Earning }
 { Reward }
Meekness. Man. I. 9.
Meer.
 [Simple]
 [Lake (augm.)]
 [Limit (sign)]
Meet.
 [Congruous]
 [Expedient]
 10—
 Come together. TA. VI. 7.
 [a. Convention]
 —with, [Compensate.]
Meeter. D. III. 5.
Megrim.
Melancholy.
 Humour. PG. I. 7. A.
 [Grief] sp. (Habit)
Melanurus. Fi. V. 5.
Meldew, [Honey-dew]
Melilot. HS. III. 10.
Melissuous, [Sweet]
Mellow, [Ripe (augm.)]
Melody, [Harmony]
Melon. HS. VII. 1. A.
Melt, [Dissolve] O. VI. 2.
Member.
 [Limb]
 [Part]
Membrane. PG. II. 3. A.
Memorable, [adj. p. Memory
 (apt.)]
Memorandum, [adj. p. ought me-
 mory (thing)]
Memory. NP. II. 3.
Memorial, [adj. a. Memory
 (sign)]
Menace, [Threaten.]
Mend.

[Repair]
 [Better] TM. I. 9. E.
Mendacity, [Lyingness]
Mendicant, [Begging]
Menial, [Domestic]
Menstruum. PG. I. 4. A.
Ment, vid. *Mint*.
Mental, [adj. Mind]
Mention.
 [of-speaking]
 [a. Exprefs]
Mercenary, [adj. p. Hire (per-
 son,)]
Mercer, [adj. Silk Pr. IV. 3.
 (merc.)]
Merchandise, [adj. p. Merchant
 (thing)]
Merchant.
 Profession. RC. II. 5.
 —ship. RN. I. 5.
Mercy. Man. I. 5.
Mercury.
 Planet. W. II. 6.
 Metall. Met. III. 1.
 Herb. HF. I. 6.
 cbliding—HF. I. 6. A.
 Dogs—HF. I. 7.
 English—HF. I. 8.
Mercurial.
 [adj. Mercury]
 { Nimble }
 { Sprightly }
Meridian. W. VI. 4.
Meridional, [adj. South]
Merit.
 [Earning]
 [Worthy (thing)]
Merlin, [Hawk for Finches]
Mermaid.
Mermaid's head. Ex. VIII.
 2. A.
Merry, { Mirth }
 [adj. { Urbanity }]
Mervail, [a. Admiration]
 —of Peru. HS. VII. 8.
Merula.
 —montana. Bi. III. 7. A.
 —saxatilis. Bi. III. 4.
 —torquata. Bi. III. 7.
Mes, vid. *Mess*.
Mesentery. PG. VI. 6.
Mesh, [Hole]
Meslin, [Mingled corn]
Mess, [Proportioned part]
 (p. of Meat.)
Message, [Word sent]
Messenger, { person }
 { Sent } (Off.)
Messias, [Anointed (person)]
Messuage.
 [House]
 [Farm]
Metall. Met.
 Natural—Met. I.
 Fadtious—Met. II.
 Imperfekt—Met. III.
Metamorphosis, [Altering] sp.
 of kinde]
Metaphor.
Metaphysic, [Science of Tran-
 scendents.]
Mete, [Measure]

Metemp-

MI

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Metempsychosis.
Meteor. El. A.
Metheglin, [Wine of honey]
Method, [Order]
Metonymy.
Metrical, [adj. Metter.]
Metropolitan.
 [adj. Principal]
 [Primate]
Mew. Bi. IX. 9.
Mexereon. Sh. II. 10.
My.
Mich.
 [a. Absent]
 [a. Conceal]
 [a. Penuriousness]
Microcosm, [World (dim.)]
Microscope, [Glas for seeing little things]
Mid, [Middle]
Middle. Sp. III. 3.
Mid if. PG. VI. 3.
Midwife, [Parturition] {Off. (mech.)}
 {Strength}
Might, {Power}
 (Mod. Cond.)
 —y, [adj.] {Strength } (aug.)
 {Power }
Milch, [adj. a. Milk]
Mildness.
 {Gentleness}
 {Meekness}
 {Graeioufness}
 {Clemency}
 [Not-austereness]
Mile. Mea. I. 7.
 {Relation. RM.
 {Persons } {Segregate. RM. III. Aggregate. RM. IV. }
Military {Action. RM. I. Events. RM. II. Ammunition. RM. V. Places. RM. VI. }
Militia. [RM. (thing)]
Milk. PG. I. 3. A.
 —wort. HS. III. 11.
Mil. Po. VI. 9.
Millefoil. HF. II. 12.
 water—HF. V. 13.
 horned—HL. IX. 7. A.
Millers-thumb. Fi. IX. 12.
Millet. HL. II. 6. A.
 Indian—HL. II. 6.
Million. [1000000]
Milt, [Spleen] PP. IV. 5. A.
 —wort, [Spleenwort] HL. I. 7. A.
 Sperme of male fishes. PP. IV. 8.
Milter, [Fish (male)]
Mimic.
 [adj. Player]
 [adj. a. imitate]
 sp. with gesture (corr.)
Mince. Pr. III. 6. A.
 —ing } Wanton } (dim.)
 gate } Conceited } gesture (mode)
Mind.

[Soul] W. I. 6.
 Rational—NP. I.
 [Understanding]
 [Thought] sp. (freq.)
 [Opinion]
 [Observing]
 [a. Heedfulness]
 cast in one's—[Consider]
 [Will]
 [Inclination]
 [Velleity]
 [Purpose]
 fully—ed, [adj. pret. Resolution]
 high—ed, [Proud]
 ill— } Ill-purposing }
 ed, } adj. Malignity }
 well—ed, [Well affectioned]
 set one's—[a. Purpose]
 Sensitive internal.
 [Fancy]
 [Memory]
 call to—[a. Memory]
 put in—[a. Memory (make)]
 [Appetite]
 [Desire]
 have a—to, [a. Desire.]
Mindfull. [adj. Memory]
Mine.
 [adj. I]
 [Metal (place)]
 [Face (manner)]
 to—RM. I. 5.
Mineral. W. V. I.
Minew, vid. Minnow.
Mingle, [a. Mixture]
Minion.
 [Love (augm.)]
 [Ordnance (kind)]
Minister.
 [Servant]
 [Clergyman]
 [Presbyter]
 to—
 [Serve]
 [a. Adjuvant]
 [Give to]
Miniver, [Fur } Squirrels } bel-
 of } Weasels } lies.
Minks, [adj. Concitednets (sem)]
Minnow. Fi. IX. 13.
Minority, } Pupillary }
 [Age } Not-virile }
Minster, } College }
 [Monks } Houfe }
Minstrel, [adj. Music (mech.)]
Mint.
 Herb. HF. VII. 1.
 Cat—HF. VII. 1. A.
 [Place of a. Money (mech.)]
 to—
 [a. Money (make)]
 [a. Fiction]
Minute.
 [Small (dim.)]
 —of time. Mea. V. 8. A.
Miracle.
Mire, [Durt]
Quag—[Bog]
Mirobalan. Tr. II. 5.
Mirror.

[Looking-glass]
 [adj. Excelling (thing)]
Mirth. AS. V. 4.
Mis, vid. *Mifs.*
Misadventure.
 [Fortune (corr.)]
 [Adverfity]
Misapply, [Apply (corr.)]
Misbecome, [Indecent]
Misbegor, [Eegot not in marriage]
Misbehave, [Demeanor (corr.)]
Misbelief, [Belief (corr.)]
Miscall, [Name (corr.)]
Miscarry. TA. III. 7.
 —with child, [a. Abortion]
Miscellany, [adj. Mixture]
Mischance.
 { Event (corr.) }
 { adj. Adverfity (thing) }
 [Abortion]
Mischief.
 [a. Mischievoufness]
 [Hurt]
Mischievoufness. Man. I. 4. D.
Misconstrne.
 [Understand (corr.)]
 [Interpret (corr.)]
Miscreant.
 [Believer (corr.)]
 [Heretic]
 [Unholy (person)]
Misdeed, [Ill deed]
Misdemeanour, [Demeanour (corr.)]
Misdoing, [Action (corr.)]
Misdoubt.
 [Suspect]
 [Distrust]
Miser, [Penurious (person)]
Misery. Ha. I. 1. O.
Misfortune.
 [Fortune (corr.)]
 [a. Adverfity]
Misgive, [Doubt (make)]
Misgovern, [Govern (corr.)]
M (hap.
 [Fortune (corr.)]
 [a. Adverfity]
Misinter- { Understand } (corr.)
 pret. { Interpret }
Mislead.
 [Lead (corr.)]
 [Seduce]
Mislike, [Disapprove]
Misname, { wrong }
 [Name } (corr.) }
Misplace, { wrong }
 [Place } (corr.) }
Misprision, [Suspicion]
Misreckon, [Reckon (corr.)]
Mifs.
 [Err]
 [Omit]
 [Want]
 [Discover want]
Miffal, [Mafs-book]
Mishapen.
 [Figur'd (corr.)]
 [Deformed]
Miffion, [Sending]
Miffive, [Sent (thing)]

Miffend,

Mispend, [Spend (corr.)]
Mist. El. III. 2. A.
Mistake.
 } Wrong
 } Error
 [Opinion (corr.)]
Mistle-thrush. Bi. III. 3.
Mistletoe. Sh. III. 12. A.
Mistress.
 [Mistress (fem.)]
 [Mistress'd (fem.)]
Mistrust.
 [Doubt]
 [Distrust]
 [Suspicion]
Misuse, [Use (corr.)]
Mite.
 Insect. Ex. II. 7.
 Money.
Miter, [adj. Bishop (fign) head
 vest.]
Mitigate.
 [Diminish]
 [a. Remiss]
 [Un-anger]
Mittens, [Woollen hand (vest)]
Mix, [a. Mixture]
Mixen.
 [Dunghill]
 [Heap of Dung]
Mixture. T. III. 8. O.
Mixen-mast. RN. III. 3. A.
Mizzle. El. VI. 2.
Mobility.
 [Motion (abstr.)]
 [Unconstancy]
Mock.
 Scoff. R]. IV. 9. A.
 [Deceive]
Mode of thing. T. VI.
Model.
 [Description by lines]
 [Example (dim.)]
 [Epitome]
Moderation.
 [a. Mediocrity]
 —in opinions. Ha. III. 4.
 —in recreations, Man. II. 5.
 } Govern
 } Cohibit
Moderator, [Judge]
Modern, [New]
Modesty.
 —about disgraces. Man. III. 7.
 —about honours. Man. III. 9.
Modicum, [Little]
Modulation, [Warbling]
Moll.
 [Operation (augm.)]
 [a. Defilement]
Moistness. Q. V. 3.
Misty, [Half]
Mold, vid. Mould.
Mole.
 [Bank factitious]
 [Spot]
 Beast. Be. III. 8.
 Fish. Fi. II. 6.
Molest, [Troubling] TA. V. 9. O.
 Indian Moll. Tr. III.
 10. A.
Mollifie, [a. Soft]

Molten { Melted
 } Cast
Moly. HL. IV. 11. A.
Moment.
 —of time, [Instant]
 [Importance]
Monarch, [Sole King]
Monastery, { College
 } House
Monastical, [adj. Monk]
Mone, { sign
 } (voice)
Money. Mea. IV. A.
 —wort. HL. VI. 11. A.
Moneth. Mea. V. 4.
Mongrel.
 [Of mingled extraction]
 [Spurious]
Monition [Warning]
Monk. RE. II. 7.
Monkey. Be. IV. 4. A.
Monoceros Clusii. Fi. IV. 10. A.
 } Privilege of
 } sole
 } Appropriated
 } selling
Mono-
poly }
Monosyllable, [Of one syllable]
Monster, [Beside-natural (thing)]
Month. Mea. V. 4.
Monument.
 [adj. a. Memory (fign)]
 [Tomb]
Mood.
 [Manner] T. VI.
 [Disposition]
Moon.
 Planet. W. II. 8.
New—[—Beginning her
 monthly course]
 appearing—[—(like) Mete-
 or.]
 —wort. HL. I. 9.
 Half—Fortification. RN.
 VI. 5.
Moor.
 Man, [Tawny man].
 Land. Po. I. 9.
 —ben. Bi. VIII. 9.
 to—a ship.
Moot, [Discourse on Law-
 case.]
Moral, [adj. Manners]
 —Philosophy, [Ph. concerning
 manners.]
 a—[Signification belonging to
 manners]
Moralize, [Apply to manners]
More.
 [Superiour]
 Adv. II. 2.
 —over, [Also]
Morjew, [Discafe of Scurf on the
 skin]
Mortgage. RC. VI. 7.
Mormylus. Fi. V. 3. A.
Morning. Mea. V. 7.
Morseness. Man. IV. 7. D.
Morris, [a. Moor's dance]
Morrow.
 } Next after
 } following
 [Day]
 Good—[adj. Morning saluta-
 tion.]

Morse. Be. V. 3.
Morsel, [Fragment] sp. off-bit-
 ten.]
Mortal.
 [adj. Dying (pot.)]
 [adj. a. Dying (apt.)]
 [Capital]
 —ity.
 [Dying { (pot.)
 } (apt.)]
 [Killing infection]
Mortar.
 For building. El. IV. 4. A.
 [adj. Contusion (vefs.)]
Mortifie.
 [a. Death]
 [a. Repentance]
Mortise, [Hole in beam.] sp. in
 side of it.]
Mortmain.
Mortuary, [Payment for the
 dead.]
Mosaic work.
Mosque, [Temple] sp. of Maho-
 metans]
Moss. HL. I. 3.
Moss.
 Adv. II. 2. A.
 for the—part, [adv. Moss]
 [Chiefly]
Mote.
 [Ditch (augm.)]
 Atom, [Powder (dim.)]
 Ex. II. 8.
Moth, Ex. IV. 9. A.
 —mullin. HS. VIII. 4. A.
Mother.
 [Parent (fem.)]
 —tongue, [Language of one's
 own nation]
 —of pearl. Ex. VIII. 3.
 [Womb] PG. VI. 9.
 [Discafe] S. VI. 7.
 —wort. HF. VII. 13.
 [Sediment]
Motion.
 [Locomotion] Mo.
 —of Animals Progressive.
 Mo. I.
 —of the parts of Animals.
 Mo. III.
 Violent—Mo. VI.
 [Inclination] AS. IV. 1.
Motive.
 [adj. Move (apt.)]
 [Impulsive]
Motley, [Variegated]
Motto, [Appropriated sentence]
 D. III. 1. A.
Move.
 [a. Motion].
 —the brows. AC. IV. 1. A.
 the head. AC. IV. 4. A.
 [Offer] TA. IV. 2.
 [a. Impulsive]
 [Persuade]
 [Allure]
 [Angry (make)]
Moveable, [adj. p. Mo-
 tion { (pot.)
 } (apt.)]
 —s, [Utensils]
Mould.
 [Earth]

[Earth]
 [Type] sp. convex
 { Casting (vefs. } of melted
 { Figuring (vefs. } bodies }
 —of the head, [Dent of the
 upper part of the head]
 to — { a. Knead }
 { a. Type }

Moulder.
 [p. Powder by putrefaction]
 —away, [Decay]

Mouldiness. HL. I. 1. A.
 [Mustiness]
 [Down (like) rottenness]

Moulted, [Un-feathered (make)]

Mound.
 [Sepiment]
 [Bank]
 [Rampire]

Mount.
 [Mountain]
 [Factitious hill]
 to—[Ascend]
 —a horse, [Ascend upon a
 horse]
 ill— { Riding { (perf.)
 well— } —ed on horie { (corr.)
 —a cannon, [Lift a cannon to
 his carriage]

Mountain. W. III. 1. E.

Mountebank.
 { Wandring }
 { Juggling } Physician]

Mourn.
 [Shew grief]
 [Grief (fig) sp. with (voice)]
 in—ing, [adj. p. Velt adv.
 grief (fig)]

Moufe. Be. III. 7. A.
 Dore—[adj. a. sleep (apt.)]
 Mouse (kind)
 Field—[Long snouted venom-
 ous moufe (kind)]
 Flitter—[Bar]
 —ear. HF. III. 13. A.
 —tail. HL. III. 16.
 codded—HS. IV. 12. A.

Mouth.
 Proper. PG. III. 3.
 —full, [adj. Mouth capacity]
 foul—d.
 [Speaking (apt) indecent
 (things)]
 [Reviling (apt.)]
 mealy—d, [not-adj. reproof
 (apt.)]
 Orifice [Mouth (like)]
 [Entry]
 to—[a. Reviling]

Mouthy, [adj. Reviling (apt.)]

Mow.
 [Heap] sp. of Corn.]
 [Mock] sp. with face (manner)

Mowe, [Reap]

Mue.
 [a. Imprisonment]
 —feathers, [Let go f.]

Much.
 { Great }
 { Many }
 as—[Equal]
 for so—as Conj. IV. 1.
 make—of, [a. Courtesie

(augm.)
 too—[Excessive]
 very—[Abundant]

[Transc. { (augm.)
 { intens. }
 Mucilaginous, [Slimy]
 Muck.
 Mucus.
 { Dung }
 { Snivel }
 [Excrement]
 Mucketer, [adj. Wiping (thing)]
 Mad, [Macerated dirt]
 Muff, [Tube for warming the
 hands]
 Muffle, [Conceal (vest) sp. face]
 Muffler, [Mouth (vest)]
 Musty, [Mahometan chief Pri-
 mate]
 Mug, [Pot for drink]
 Mugwort. HF. II. 11. A.
 Mulberry. Tr. III. 1.
 Mule. Be. I. 2. A.
 —fearne. HL. I. 8.
 Mulierier, [adj. Mule (Off.)]
 Mullen. HS. VIII. 4.
 moth—HS. VIII. 4. A.
 Sage—Sh. VI. 4. A.
 Muller. Fi. IV. 6.
 English—Fi. IV. 3. A.
 Lesser—Fi. IV. 6. A.
 Muls. R]. VI. 7.
 Multifarious, [Many (kind)]
 Multifidous beasts.
 —of the biggest fort. Be. III.
 —of the middle fort. Be. IV.
 —of the least fort. Be. V.
 Multiply.
 { a. Many }
 { Increase }
 [a. Multiplier]
 Multiplicity, [Variety]
 Multiplier. TM. VI. 8.
 Multitude. TM. III. 1.
 Mum.
 [Beer in which husks of Wal-
 nuts are infused]
 [it'] Interj. III. 1. O.
 —ing, [Dance } Silents }
 of { Disguited }]

Mumble.
 [Mastication (corr.)]
 { Voice }
 { Speak } confusedly]

Mummy, [Gum (like) embalmed
 flesh] sp. of Man]
Mump, [Move (corr.) the
 mouth]
Mumps, [Disease (swelling of the
 chaps)]
Munday, [Second day of the
 week]
Mundane, [adj. World]
Municipal, { City }
 { Corporation }
 [adj.]
Munificence, [Liberality]
 sp. in gifts]
Muniment, [Deed] R]. VI. 5.
Munition.
 [Fortification]
 [Ammunition]
 Murana. Fi. VI. 1. .
Mural, [adj. Wall]

Murder. R]. III. 4.
Murex. Ex. VII. 2.
Murmur, { Grudging }
 { Discontent } sp.
 { Indignation } (voice)
Murr, [Disease of hoarseness
 through cold distillation]
Murrayn, { Disease infecti- }
 { Plague } (ous) of
 (beasts)
Murry, { Dark red }
 { Rust colour }
Murrion, [Head (armour.)]
Murtber. R]. III. 5.
Muscle. PG. II. 6. A.
 Fish. Ex. VIII. 7. A.
Musculous, [adj. Muscle]
Muse.
 [a. Verse (art.)]
 [Feign'd Goddesses of vers (art.)]
 [Hole through hedge]
 to—[Meditate].
Mushrom. HL. I. 1.
Music.
 Sound. Mo. V. 7. A. [Harmony]
 Art. Mo. V. 7. A. (art.)
Musk, [Sweet (thing) of Muskcat]
 —cat. Herb.
Muskadell.
Musket.
 Hawk, [Sparhawk (male)]
 Gun, [Footman's gun (augm.)]
Musle, vid. *Muscle*.
Must.
 Mood of Necessity
 [Determination] AS. IV. 8.
 [Necessity] T. V. 7.
 [Wine not yet fermented]
Mustaches, [Upper beard]
Mustard.
 Common. HS. IV. 9.
 [Sauce of Mustard]
 Tower—HS. IV. 12.
 Yellow Arabian—HS. IV. 13. A.
Mustar.
 [adj. a. Number]
 [Catalogue] adj. a. TM. III. 7. O.
Mustiness. Q. IV. 7.
Mutable.
 [adj. Alter (apt)]
 [Light] Ha. IV. 7. D.
Muteness. AC. III. 1. O.
Muting, [Dunging]
Mutilous, NP. V. 1. O.
Mutiny, [Sedition]
Mutter, [Speak { indistinctly }
 { confusedly }
 { grudgingly }]
Mutton, [Flesh of sheep]
Mutual, [Reciprocal]
Muzzle.
 [Bonds of mouth]
 [a. Silence (make)]
Myriad, [10000]
Myrrh. Tr. VIII. 1.
Myrtle. Sh. III. 11.
 —Symach. Sh. III. 11. A.
Mystery.
 { Obscure }
 { Concealed } (thing)
 [Trade]
Mythology, [Interpretation of
 feigned Narrations.]

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N.

Nadir, [Under-adj. Horizon pole]
Nag, [Gelded horse (dim.)]
Nay, [Not]
say—[Deny]
Nail.
 —of Animal. PP. VI. 5. A.
 Iron } pin to be driven in
 } Brads } by knocking }
 } Not- } clothed }
 } Un- } covered }
Naked, }
Name.
 Word. T. I. 4.
 —ly, Conj. IV. 3.
nick—[Name (corr.)]
 [Reputation]
Nap.
 [Tufted superficies]
 [Sleep (fit)]
Nape, [Hinder part of the neck]
Naphew. HS. IV. 4. A.
Naphtha. St. V. 5. A.
Napkin, [Linen for wiping]
Nappy.
Narciss, [Daffadil] HL. IV. 4.
Narcotic.
 [adj. a. Sleep]
 [adj. A. Stupor]
Nard.
Narration. D. V. 3.
Narrow.
 op. to Ample, [adj. Sp. II. 5. O.]
 op. to Broad, [adj. TM. II. 2. O.]
 —ly, [adv. Heedfulness]
Nastiness, [Slovenliness (augm.)]
Nation. R. C. III. 1.
Native, [adj. Birth]
Nativity.
 [Birth]
 [Birth (time)]
Natural.
 [adj. T. III. 7.]
 —ly, [adv. Spontaneity]
 —power. NP.
 —fool, [adj. Idiot (person)]
Naturalist, [adj. Nature (artist)]
Naturalize, [a. Nation]
Nature.
 [Natural (abstr.)]
Law of—RC. IV. 1.
 [Temper } Mind }
 } of } Body }
 [Disposition]
Naval, [adj. Ship.]
Nave.
 —of a Church, [Greatest Temple (room)]
 —of cart, &c. Po. V. 7.
Navel. PG. IV. 6. A.
 —wort. HL. VIII. 6.
Sea—HL. I. 11. A.
Navew. HS. IV. 4. A.
Naught.
 [Nothing]

come to—[Be annihilated]
set at—[Contemn]
 [Evil]
 —far, [Hurtful to.]
Navy.
 [Ships (aggr.)]
 [Army of ships]
Navigation, [Sailing]
Naufate. [a. AS. V. 1. O.]
Nauseousness, [Loathing] NP. II. 4. O.
Nautic, [adj. Ship.]
Nautilus. Ex. VII. 1.
Neap-tide, [Shallowest tide]
Nest, vid. *Nest*.
Nest.
 Beast. Ec. II. 1.
 [adj. Neatness]
 —ness.
 [Pureness]
 [Cleanliness]
 [Decentness (augm.)]
 [Ornateness]
Neb, [Tooth] Mag. IV. 2.
Nebulous, [adj. Mist.]
Necessary, [adj. Necessity]
Necessity.
 Proper. T. V. 7.
 [Want]
 [Poverty]
 [Determination]
Necessitous, [Needy]
Neck. PG. IV. 1.
 —of land, [Isthmus]
Necromancy, [Witchcraft by the dead]
Nectar, [Drink of the feigned Gods]
Nectarine. Tr. II. 1. A.
Neece, [Nephew (fem.)]
Need, [Want] (sp. of necessities)
must—s, [Must (augm.)]
Needfulness.
 [Necessity]
 [Expedience]
Neediness, [Poverty]
Needle, [Sowing pin]
 —fish. Fi. III. 13. (p. Magnet)
Mariners—[adj. iron pin. adj.]
Shepherds—[Venus combe]
 HF. I. 5. A.
Needless, [Abundant]
Neer.
 } adj. }
 } adv. } neerness }
well—[Almost]
 [Beside]
 —ness.
Nighness. Sp. II. 3.
 [Frugality]
 [Penuriousness]
Neeze, [Sneez]
Neeking-wort, [White Hellebore]
 HL. VII. 1.
Nefarious, [Vicious (augm.)]
Negation. D. VI. 2. O.
Negle, [a. { Negligence }
 { Omission }
 { Contemning }
Negligence. Ha. IV. 5. D.
Negotiate.
 [a. Business]

[a. Commerce]
Negro, [Black man]
Neigh, [a. Horse (voice)]
Neighbour. RO. IV. 3.
 [Neer] (sp. dwelling)
Neither.
 [None of the two]
 [Nor]
Neophyte, [New Disciple]
Neoteric, New [adj. Sp. I. 3. O.]
Nep, [Cat-mint]
Nephew. RO. I. 3. O.
Nerites. Ex. VII. 4. A.
Nerve. PG. II. 5.
Nest, [Room]
 [Bed] (sp. of bird)
Nestling, [Bird (young) taken out of the nest]
Ner, [Squares (plain) of the thread] (sp. for hunting)
Nether.
 [More-low]
 [Inferiour]
 —most, [Most low]
Nettle. HF. I. 14.
dead—[Archangel] HF. VII. 11.
tree, [Lotus] Tr. III. 4.
Sea—Ex. IX. 6. A.
Never. Sp. I. 9. O.
 —so much, [How much soever]
 —the less. Conj. II. 2. O.
Neuter, [Of no Faction],
Neutrality.
 [Slightness] Ha. III. 4. E.
 [Being of no Faction]
New. Sp. I. 3.
 —of the Moon, [Beginning of Moon's monthly course]
 —s, [New Narration]
News, [Lizard] Be. VI. 5.
Next.
 [Most nsar]
 [Preceding]
 [Following]
 [Immediate]
Nibble, [Gnaw (dim.)]
Niceless.
 op. to Hardiness. NP. IV. 7. O.
 Over-cleanliness. Man, II. 6. E.
Niche, [Dent]
Nick, [Notch]
 —name, [Name (corr.)] (sp. adj. Contempt)
in the—[In the instant of time] (perf.)
 to—
Niefs, [Hawk]
Nigella. HS. V. 13. A.
Niggard, [Penurious (person)]
Nigh, [Near]
Night. Mea. V. 6. O.
 —crow.
 —mare, [Ephialtes]
 —shade. HS. IX. 4.
Enchantress—HF. VIII. 3. A.
Nightingale. Bi. V. 3.
Nightly, [adj. Night (segr.)]
Nilling.

NP.

NO

NU

OB

NP. I. 4. O.
 AS. IV. O.
 Nim, [a. Theft (dim.)]
 Nimbleness, [Agility] NP. V. 8.
 Nimis, [Excess]
 Nine. Mea. II. 9.
 —ty.
 —hundred, &c.
 Ninny, [Fool]
 Nip.
 [Pinch between the tops of
 the fingers]
 [Btc (dim.)]
 [Mock (dim.)]
 Nipple, [Protuberance (dim.) of
 Dug.]
 —worr. HF. III. 14. A.
 Nir, [Egg of Loufe]
 Nitre. St. V. I. A.
 No.
 [None]
 [adj. Nothing]
 [Not any]
 —body, [No man]
 —where, [Sp. II. 8. O.]
 [Not]
 Nobility, [Lord (abstr.)]
 Noble, adj. Lord. RC. I. 3.
 Money [6 s. — 8 d.]
 { Guilty
 Nocent, { Hurtful
 Nock, [Notch]
 Nocturnal, [adj. Night]
 Nod, [Move the head] AC. IV.
 4. A.
 Noddy, [Fool]
 Noddle, [Hinder part of the
 head]
 Node.
 [Protuberance]
 [Tumour]
 Noggin, [Pot (augm.) for drink.]
 Noise.
 [Sound (augm.)]
 [Rumour (augm.)]
 Noisom.
 [Hurtful]
 [adj. Molesting (apt.)]
 Nolleity. AS. IV. 2. O.
 Nomenclator.
 [Teacher of Names]
 [Dictionary]
 Nominatē.
 [a. Name]
 [Appoint]
 Nonage, [Pupillary age]
 Nonce, [Purpose]
 None, [adi. Nothing]
 Nones, [Days of the month
 next after the first]
 Nonplus, [Posing] D. VI. 8.
 Non-resident, [Not dwelling]
 Nonsuch, [Campion]
 Non-suited, [adj. p. Desist plain-
 ciffing]
 Nook, [Angle]
 Noon, [Mid-day]
 Nooze, [Loop] sp. of snate
 Nope, [Bulfinch] Bi. IV. 5.
 Nor. Conj. I. 4. O.
 North. Sp. III. 2.
 Nofo. PG. III. 3. A.

Nofegay, [Flowers (aggr.)]
 Noftril, [Hole of the nose]
 Nor. Adv. I. 1. O.
 —withstanding. Conj. II. 2. O.
 if—[Unless]
 to—
 —Sheep.
 Notable.
 [Extraordinary]
 [Excellent]
 Notary. R]. I. 5.
 Notation, [Derivation of word.]
 Notch. Mag. IV. 2. O.
 Note.
 [Sign]
 [Character]
 [Comment (dim.)]
 Tone. Q. III. 5.
 [Extraordinariness]
 of—[Extraordinary]
 to—[Observe]
 Nothing. T. I. 1. O.
 Notice.
 { Knowledge
 { Warning
 give— { Known (make)
 { Warn
 take— { Observe
 { Shew to know
 { Known (make)
 { Warn
 Notife, {
 Notion. T. I. 3.
 Notorious.
 [Extraordinary]
 [Manifest]
 [Publicly known]
 Novacula. Fi. III. 15. A.
 Novel, [New]
 a—[New narration]
 Novelty, [Newness]
 November, [Eleventh month]
 Nought, vid. Naught.
 Novice.
 [New Disciple]
 [Not-expert]
 Noun.
 [Name]
 [Integral]
 Nourish.
 [Nutrition] AC. I. 6.
 [Feeding]
 Now, [At this time]
 —a days, [In these times]
 —and then, [At some times]
 Noxious, [Hurtful]
 Nuisance, [Hurtful (thing)]
 Nullity, [Frustration]
 Number. Mea. II. A.
 Numerous, [adj. Multitude]
 Numness.
 Impotence. NP. III. 5. O.
 Disease. S. IV. 6. A.
 Nun, [Monke (fem.)]
 Bird, [Titmouse]
 Nunchion, [Refection in the af-
 ternoon]
 Nuncupative, [Spoken]
 Nuptial, [adj. Marriage]
 Nurse. RO. III. 2. (fem.)
 —child. RO. III. 2. O.
 Nursery.
 [Children (aggr.)]

[Young trees (aggr.)]
 Nuisance, [Hurtful (thing)]
 Nut.
 Fruit. PP. III. 3.
 Bladder—Tr. IV. 5.
 Chest—Tr. IV. 4.
 earth—HF. V. 10.
 Fistie—[Pistach] Tr. IV. 2.
 Hazle— } Tr. IV. 3. A;
 Small— }
 Wall—Tr. IV. 1.
 —cracker, [Nut-breaking
 (jug.)]
 —of a bow, [Retaining (jug.)
 of the string.]
 —of the thigh, [Fat Glandule
 of the—]
 Nut-hatch. Bi. I. 9. A.
 Nutmeg, [Fruit of the Nutmeg-
 tree.]
 —tree. Tr. IV. 6. A.
 Nutriment, [adj. Nourishing
 (thing.)]
 Nutrition. AC. I. 6.
 Nymph, [Feign'd Woods.]
 Goddess of } Rivers, &c.]

O

O Ar.
 —of ship. RN. III. 30
 —of metal, [Crude m.]
 Oath. RC. VI. 4.
 Oars. HL. II. 4.
 Obdurate.
 [Hard]
 [Impenitent]
 Obedience. Man. V. 7.
 Okey, [a. Obedience]
 Obelisk, [Round Pyramid]
 Obect. T. VI. 2.
 Objection. D. VI. 5.
 Obit, [Funeral solemnity]
 Oblation. RE. VI. 2.
 Obligation. RC. VI. 3.
 Written. RC. VI. 5.
 Oblique. Ma. II. 8.
 Obliterate, [Un-write]
 Oblivion, [Forgetfulness]
 Oblong, [More long than broad]
 Obloquy, [Reproch]
 Obnoxious, [adj. p. Object (apt.)]
 Obnubilate.
 [a. Cloud]
 [Darken]
 Obscene, [Unchast]
 Obscure.
 [Dark]
 op. to Plain. D. III. 9.
 Plebeian, [adj. People (kind)]
 Obscuration, [Interesting (augm.)]
 Obsequies, [Solemnity of buri-
 al.]
 Obsequious, [adj. Obedience
 (augm.)]
 Observe.
 Mark. AS. III. 1. A.
 [Perform]
 [a. Respect]

Observant.
 [adj. Respect]
 [adj. Obedience]
Obsolete. [Unaccustom'd]
Obstacle. [adj. Impedient (thing)]
Obstetrication. [Assisting Parturition]
Obstinate.
 Patience (exc.) Man. I.
 8. E.
 Constancy (exc.) Hs. IV.
 7. E.
Obstruction.
 [Hindering]
 [Stopping up]
 Disease. S. I. 4.
Obtain. TA. V. 1.
Obtustation. [Intreating (augm.)]
Obtrude. } thrust
 [On- } pat]
Obtruse. [Blunt]
 —angle. Mag. III. 3. E.
Obvious. Sp. II. 6.
Obumbration. [Shadowning]
Occasion. T. H. 4. A.
Occidental. [adj. West]
Occult. [adj. p. Conceal]
Occupation.
 [Business]
 [Profession]
Occupy.
 [a. Business]
 [a. Possession]
Occur.
 [p. Event]
 [Meet]
Ocean. W. IV. 2.
Ockam. [Tow for calking of ships]
Obave. [Eighth day after]
Obavo. [Third figure of books]
Obober. [Tenth month]
Ocular. [adj. Ey] PG. III. 2.
Odd ends. [Residue]
Odds. [Superiority]
 } Enemies
 at- } a. Contention
Ode. [Song]
Odious.
 [adj. p. Hate (apt.)]
Odness.
 op. to Evness. TM. III. 5. O.
 [Extraordinatiness]
Odor. [Sweet]
Odoriferous. [Sweet]
Ods. vid. Odds.
Oeconomic. RO.
Oecumenical.
 [adj. World]
 [Universal]
Of.
 Genitive. Prep. I. 1.
 [By.] Prep. I. 2.
 [Concerning] Prep. I. 3. A.
 out—Prep. I. 3.
 Sowh—[S- from]
Of.
 [Distant]
 Prep. III. 2. A.
 Cut— } from- } a.
 Drive— } d.

Offal. [Worst part] TM. VI.
 1. O.
 (p. adj. Residue)
Offend.
 } Displeas[e]
 } Hurt
 [Sin]
 —in fighting. RM. I. 1.
Offensive.
 [Displeasing]
 [Hurtful]
Offer.
 —to do. TA. III. 3. A.
 —to give. TA. IV. 2.
 [Bid]
 [Give to God]
 [a. Oblation]
 [a. Sacrifice]
 [a. Incense]
Offertory. [a. Oblation]
Office.
 Trust. RC. IV. 6. A.
 [Employment] TA. III.
 good—[Benefit]
 house of—[adj. } (house)
 Dunging } (room)
Officer. [adj. Office (person)]
 Ecclesiastical—RE. II.
Official. [Ecclesiastical Judge]
Officious. Man. IV. 2. E.
 [adj. Complaisance]
Offspring. [Descendents (aggr.)]
 RO. I. 1. O.
Often. [adv. Frequent]
Ob. Interj.
Oil. Pr. I. 6.
 —box of a Bird. PP. V.
 8. A.
 —of corn, [Beard—]
Oiler. [Hole] (p. for Button)
Ointment.
 [adj. Anointing (thing)]
 [Salve]
Oister. Ex. VIII. 4.
 —weed. HL. I. 13. A.
Okam. [Tow for calking of ships]
Oke. Tr. V. 1.
 bitter—Tr. V. 1. A.
 holme—Tr. V. 2.
 Holy—HF. IX. 6. A.
 Scarlet—[Holm]
 —fearn. HL. I. 4. A.
 —of Cappadocia. HF. I. 13. A.
 —of Jerusalem. HF. I. 13.
Oker.
 Yellow—St. VI. 2.
 Red—St. VI. 2. A.
Old.
 [adj. Age]
 bow—[of what age]
 —age. Mea. VI. 4.
 [Decrepit] adj. Mea. VI.
 4. A.
 op. to New. Sp. I. 3. A.
 —clothes, [Decayed c.]
 —fashion, [Unaccustom'd c.]
 —soldier, [Experienc'd c.]
 —time, [T. past (augm.)]
Oleander. Sh. VI. 1.
Olibanum. [Frankincense] Tr.
 VIII. 3. d

Oligarchy. [Government by a Faction]
Olive. Tr. II. 4.
Ominous. [Before-fighting]
Omitting. TA. III. 8. A.
Omnipotency. [All-mightiness]
Omnipresence. [adv. Ubiquity presence]
Omniscient. [All-knowing]
On.
 —the contrary, [adv. contrary]
 —fire, [adj. p. Fire]
 [Toward] } left } band,
 —the } right } [Toward—]
 } Concerning }
 } In }
 agree—[Agree } Concerning }
 } In }
 [Forward]
 come—[Proceed]
 fight—[Prosecute fighting.]
 bold—[Prosecute]
 set— } a. Assault
 [To] } a. Impulsive
 happen—[H. to.]
 [Upon] Prep. VI. 1.
Once.
 [One (time)]
 [In past time]
 all at—[Together-all]
One.
 Proper. Mea. II. 1.
 —by—[adv. Segregateness]
 —another, [adv. Reciprocatation]
 —for another, [Compensati-
 on]
 —with ano- } Mixture
 ther, [adv. } Confusedness]
 [Any] Pron. III. 1.
 some—Pron. II. 3. A.
 certain—Pron. II. 3.
 [Onely] RO. IV. 2. O.
 [The same]
 all— } Equal
 } Alike
One blade. HL. VII. 5.
Onely. Adv. IV. 1. O.
 [Alone] RO. IV. 2. O.
Operate. [Lode] O. VI. 7.
Onion. HL. IV. 9.
Onset. [Assault]
Onslaught. [Storming]
Onyx. St. III. 4.
Opacity. Q. I. 4. O.
Opal-stone. St. III. 1.
Open.
 —ing.
 } Unshut. O. II. 2. O.
 } Uncover. O. II. 3. O.;
 } Unfold, [Spread]
 } Un-adj. p. Seal (make)
 } (Un adj. p. Impedient
 } (make)
 } Un-adj. p. Obstruction
 } (make)
 } Un-conceal } Reveal
 } Manifest }
 } Un-adj. Publicness (make.)
 Un-

} Un-obscure, [a. Plain]
 } Un-implicit, [a. Express]
 [adj. p. Opening]
 —air, [Clear air]
 —banded, [Liberal]
 —bearded.
 Frank, [adj. Man. IV. 4.]
 In excess, [adj. Man. IV. 4. E.]
 —house, [Hospitality for all comers.]
 —war, [Manifested war]
 —weather, & cloudy
 [W. not & frosty]

Operation.
 Mechanic. O. I.
 in General. O. II.
 in Agriculture. O. III.
 in Fabrice. O. IV.
 in Sartorian. O. V.
 in Chymic. O. VI.
 in Pharmaceutic. O. VI. A.
 [a. Efficient]

Opbition Plimit. Fi. VI. 4. A.

Opiniastre.
 [Conceited]
 [Wilful]
 [Obstinate]

Opinion. AS. II. 6. O.

Opium, [Soporative juice of Poppy]

Opopanax, [Gummy juice of the root of Hercules Allheel]

Oppilation, [Obstruction] S. I. 5.

Opponent, [adj. Opposition (person)]

Opportunity.
 [Time (perf.)]
 [Occasion (time)]
 [adj. Congruity (time)]

Oppose, [a. Opposition]

Opposition. T. VI. 8. O.
 —of proposition. D. VI. 4.
 in—[distant $\frac{1}{2}$ of a great Circle]

Oppression. R. J. IV. 5.

Opprobry, [Reproch]

Oppugn, [Oppose]

Optic.
 [adj. Seeing]
 [Seeing (art)]

Optimacy, [Government by the chief (persons)]

Option.
 [Choice]
 [With]

Opulent.
 [Rich]
 [Abundant]

Or. Conj. II. 3.
 —else, [adv. Other]

Oracle, [adj. p. Speaking revelation]

Orage. HF. I. 9.

Oral, [adj. Mouth]

Orange. Tr. I. 7. A.

Oration. D. V. 2.

Orator, [Oration] (person)
 [adj. Entreaty]

Oratory.
 [Oration (art.)]

[Prayer (place)]

Orb.
 [Sphere]
 —Imaginary. W. VI. A.

Orbicular, [adj. Sphere]

Orbis.
 —Echinatus. Fi. VIII. 2. A.
 —birfanus. Fi. VIII. 1. A.
 —maricatus. Fi. VIII. 2.
 —scutatus. Fi. VIII. 1.

Orchard. Po. I. 3. A.

Orchis. HL. IV. 8.

Ordain.
 [Appoint]
 [a. Ordinance]
 [a. Ordination]

Order. TM. V. 2.
 Method. TM. V. 2.
 [Government]
 [Decree]

—ly.
 [adj. Order (perf.)]
 [adj. Manners Homiletic]
 [adj. a. Subjection]

Orders.
 [plur. Order]
 [adj. Ordination (thing)]

Ordinance.
 [Decree]
 [Law]
 [Edict]
 [Institution] RE. VI.
 Cannon, &c. RM. V. 6. A.

Ordinary.
 Usual. TM. V. 3.

Between course and fine.
 Q. VI. 3.

[Bishop]

Ordination. RE. V. 2.

Ordure.
 [Dung]
 [Filth]

Ore, [Metal not yet prepared]

O're, [Over]

Organ, [Instrument]
 Musical—

Organy, [Wild Marjoram] HF. VII. 4. A.

Orient.
 [East]
 [Bright]

Orifice, [Hole]
 [Mouth (like)]

Origany. HF. VII. 4. A.

Original.
 [Primitive].
 [First]
 [Beginning]
 [Rise]
 —copy, [Exemplar]

Orizon, [Prayer]

Ornament, [adj. a. Ornateness (thing)]

Ornateness. TM. V. 6.

Orphan, [Un-parented]

Orpiment. St. VI. 4.

Orpin. HL. VIII. 2.

Orrage. HF. I. 9.

Ort, [Fragment adj. Residue]

Orthodox. RE. III. 1.

Orthography, [a. Letter (perf.)]

Orthopæa. S. V. 2. A.

Ofitation.
 [Yawning]
 [Carelessness]

Osmund.

Osbrey, [Bone-breaking Eagle]

Ostentatio.
 [Over-saying]
 [Glorying]

Ostler, [Common horse (Off.)]

Ostrich. Bi. II. 9.

Oves. HL. II. 4.

Orbe. RC. VI. 4.

Other.
 [adj. Diversity]
 [Pron. II. 2. O.]
 —wife, [adv. Other]
 —whiles, [In some (times)]
 —where, [In other (places)]
 every,—[Every second]
 the—[The rest]

Otter. Be. IV. 8. A.

Oval. Mag. VI. 6.

Ouch, [Ornament of gemms]

Oven, [adj. a. Baking (place)]

Over.
 [adj. Superiority]
 [adj. Power]
 [adj. Authority]
 [adj. Abundance]
 [adj. Excess]
 —bold, [B. (Exc.)]
 —much, [Excess]
 [adv. Vantage]
 [Besides]
 —and above.
 more—[Alto]
 [Above] Prep. V. 1.
 —shwart. Prep. III. 4.
 [Throughout] Prep. IV. 4.
 —again, [Through it again]
 all—[Through all]
 all is—[All is past]
 give—[Desist]
 read—
 [Beyond] Prep. VI. 2. A.
 —against. Prep. VI. 3. O.

Overaw.
 [a. Fear (make)]
 [Coaction by fear]

Overbear.
 [a. Submit (make)]
 [a. Magisterialness]

Overbid, [More then.]
 [Bid] (exc.)

Overbold, [Bold (exc.)]

Overburden, [Burden (exc.)]

Overbuy, [Buy dear (exc.)]

Overcast, [Cover]
 [shadow]

Overtatch.

Overcharge, [Burden (exc.)]

Overcome, [a. Victory]

Overfill, [Fill (exc.)]

Overflow.
 [Over-flow]
 [v. Abundance]

Overglut, [Glut (exc.)]

Overgone, [pret. Gone (exc.)]

Overgrow.
 [Grow] (more than, &c.)
 [exc.]
 [Cover by growing]

Over-

Overhasty, [Hasty (exc.)]
Overhear, [adv. Concealed hear]
Overheavy, [Heavy (exc.)]
Overlay.
 [Cover (exc.)]
 [Kill by covering]
Overly, § Slightness
 [adv. Sloth]
Overload, [Load (exc.)]
Overlong, [Long (exc.)]
Overlook.
 { a. Ey another's doing }
 { Observe the doing }
 thing { done }
 [Look too high]
 [adv. Omitting]
Overmaster, [a. Victory]
Overmatch, [a. Superior]
Overmeasure, [Excess]
Overmuch, [Excess]
Overpass.
 [Omit]
 [Excel]
Overplus.
 [Redundant (thing)]
 [Vantage]
 [Residue]
Overrate, [Tax more than proportion]
Overreach, { Overtake }
 { a. Fraud }
Overreckon, [Reckon (exc.)]
Overripe. NP. VI. 4. E.
Overrule.
 [v. Superior] RO. III.
 [Yield (make) sp. by Authority]
 [Overcome]
Overrun.
 [Fill (exc.)]
 [Cover with multitude]
Overruling. Man. IV. 1. E.
Oversee, [a. Oversight]
Overshadow, [Cover with shadow]
Overshoot, { shoot }
 [Beyond { go }
 —himself, [a. Excess]
Overstight.
 [Office.] sp. of observing what others do in their offices
 [Errour]
Overstep.
 { Omit }
 { Lose } sp. by neglect.
Overstep.
 [Omit]
 { Neglect }
 { Forget }
Overspread, [Over-spread]
Overst, [Manifest]
Overtake. TA. VI. 6. A.
 —n with wine, [p. Drunkenness—]
Overtthrow, { a. Transverse }
 { (make) }
 { a. Victory }
 to receive an— RM. II. 1. D.
Overtwart, { Transverse }
 { Prep. III. 3. }

Overvail, [Teil (exc.)]
Overture, [adj. p. Offer]
 sp. Proposition
Overturn, [a. Transverse]
Overvalue, [Value (exc.)]
Overween, [a. Arrogance]
Overweigh, [Weigh more than]
Overweight, [More than weight]
Overwhelm, [Cover (augm.)]
Ought.
 { v. Duencis }
 { Mood of duty }.
 [Anything]
Ounce.
 Weight. Mea. III. 4.
 East. Be. IV. 3.
Ow, [adj. plur. Pron. I. 1.]
Ous.
 Material. Prep. I. 3.
 Local.
 Of Motion. Prep. IV. 2.
 get— [Obtain]
 (p. to be without)
strape—
 Of Rest. Prep. IV. 2. A.
all is—
 { Past }
 { Finish }
 { Spent }
 { Extinct }
 { Discovered }
 { Public }
the secret is—
he is— [He erreth]
they are— [They are enemies]
 —of date, { custom'd }
 [Un- { authorized }
 —of doors, [Without d.]
 —of doubt, [Without d.]
 —of fashion, [Un-custom'd]
 —of frame, [Confused]
 —of hand, [adv. Sudden]
 —of heart, [Discouraged]
 —of joynt, [Un-joynted]
 —of kinde, [Degenerous]
 —of order, [Confused]
 —of patience, [Vn-patience]
 —of sight, [Not-visible]
 —of use, [Not-used]
 —of wits, [Mad]
 —upon, } 1. O.
 Int. II. } 3. O.
Outcast.
 [Rejected]
 [Banished]
Outcry, [Exclamation]
Outgo.
 { faster }
 [Go { beyond }
 [v. Superiority]
Outlandish, [adj. Foreiner]
Outlaw'd.
 { Un-adj. Suit. (pot.) }
 { Proscribed }
Outlet, [Out-ition (place)]
Outlive, { longer than }
 [Live { after }
Outmost, [Most adj. outside]
Outpass, [a. Superiority]
Outrage, [Injury (augm.)]
Outragious, [adj. Excess (augm.)]

sp. in Anger.]
Outside. Sp. III. 6. O.
Outstand, [a. Duration after]
Outstrip, [Run faster than]
Outward, [adj. Outside]
Outwork.
 [adj. Outside. RM. VI.]
 [Rampier] RM. VI. 3.
Owe.
 as Debt, [a. Debtor]
 as Duty, [a. Duencis]
Owl. Horned. Bi. I. 4.
 Not Horned. Bi. I. 4. A.
Own.
my— [adj. I, adj. I.]
one's —man, [Rational (perf.)]
 —er, [adj. Propriety (person.)]
 to— { Appropriate }
 { Claim }
Owze. W. III. 7. A.
Owzele, [Black bird]
Ox, Bull. Be. II. 1. [unclassified]
Ozier, [Sallow] Tr. VI. 9. A.

P.

P Ace.
 [Mode of going] Mo. II.
 [Step]
 [Five foot]
 [Degree of swiftness]
 [Measure in dancing]
 —ing, [Ambling] Mo. II. 2.
 { a. Peaceable (make) }
Pacific, { Un-anger }
Pack, Aggregate. TM. III. 8.
 sp. together tied]
 —horse, [H. for carriage of pack]
 —saddle, [S. for carriage of pack]
 —thred, [Course thred for rying]
 to— { a. Aggregate by together tying }
 { Heap and bind }
 —away, [Depart with one's goods]
 —cards, [Order C. fraudulently]
 —jury, [Chuse partially a jury]
so set—ing, [Depart (make)]
Packet, [Aggregate (dim.)]
 sp. together tied]
 —boat. RN. I. 8.
Paffion. RC. VI. A.
Pad.
 [Saddle (dim.)]
 —nag, [adj. p. Riding (apt.) horse]
 —lock, [adj. p. Hanging (apt.) Paddle]

PA

PA

PA

Paddle, [Spade (like) staff]
to—[a. Hand (freq.)
sp. in water.]
Paddock,
[Frog]
[Park (dim.)]
Padobaptism, [Baptism of In-
fants.]
Paganellus. Fi. III. 7. A.
Paganism. RE. I. 2.
Page,
[Servant for waiting]
—of pa- { Side } of pa-
per, { Area } per }
Pageant, [Arch for sights]
Pagrus. Fi. V. 4.
Pay, [adj. a. Paying (thing)]
—master, [adj. Paying (Off.)]
put out of
Souldiers—[S. hire]
—ing. TA. IV. 8.
[Compensating]
Paige. HS. VIII. 1. A.
Pail, [Tub (dim) with handle]
Pain,
[a. Punishment]
op. to Ease. NP. V. 3. O.
[a. Torture] R. VI. 1.
[Aking, &c.] AC. II. 7.
op. to Pleasure, [a. Unpleasant-
ness.]
[Grief]
—s, { a. Operation }
{ a. Diligence }
—fulness, { Pain }
{ a. Pains } {apt.}]
Painim, [adj. Paganism (per-
son.)]
Painting. O. IV. 8.
Pair,
[Equal]
[Companion]
[Two]
[Aggregate (thing)]
—of bellows, [B.]
—of cards [Suit of c.]
Palace. Po. II. 2.
Palate,
Roof. PG. III. 5.
[Tast]
Palatine, [adj. Palace]
Pale,
—ness. AC. IV. 9. A.
a—[Lamin] sp. of wood]
Pales, [Sepiment of Lamins
erect.]
Palinody, [Recanting] D. VI.
9. A.
Palisado. RM. VI. 7.
Pall,
Pallet, [Bed (dim.) to be laid on
the floor.]
Palliate, { Seem (make)
{ Cover (corr.) }
Palm,
—of hand, [Concave (part)]
Tree, [Date]
dwarf—Sh. III. 2.
[Carkin] PP. II. 1. A.
Palmer,
[Pilgrim]
—worm, [Caterpillar]

Palmetto royal [Cabbidge tree]
Tr. VII. 7.
Palmistry, [Wizards by inspe-
ction of the hand.]
Palpable,
[adj. p. Feeling (apt.)]
[Manifest (augm.)]
Palpitation. S. V. 4.
Palsy. S. IV. 6.
Palter, { Sloth }
{ a. Lightness }
Paltry, [Sorry]
Pamper, [a. Fat (augm.)]
Pamphlet, [Sorry book (dim.)]
Pan, [Shallow wide (vefs.)]
sp. earthen }
{ Brain—[Concave bone cover-
ing the brain]
{ Knee—[Convex bone cover-
ing the knee]
{ Warming—[adj. Warming
{ (vefs.)
{ Frying—[adj. Frying (vefs.)
—cake, [Fry'd Pudding (La-
min.)]
Panade, [Broth of boil'd bread]
Panage, [Feeding for hogs under
the deciduous trees.]
Panch,
{ Stomach }
{ Belly }
[Earthen Tray]
Pander, [adj. Fornication
(merc.)]
Pandiculation. Mo. III. 6. A.
Pane, [Lamin]
Panegyric, [adj. a. Praise orati-
on]
Panel,
[Lamin (dim.)]
[Catalogue of names]
[Saddle for burdens]
—of Hawk, [Belly—]
Pang, [Impetus] sp. pain (imp.)
Panic,
[Corn] HL. II. 5.
—grass. HL. III. 1. A.
—fear, [Causeless univer-
sal f.]
Panier, [Basket.] sp. for carri-
age on horse.
Pannage, [Tax on cloth]
Pannicle, [Membrane]
Pannier, vid. **Panier**.
Pansy. HL. VI. 5. A.
Pant. S. V. 1.
Panther, [Pard] Be. IV. 2. A.
Pantler, [adj. Bread (Off.)]
Pantoffle, [Loose foot (vest)]
Pantry, { Bread }
{ adj. } { Victual } {room }
Pap,
[Water adj. p. consistence
with bread.]
—of an apple, [adj. p. confi-
stence pulp—]
[Dug]
Papal, [adj. Pope]
Paper,
Reed.
Factionous. Pr. VI. 7.
Papilionaceous fl. Ex. IV. 6. A.

Papist, [Of the Pope's faction]
Parable, [Tralutitious Narrati-
on]
Parabola. Mag. III. 8.
Parade, [a. Preparation]
Paradise, [Pleasure (place)]
Bird of—
Fools—[De- & Hope] :
ceiving { Delight }
Paradox, [Against common opi-
nion]
Paragon, [Excellent]
Paragraph, [Section]
Parallax, [Difference between
the true place and the seem-
ing.]
Parallel. Mag. II. 7.
Parallels. W. VI. 7.
Parallelogram, [Quadrangle,
whose opposite sides are paral-
lels]
Paralogism, [Syllogism (corr.)]
Paralytic, [adj. Pally] S. IV. 6.
Paramor, { Sutor }
{ Lover } sp. (corr.)
Paramount, [adv. Chief adj.
right]
Paraper. RM. VI. 9.
Paraphrase. D. V. 5. A.
Paraqueto. Bi. I. 7. A.
Paraselene. El. V. 3. A.
Parasite, [Flatterer] sp. for
victuals]
Parathesis. D. I. 7. A.
Parboil, [Boil (dim.)]
Parbreak, [Vomit]
Part]
Parcel, { Aggregate (dim.) }
to—[a. Segregate]
Parch, [Dry (exc.) with hear-
ing]
Parchent, [Paper of skin]
Parcimony, [Frugality]
Parcity, [Sparingness]
Pard. Be. IV. 2. A.
Pardon. RE. II. 9.
—fault.
[Abolution]
—debr. TA. IV. 9. A.
Pare, [From- { Superficies }
cut } { Extremity }
Parelius. El. V. 3.
Parenchyma. [Flesh] PG. II. 6.
Parent. RO. I. 2.
—age, [Parent (kind)]
Parenthesis. D. I. 7.
Parget, [Plastering]
Parish. RC. III. 4. A.
Parity,
[Equalness]
[Evenness]
Levelling. RC. I. O.
Park. Po. I. 5. A.
—leaves, [Turfan] HS. V. 8.
Parlament, [National Council]
Parly, { Confer }
{ Treat }
Parlour, [adj. Discourse (room)]
Parching. RN. VI. 1. A.
Parochial, [adj. Parish]
Parole, { Word }
{ Promise }

Paroxysm,

Paroxysm, [Impetus]
Parrhesy, [Frankness]
Parricide, [Murder of near kin]
Parrot. Bi. I. 7.
Parimony, [Frugality]
Parly. HF. IV. 9.
Bastard—HF. V. 12. A.
milky—HF. V. 13. A.
Stone—HF. IV. 2.
Parship. HF. IV. 2.
Cow—HF. IV. 15.
Water—HF. IV. 15. A.
Parson, { adj. Parish-Priest }
 { Possessor of Priest's revenue }
Part.
Portion } TM. VI. O.
Member }
B-ft—TM. VI. I.
Worst—TM. VI. I. O.
 { Person }
 { Faction }
 { Interest }
for my—{ Con- } Person
 { cerning my } Interest
for the most—{ Concerning }
 { most persons }
 { adv. Most }
on all—s, { By } Persons
 { all } Factions
take one's—{ Assist, &c }
 { Quality }
 { Action }
 { Duty }
one of excellent—s, { -Qualities }
good } —of him } g. } acti-
ill } } i. } on }
to take in { good } }
 { ill } } { Ac-
 cept } { (perf.) }
 { (corr.) }
 to—
 { Division }
 { a. } { Partition }
 { Segregateness }
 { a. } { Open }
 { Separate }
 { Depart }
 —a fray, { Un-a. } { Contention }
 { Fight }
Partake. { Partner }
 { a. } { Accessory }
Party.
 { Person }
 { Faction }
 { Aggregate }
 —of soldiers.
 a commanded—RM. IV. 6.
 —colour'd, { adv. Variety colour'd }
 —per pale, { Alternly }
 { Accessory }
Partiality, Ha. II. 6. O.
Participate, { Partner }
 { a. } { Accessory }
Participle. D. II. 3. A.
Particle, { Part (dim.) }
 Word. D. II. I. A.
Particular.
 op. to Universal, { adj. TM. }
 III. 3.]

op. to General. { adj. TM. }
 III. 4.
 a—{ Catalogue }
 —ize, { Induction }
 { a. } { Example }
Partisan.
 { Partaker }
 { Halbert }
Partition.
 —in a building. Po. III. 1. A.
 —in discourse. D. IV. 4. A.
Partner. RO. IV. 5.
Partridge. Bi. II. 6.
 red—Bi. II. 6. A.
Parturition. AC. I. 3.
Paru. Fi. III. 17.
Pasch, [Passover]
 —flower, [Pulsatilla] HF. IX.
 3. A.
Paschal, { adj. Passover }
Pasquil, { adj. Mocking writing }
Past.
 { Iction }
 { Coming }
 { a. } { Going }
 { Proceeding }
 { Travelling }
 { Beside }
 { Over }
 { Beyond }
 —by { Omit }
 { Not-observe }
 —over, { a. Omission }
 { a. Transition }
 —one's { life, [Live] }
 { word, [Promise] }
 —as bell, { a. Dying (sign) }
 { a. Past }
 —away.
 —one's right, [Alienate]
 —the time.
 bring { Effect }
 to— { Perform }
 come to— { adj. p. Event }
 let it—
 I will— [I will desist]
 { Suffice }
 { Exceed }
 { Excell }
 I—not for it, [I esteem it not]
 a—
 [way] sp. over river
 [State]
 brought to that—
 Venue, { Thrust (imp.) }
 { Prick (end) }
 [Written Licence for travelling]
Passable, [Indifferent] TM. I. 4.
Passage.
 { Going }
 { way }
 { Entry }
 [Fare]
 —boat.
 [Transaction]
 [Clause]
Passenger, [adj. Travelling (person)]
Passer solitarius. Bi. III. 6. A.
Passion.

Suffering. T. I. 7. O.
 Affection. AS. V. [sp. Anger]
 Corp. action sign into it.
 AC. IV.
Passive, [adj. Passion]
Passover. RE. VI. 5. A.
Pasport, [Written Licence of travelling]
Past, [adj. Past time]
 —time. Sp. I. I. E.
Paste.
 { Raw bread }
 { Glue of ground corn }
Pasteler, [adj. a. Py (mech)]
Pastern, [Cavity of the heel]
Pasty, [Py (augw.)]
Pastime.
 { Recreation }
 { Mirth }
Pastinaca. Fi. II. i.
Pastor.
 { Shepherd }
 { Priest }
Pastry.
 [adj. Store-room for adj. py (things)]
 { a. py (art.) }
Pasture. Po. I. 5.
Pat, [Congruous]
Patch, [Fragment]
 to— [Repair with fragments]
 —with, { a. Fraud }
Pate. PG. III. I. A.
Patent. RC. IV. 4.
Paternal, [adj. Father]
Paternity, [Father (abstr.)]
Path, [adj. p. pret. Walk (place)]
Pathetic, [adj. a. Passion (apt.)]
Patible quality. Q.
Patience.
 Vertue. Man. I. 8.
 Herb.
Patient.
 { Passion }
 { adj. } { Patience }
 a— { adj. p. Physician (person) }
Patin, { Wide shallow dish }
 { Cover of cup }
Patriarch.
 Before Christ. RE. II. I.
 [Primate]
Patrician, [Noble]
Patrimony, [adj. p. Inherit (thing)]
 { Lover }
 { Benefa- } of one's Na-
 { &our } tion. }
 { of Dependent. RO. }
 { III. 9. }
Patron, { of Slave, [Master] }
 { of Church-living, [adj. Giving (pot.)] }
Patronage, [a. Patron]
Patronize.
 { a. Patron }
 { Protect }
Patronymic, [adj. Family (name)]

Pattern.
 [Example]
 [Type]
Patin, vid. *Patin*.
 [Under-adj. foot (jug.)]
Paucity, [Fewness]
Pave, [a. Floor] sp. with stones
Pavement, [adj. Stone-floor]
Pavilion, [Tent (augm.)]
Paw, [Multifidous foot]
Pawn, RC. VI. 7.
Pawnage, vid. *Panage*.
 { Belly } PG. IV. 6.
Pawnc, { Guts (aggr.) }
 to— [Un-a. bowel]
 { Discontinuc }
Pawse, { Rest }
 a— [Period]
Peace, RM. O.
 —ableness. Man. IV. 3.
 to hold one's— [a. { Taciturnity }
 { Silence }]
Peach, Tr. II. 1.
 to— [Accuse]
Peacock, [Bi. II. 2. sp. (male)]
Peahen, [Peacock (fem.)]
Peal, [Tunable ringing]
Pear, Tr. I. 2.
Peasant, { Rustic } (person)
 { Villain }
Pease, HS. II. 2. A.
 Chich—HS. III. 2.
 Winged wild—HS. II. 5. A.
 —Earth-nuts. HS. II. 7. A.
Peasecod, [Cod of Pease]
Peccadillo, [Sin (dim.)]
Peccant, { adj. a. Sin }
 { Guilty }
Peck, [Two gallons]
 to— Mo. VI. 5. A.
Pectoral, [adj. Breast]
Peculiar, [Proper]
Pecuniary, [adj. Money]
Pedal.
 { Teacher (corr.) of }
Pedant, { children }
 { adj. Pufflanimity }
 { person }
Pedee, RM. III. 8. A.
Pedegree, [Series of Ancestors]
Pedestal, Mag. V. 3.
Pedler, [Wandering Merchant
 (corr.)]
Pedling, { Sorry (dim.) }
 { Little (corr.) }
Pedobaptism, [Baptism of In-
 fants]
Peoble, St. I. 2.
Peece.
 [Part]
 { Chip }
 { Fragment }
 —meal, [adv. Part (segr.)]
 all to —s, [In parts]
 [Total]
 of one. { Entire }
 { Continued }
 [Gun]
 [20 s.]
 to— [Repair]
 sp. by adding fragment

—together, [Together-joyn]
Peel, vid. *Pill*.
Bakers—[Staff with Lamin at
 the end]
Peep.
 —of day, [Day (inc.)]
 to—
 [See (end) secretly]
 [Cry as Eird (young)]
Peer.
 [Equal]
 —less, [Not adj. p. Equal
 (pot.)]
 [Nobleman]
 [Factitious bark]
Peevishness, [Moroseness]
Peg, [Pin] sp. for fastning
Peiony, HS. I. 1.
Pelamis, Fi. III. 4. A.
Pelf, [Riches (corr.)]
Pelican, El. IX. 4. A.
Pellet, [Bullet (like)]
Pellitory.
 —of Spain. HF. V. 11.
 —of the wall. HF. I. 16;
Pellucid, [Transparent]
Pelmel.
 [Game of striking bowl (dim.)
 through a hole]
 [adv. { Mixture }
 { Confusion }]
Pelt.
Sheeps—[Sh. skin]
Shepherds—[Sh. (vest.)]
 to—
 [Chafe]
 [Cast stones]
Pen.
 [Coop]
 [adj. Writing (instr.)]
 —man, [adj. Wri- } (person)
 ting } (Off.)
 —knife, [K. for pens]
 to— { Sepiment }
 { Write }
Penal, [adj. Punishment]
Penalty, [Punishment]
Penance.
 [Punishment]
 [Repentance]
Pence, [plur. Penny]
Pencil, [adj. Painting (instr.)]
Pendant.
 [p. Hanging thing]
 [Flag]
Pendu- { adj. a. Swing }
lous, { Doubtful }
Penetrate, { Into— }
 { Through— } ition]
 { Out— }
Penguin, Bi. IX. 6. A.
Penise, W. III. 4. O.
Penitent, [adj. Repentance]
Penner, [adj. { Pen (vess)
 Writing (per-
 son)]
Penny, Mea. IV. 2.
 —father, [Penurious (per-
 son)]
 —worth, [Price (manner)]
Pennyroyal, HF. VII. 8.
Pennywort.

Wall—HL. VIII. 6.
Pennon, [Flag (dim.)]
Pension, [adj. a. Stipendiating
 (thing)]
 —er, [adj. p. Stipendiated
 (person)]
Pensive, [adj. { Grief }
 { Think- } (apt.)
 ing }
Pent, [adj. p. Sepiment]
Pentagon, [Figure with five an-
 gles]
Pentecost, [Festival for descen-
 sion of the Holy Ghost]
Penthouse, [Protuberant margin
 of roof.]
Penuriousness.
 op. to Liberty. Man. III. 3. E.
 op. to Magnificence, [Sordid-
 ness.]
Penury.
 Poverty
 Want.
People.
 [Nation]
 Common—RC. I. 5.
 to— { Fill }
 { Furnish } with men]
Pepper, Sh. II. 9
 —wort. HS. VI. 6.
Ginny—HS. IV. 8. A.
Wall—HL. VIII. 5. A.
Peradventure, [adv. { Fortune }
 { Contin- }
 gence]
Perambu- { About— } walk-
lation, { Through— } ing]
Perce, vid. *Pierce*.
Perceive.
 { a. Sense }
 { See. } sp. inc..]
 { Understand }
Perceptible, [adj. p. Perceive
 (pot.)]
Perch.
 [Transverse stick]
 to— [Sit upon a stick]
 Measure. Mea. I. 5.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 6.
 Sea—Fi. V. 10.
Percolation, [Straining] O. VI. 4.
Percussion, [Striking]
 { Destruction }
Perdition, { Loss }
Perdue, RM. III. 7. A.
Peregrination, [Travelling]
 sp. foreign]
Peregrine, [adj. Foreiner]
Peremp- { Absolute }
tory, { Obstinate }
Perennial, [During through the
 year]
Perfess, T. III. 9.
 [Finished]
 [adj. Integrity]
 [adj. { Art }
 { Experience }]
Perfidiousness, [Treachery]
Perforate.
 { a. Hole (make)
 { Through-bore }
Perforce, [adj. Coaction]

Perform. TA. III. 6.
Perfume, [adj. a. Sweetness (thing)]
Perfundroy [Slight] [Heedless] [Negligent]
Perhaps, [adv.] { Fortune } [Contingence]
 Adv. I. 2.
Pericantba. Sh. IV. 5.
Pericambium, [Cup] PP. II. 8.
Pericardium, [Skin about the heart]
Pericarpium. PP. II. 8. A.
Pericranium, [Skin about the skull]
Peril, [Danger] T. V. I. O.
Perineum, [Under-privities (part)]
Period. [a. Ceasing] [End] [Sentence] D. III. 1. A. [Point] D. I. 6. A. [Interpunction] D. I. 4.
Periodical, [Returning at certain times]
Periphery, { Line about the extremity } [Circle] Mag. III. 2.
Periphrasis, [Paraphrase] D. V. 5. A
Periplocæ. Sh. I. 7. A.
Perish, { Decay } [p. Destruction]
Peristatic motion. Ma. III. 1. A.
Peritoneum, [Membrane of the belly]
Perjury, [Swearing a Lie]
Periwig, [Factitious hair (aggr.)]
Periwinkle. [Shrub] HS. VIII. 10. [Fish] Ex. VII. 6. A.
Perk, [Proudly lift himself]
Perl. [Gem] St. III. 2. [Mother of—] [Shell of the adj. a. Perl-oyster] [in the ey], [Perl (like) spot in the ey]
Permanent, [adj. Sp. I. 6.]
Permit. [Not-forbid] [Not-hinder] [Yielding] TA. IV. 1. [a. Licence]
Permutation, [Change]
Pernicious, [adj. a. Destruction]
Pernodation. [a. Night]
Peroration, [Conclusion of oration]
Perpendicular, [Direct]
Perpetrate. [Doe] [Perform]
Perpetual. Sp. I. 8.
Perpetuity
Perplex, [Fangle] [ity]. [Tangling (apt.) difficulty] [Anxiety]

Perqui. { Necessary } [sic, Expedient] [s, [adj. Event profits]
Perry, [Wine of Pears]
Perrwig, [Factitious hair (aggr.)]
Persecute. [Pursue] [Afflict] [For Religion] RE. III. 4. O.
Perseverance, [Constancy]
Persevere, [a. Constancy]
Persian shell. Ex. VII. 7. A.
Persist, { Constancy } [a. Duration]
Persly, vid. *Paraly*.
Person. T. I. 4. A. [Judicial. R.] I. [Military. RM. III. Degrees of—] RC. I.
Personable, [Figured (perf.)]
Personage, { Person } [Person (manner)]
Personal presence. Sp. II. 1.
Personate, [Imitate as Player]
Perceptive, [Seeing (art.)]
Perpicacity, [Sagacity]
Perpicuity, [Plainness]
Perpiration, [Transpiration]
Persuade. RO. V. 2.
Persuasion. AS. III. 6. A.
Pert. { Sprightly } [Vigorous] [Confident]
Pertein, vid. *Pertinence*.
Pertinacy. Ha. IV. 7. E.
Pertinence. TM. IV. 5.
Perturbation. { Molesting } [sp. by affecti-] [Confusion] on (augm.)
Perverteness. NP. IV. 1. O.
Pervert. [Seduce] [Wrest]
Pervicacy, [Pertinacy]
Peruse, { Through- } [All-] } consider
Perwinkle, vid. *Periwinkle*.
Pesant, { Rustic (person) } [Villain]
Pest, [Plague]
Pester, [Molest] [sp. (freq.)]
Pestifer - } adj. a. Plague } [rust.] [Hurtful (augm.)]
Pestilence, [Plague] S. II. 3. A.
Pestle, [Braying (instr.) Cylindrical (fig.)] [of Pork, [Thigh—]
Pet, [Anger (imp.)]
Petard, [Ordnance (like) machine for breaking gate]
St. Peter's fish, [Doree] Fi. IV. 12.
St. Peter's wart. HS. V. 7. A.
Petition. [Entreaty] [Religious] RE. IV. 2. A.
Petrific, [a. Stone (make)]
Petroneh, [Horseman's gun]
Petty, { Little } [Sorry]
Petticoat, [Loose thigh (vest)]
Pettifogger, [Lawyer (corr.)]

Pettishness, [Moroseness]
Petulance, [Impudent wantonness]
Pew, [About-sepimented seat]
Pewter. Met. II. 2.
Phantasy, [Fancy]
Phantasm, [Seeming (thing) to fancy (corr.)] [adj. a. Fancy] [Phantastic] { (corr.) } [Conceited]
Pharmaceutical operation. O. VI. A
Phenicopter. Bi. VIII. 2.
Phoenix.
Pheasant. Bi. II. 3.
Phyllyrea. Sh. III. 3.
Philologer. RC. II. 4.
Philosopher. RC. I. 1. A.
Philtre, [adj. n. Love (make) medicin]
Phlebotomy. Mo. IV. 6.
Phlegm. PG. I. 6.
Pholas. Ex. VIII. 8.
Phrase, { Sentence (manner) } [Instead word]
Phrenetic, [adj. Frenzy]
Phylactery, [Written (lam.) to be worn]
Physic, [adj. a. Physician (thing)]
Physician. RC. II. 3.
Physiognomy. [Face (manner)] [Warding by inspection of the face.]
Physic. Fi. V. 11.
Py. [Provision] Pr. 1. 4. A. [Bird] [Mag—] Bi. I. 8. [Sea—] [Sea-mew] Ei. VII. 8.
Piacular, [That ought to be expiated by sacrifice]
Piazza, [About-housed Area.]
Pibble. St. I. 4.
Pick. [Peck] [Pluck] [Open] [a lock] [Discover] [out] [a secret] [Chafe] [out, [a. Election] [Gather] [up] [Gain] [out of one, [Gain from one] [a quarrel, [Obtain (end) an occasion of q.] [a thank, [Obtain (end) thanks [sp. by accusing] [Pilfer] [Pocket, { [a. Theft { p. }] [Purse, { out of { p. }] [Cleanse] [a bone] [one's] } [Cleanse { b. }] [ear] } [Cleanse { c. }] [one's] } [teeth, } [Cleanse { r. }]

Pickax

PI

PI

PL

Picker, [adj. a. Pecking hammer]
Picked, [adj. p. Tooth] Mag. IV. 2.
Pickeer, [a. Skirmish]
Pickerel, [Pike (dim.)]
Pickeroon, [adj. a. Eootying ship.]
Pickle, [adj. a. Pickling (things)] [Stace (corr.)]
Pickling, Pr. III. 9.
Pickrel, [Pike (dim.)]
Picture, Pr. VI. 8.
Pied, [Variegated]
Pierce.
 Into— { ition }
 [Boring] { thrusting }
 —a vessel, [Broach a v.]
 —ing { Pricking }
 pain, { Smarting }
 —er, [Boring (instr.)]
Piety.
 to God, [Religion (hab.)]
 to Parents, [Gratitude]
Pig, [Hog (young)] Be. II. 4.
Ginny—Be. III. 6. A.
 —of lead, [Cast (thing) of Lead.]
Pigeon, Bi. III. 1.
Piggin, [Tub (dim.)]
Pike.
 [Spear] RM. V. 3.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 1.
Pilchard Fi. III. 10. A.
Pile.
 [Post]
 [Heap]
 [Emroid]
 —wort, HF. IX. 4. A.
Pilfer, [a. Theft (dim.)]
Pilgrim, [Vow'd traveller for Religion.]
Pill.
 —
 [Ball (dim.)]
 [Rinde]
 to—
 Strip, { rinde }
 [Un-a. { clothe }
 [Rob]
Pillage.
 [Robbery]
 [Booty]
Pillar, Po. III. 5.
Pillaster, [Pillar (dim.)]
Pillion, [Woman's riding cushion]
Pillory, [Imprisoning (jug.) for head and hands]
Pillow, [Cushion for the head]
 —beer, [Cafe of Pillow]
Pilot, RN. V. 4. A.
Pimpernel, HS. V. 10. A.
Pimple, [Pustule] S. III. 1.
Pin.
 Figure.
 —without head, Mag. IV. 1.
 —with head, Mag. VI. 2. A.
 —fish, Fi. VI. 2. A.
 —and web, [Suffusion in the ey.]

—fold, [Imprisoning (sep.) for beasts.]
 to— { Bolt }
 { Shut }
 —a house, [Under-fill the foundation]
Pincer, [adj. Pinching (jug.)]
Pinch.
 [a. Compression]
 as pain, [Twitch]
 [a. Narrow (make)]
 —penny, [Penurious (person)]
 [a. Anxiety]
Pine, Tr. V. 4. A.
 —apple, [Nut of the Pine-tree]
 to— { Decaying }
 [a. { Lean (augm.) }
Pink.
 Flower. HS. V. 1. A.
 [Ship (dim.)]
 to—Pr. III. 5.
 —eyed, [Narrow ey]
Pinna, Ex. VIII. 7.
Pinnacle, [Ship (dim.)]
Pinnacle, [Turret for ornament]
Pinnion.
 Figure. Mag. V. 5. A.
 —of wing, [Elbow—]
 to—[a. Bonds for the arms]
Pinte.
Pioneer, RM. III. 8.
Piohy, HS. I. 1.
Pious, [adj. Piety]
Pip.
 [Point]
 [Disease]
Pipe.
 [Tube]
 Square. Mag. V. 9.
 Round. Mag. V. 9. A.
 [Barrel]
 Measure.
Wind—PG. VI. 1. A.
 —tree, Sh. IV. 1.
White—Sh. V. 3. A.
 to— { Music with pipe }
 [a. { Acuteness }
Piper, [Tub-fish] Fi. IV. 5.
Pipkin, [Earthen (dim.)] adj. boiling (vefs.)
Pippin.
Pique, { Malignity }
 { Hatred } (p. secret)
Pirate, [adj. Sea-robber.]
Pisces, [Last of the 12 parts of the Zodiac.]
Piscis triangularis, Fi. VIII. 3.
 —*Cornutus*, Fi. VIII. 3. A.
Pish, [Int. { Contempt }
 of { Averfation }]
Pismire, [Ant] Ex. IV. 5.
Piffing, Mo. IV. 8.
Piftach, Tr. IV. 2.
Piftol.
 [adj. Hand-gun (dim.)]
 Money.
Pit, [Dent]
Arm—[Concave (part) under the arm]

—fall, [Concave (place) in the earth for catching birds]
Pitch.
 [Height]
 —of a bill, [Obliquity (inc.)—]
 [Tar boyled to a confidence]
 to—
 [Smear with Pitch]
 { Camp, } Place { c. }
 { Net, } Direct { n. }
 { Tent, } Fix { t. }
 —a floor, [a. Floor with stones]
Pitcher, [Earthen pot.]
Pitchfork, [Fork]
Piteous, vid. *Pitiful*.
Pitb, PP. I. 5. A.
Pitby.
 [adj. { Pith }
 { Importance }
Pittance, { Part }
 { Proportion } (dim.)
Pitty, AS. IV. 7. O.
Pitiful, { a. }
 [adj. { p. }] *Pitty* (apt.)
Pittilefs.
 [Not-adj. a. *Pitty*]
 [Cruel]
Pituitous, [adj. Phlegm.]
Pizzle, [Genital (male)]
Placable, [Un-adj. p. anger (apt.)]
Placard, { Patent }
 { Edict }
Place.
 Proper. Sp. II.
 [Situation]
 —*Military*, RM. VI.
 [House (augment.)]
 [Order]
 [Dignity]
 [Degree] RC. I.
 [Office]
 [Stead]
 to— { a. Place }
 { Pur }
 chufe in ones's—
 [a. { Substitute } (make)
 { Successor }
 give— { Yield } Superiority
 take— { Take } (figi)
Placid, [Meek]
Plagiary.
 [Stealer { Men }
 of { Writings }]
Plague.
 [Pestilence] S. II. 3. A.
 [Adversity (augm.)]
 to— { Afflict }
 { Punish }
Play.
 op. to Work. O. A.
 —*fellow*, [Companion in play.]
 —*witb*, [Together-play]
 { Imitate }
 { a. Action }
 —*fast and loofe*, [a. Lightness.]
 N m in 2 —the

PL

PL

PO

—*sbe* { *Coward,*
Fool,
Hypocrite, [a. } C.
Truant, } F.
Wanton, } H.
W.

—*er.* RC. II. 9.
Stage—[adj. p. Player
(thing)]
{ a. Recreation] Mo. V.
{ a. Game] Mo. V. A.
—*at a game,* [a. Game]
—*at Dice, &c.* [a. Dice, &c.]
—*at single Rapier, &c.* [a.
Fence at f. &c.]
—*upon an instrument,* [a. Mu-
sic.]
—*upon a man,* [a. Mock a
man.]
—*upon with guns,* [a. Gun]
Plaice. Fi. VII. 4.
Plain.
(Plain. Mag. III. 4.
Even.] Q. VI. 2.
Champain. W. III. 1.
Carpenter's—[adj. a. Even
(instr.)
{ Not-obscure. D. III. 9.
{ Manifest] TA. I. 9.
{ Simple
{ Mean
{ Homely
{ Sincere
{ Frank]
Plaint, [Complaint]
Plaintiff. R]. I. 4.
Plais. Fi. VII. 4.
Plaster, vid. *Plaster.*
Plair, vid. *Pleit.*
Plancher, [Room for sitting of
Boar]
Plane. Tr. VI. 10. A.
[adj. a. Even (instr.)
Planet. W. II. 3.
—*struck.*
Planisphere, [Picture of sphere in
plain]
Plank, [Thick adj. wood (la-
min)]
to—[a. Floor with wood (la-
min)]
Plant. W. V. 2.
to—O. III. 6.
—*guns,* [Place guns on
bank]
—*a Country,* [a. Colony]
—*of foot,* [Bottom—]
Plaintain.
Herb. HL. VII. 2.
Sea—HL. VII. 4.
Tree. Tr. I. 9.
Plantation.
[Planting]
[Colony] RC. III. 1. A.
Plash, [Spread boughs]
—*of water,* [Lake (dim.)
—y, [adj. Lake dim.]
Plaster.
Medecin. Pr. VI. 4. A.
Morter. El. IV. 5. A.
—*er,* [adj. Morter (mech.)
Plastic, [Figuring (art.)

sp. by { *Carving*
{ *Moulding*
Plat, vid. *Pleit.*
Plate.
{ *Lamin*] sp. Metall (lam.)
{ *Vessel*] sp. of Silver or
Gold
[Shallow dish]
Platform.
{ *Exemplar*
{ *Description by lines*
{ *Sconce*
Plater, [Shallow dish (augm.)
Plaudite } Praise } (voice)
{ Joy }
Plausible, [adj. p. Praise (apt.
Plea. R]. II. 3. A.
Pleader. R]. I. 7.
Pleasant. T. IV. 2.
[adj. a. Delectation (apt.)
[adj. Mirth]
[adj. Urbanity]
Pleasing.
{ *Delectation*
{ *Appeasing*
Pleasure. Ha. II. 3.
{ *Delectation*
{ *Will*
at one's—[According to ones
will]
to—one, [a. { *Benefactor*
{ *Compla-*
{ *cence*
Plebeian, [adj. People (kinde)]
Pledge, [Pawn]
to—one, [Answer in drink-
ing]
Pleit { *Fold in wrinkles*
{ *Weave with the fingers*
Plenary, { *Full*
{ *Total*
{ *Perfect*
Plenipotentiary, [Perfectly au-
thorized]
Plenty, [Abundance]
Pleonasm, [Abounding (manner)
of sentence]
Plethory. S. I. 3.
Pleurisic. S. V. 6.
Ply, { *Diligence*
{ *Operation*
Pliable, } [adj. { *Limberness*
{ *Pliant,* } [adj. { a. Obedience
{ (apt.)
{ p. Persuasion
{ (apt.)
Plight, [Oblige]
[State]
in good—[adj. Vigour]
Plot.
{ *Area*
{ *Description by lines*
{ *Design*
Plover.
green—Bi. VII. 2.
grey—Bi. VII. 2. A.
Plow, [adj. Plowing (jug.)
—*ing.* O. III. 1. A.
{ *Full*
Pluck, { *Draw*
—*a Bird,* [Un a. feather]
Sheeps—[Sh. PG. VI.]

Plug, (Wooden adj. stopping
(thing)]
Plum. PP. III. 2.
—*tree.* Tr. II. 2. A.
Plumb, [Perpendicular]
—*rule,* { *Perpendicu-*
{ *larnes* } mea-
{ *Transverses* } su-
ring
(instr.)
Plume, [Feather] PP. V. 1.
[Feathers (aggr.) for orna-
ment]
to—{ *Un-a. Feather*
{ a. Order (perf.) the
feathers]
Plummer, [adj. Lead (mech.)
Plummet, [Weight (dim.)
Carpenter's—[Weight for
measuring perpendicular-
ness.]
Plump.
[*Fat*]
[*Convex* (perf.) with fat-
ness]
Plunder, [Booty]
Plunge, { *Dive (make)*
{ *Difficulty (imp.)*
Plural, [adj. Plurality]
—*ity.* TM. III. 2. O.
Pluff, [Silk adj. p. superficies
with long tuft]
Poche.
[*Hunt* (corr.)
—*egg,* [a. Consistence by
boiling] sp. unshelled]
Pock.
Small—S. II. 4.
—*hole,* [Concave Pox (fig)]
French—S. II. 6.
—*wood* [Guaiacum] Tr.
VII. 2.
Pocket, [adj. Garment (bag)]
Pod, [Cod] PP. III. 5. A.
Poem, [adj. p. Poet (thing)]
Poet. RC. II. 4. A.
Poetry, [adj. Poet (art.)
Poinard, [adj. Pricking (apt.)
sword (dim.)
Point.
Titile. Mag. I. 1.
—*blank,* [Transverse]
Full—[Period]
[*Instant*]
—*of death.*
[*Tooth*] Mag. IV. 2.
—*in the compass,* [A two and
thirtieth part of the cir-
cle.]
—*in Tables,* [A four and
twentieth part of the
Area.]
—*of land,* [Promontory]
[*Cord* (dim.)
[*Part*]
in every—
it is a—of
[*State*]
'tis come to that—
[*Proposition*]
[*Cafe*]
[*Question*]
—*in controversie.*

to—
 [a. Point]
 [Shew with finger]
 [Distinguish with Period]
Poise.
 [Try the gravity]
 [Weigh equally]
Poisoning. R. V. 5. A.
Poke, [Bag]
Pole, vid. **Poll.**
 [Staff (augm.)]
 —ax, [Cut-Club]
 [Hammer]
 —of Cart. Po. V. 5. A.
 —of a ship. RN. III. 3. A.
 —of a globe. Mag. II. 1. A.
Measure. Mca. I. 5.
Fish. Fi. VII. 2.
Polecat. Be. IV. 5.
Polemic & RM.
 [adj. & Disputation]
Policies.
 [Wisdom]
 [Government]
Civil—[adj. RC. (art.)]
 —of assurance, [Bond against
 loss]
Polipus. Ex. IX. 1.
 sweet—Ex. IX. 1. A.
Polish.
 [a. Smooth]
 [Brighten]
 [Beautiful]
Polite, [Adorn'd]
Political Relation. RC.
Poll, vid. **Pole.**
 [Hinder part of the neck]
 by the—[adv. Persons (segr.)]
 to—
 [Cut (perf.) the hair]
 [a. Tax]
 [Oppress]
 [Impoverish by taxes]
Pollard.
 [Deer (male) adj. pret. let go
 his horns]
 [Lopped tree]
Pollute, [Defile]
Poltron, [Coward]
Polygamy, [Having many wives]
Polygon, [Having many angles]
Polymount ain. HF. VI. 6.
Polypody. HL. I. 6.
Poly syllable, [Having many syl-
 lables]
Poman— [Spear] of per-
 [Apple (like)] fumes
Pomecitron, [Apple of the Ci-
 tron-tree]
Pomegranat.
 —tree. Tr. I. 6.
Pomel, [adj. Spear (part)]
 to—[Beat]
Pomp, [Solemnity]
Pompology. Met. IV. 2. A.
Pompon. HS. VII. 1.
Pompos. [Solemnity (augm.)]
 [Magnificence]
Pond, [Lake. W. IV. 7. A.
 (dim.)]
 —weed. HL. VII. 8.
 narrow leaved—HF. VIII.
 6. A.

Fish— Pu. I. 6.
Ponder.
 [Deliberate]
 [Meditate]
 [Consider]
Ponderousness, [Heaviness]
Poniard, vid. **Poinard**
Pontage, [Tax for bridge]
Pontifical.
 [adj. Bishop]
 [adj. Primate]
Pool. W. IV. 7. A.
Poop, [Hinder part of ship]
Poor.
 [adj. Poverty]
 [Needy, [adj. wanting]
 [Lean]
 [Little]
 [Sorry]
 [adj. p. Pitty (apt.)]
 —ness, [Poverty]
 [Bladder]
Pop, [Sound of breaking of
 bladder]
 —gun, [Gun (like) Tube]
Pope.
 [Father]
 [Bishop] sp. of Rome
Popinjay, [Parrot]
Poplar
 black—Tr. VI. 8.
 white—Tr. VI. 8. A.
Poppet, [Statue (dim.)]
Poppy. HS. VI. 4.
 bastard—HS. VI. 4. A.
 horned—HS. IV. 10.
Populace, [People (kind)]
Popular.
 [adj. People]
 [Beloved by the people]
Populous. [adj. p. People (aug.)]
Porcellane.
 Herb. HL. VIII. 3.
 Vessel.
Porch, [adj. Door (room.)]
Porcupine. Be. III. 5.
Pore. Mag. VI. 1.
 —blind.
 to— [near]
 [Look] fixedly
Pork, [Hog's flesh]
Porker, [Young hog]
Porphyry, [Reddish Marble]
Porpois. Fi. I. 1. A.
Portage, vid. **Portage**
Porringer, vid. **Portinger.**
Port.
 [Haven]
 [Gate]
 —hole. RN. II. 7.
 [adj. out-side Dignity]
Portable, [adj. p. (pot.)]
 Carry [apt.]
Portage, [Payment for carri-
 age]
Portal, [Door (room)]
Portcullis. RM. VI. 8. A.
Portentous, [Fore-signing some
 evil (augm.)]
Porter, [adj. Door (Off.)]
 [Bearer]
Porthole. RN. II. 7.

Portion.
 [Part]
 [adj. Proportion (part)]
Wife's— [W. part of the Inhe-
 rittance]
Portmanteau, [adj. Riding-bag]
Portray, [a. Description]
 [a. Picture]
Portsale, [Public sale]
Pose.
 [Try] sp. by questions
 Non-plas. D. VI. 8.
Posie, [Flowers (aggr.)]
 [Sentence upon-written]
Position.
 [Proposition]
 [Affirmation]
 [Site]
 [Posture]
Positive. T. III. 3.
Posture, [Posture]
Posnet, [Standing pot with a
 handle]
Possess, [Have]
 [Hold]
 [a. Possession]
 —ion. Po.
 Prescription, [Custom of
 possession]
 take—[Possess (inc.)]
Posser, [Broth of coagulated
 milk]
Possibility. T. IV. 4.
Post.
 [Wooden column]
 [Swift, Messenger]
 ride—[Ride on divers horses
 successively]
 to—[adv. Swiftness (ition.)]
 [sp. Riding]
 [Publish by writing on co-
 lumn]
 —accounts, [Write]
 the summes in [page]
 another [book]
Post-date, [Date after pret.
 writing]
Posterity, [Succeeding (abstr.)]
Posteriority, [Descendents (aggr.)]
 RO. I. 1. O.
Postern, [adj. Hinder-part (door)]
Posthumous, [Born after Father's
 death]
Postil, [adj. p. Preaching
 (thing)]
Postilion, [Before-riding (per-
 son)]
Postpone, [Less esteem]
Postscript, [After-} written
 [Under-} (thing)]
Postulation, [Demand]
Posture. AC. VI. A.
Pot. Pr. V. 5.
 —companions, [adj. a. Drun-
 kenness c.]
 —hangers, [adj. a. Hanging
 (jug.) for pot.]
 —herb, [H. for broth]
 —lid, [adj. Covering (thing)
 for pot.]
 —shred

—*sherd*, [Fragment of earthen
(vess.)]
Potable, [adj. p. Drink (apt.)]
Potato. HS. IX. 3.
Potent, [adj. Power]
Potentate, { Powerful (person)
 { Prince
Potential, T. III. 5. O.
Potgun, [Gun (like) Tube]
Potion, [Potable (thing)
 (p. Medicinal)]
Potsherd, [Fragment of earthen
(vess.)]
Postage, { Broth
Potter, [adj. O. IV. A. (mech.)]
Pottinger, [Dish for broth]
Pottle, [Two quarts]
Potent, [adj. p. Drink (apt.)]
Pouch,
 [Bag (dim.)]
 [Stomach]
 to—[Swallow]
Powder. IM. VI. 4. A.
 gun—RM. V. 7. A.
 to—
 [a. Powder-(make)
 Sprinkle. Pr. III. 7. A.
 (p. with salt)]
Poverty. Ha. II. 2. O.
Poult, [Grouse]
Poultice, [Soft plaster]
Poultry, [Cock Bi. II. 1. (kinde)]
Pounce, [Claw of bird]
 to—[Pink]
Pound,
 Weight. Mea. III. 5.
 Money. Mea. IV. 5.
 Pinfold, [Imprisoning (ep.)
 for beasts.]
 to—
 [Imprison]
 [Bray with Cylinder] Mo.
 VI. 5.
Pound—
 { Tax } adv. Pound
 { Payment } (segr.)
Pourcontrol. Ex. IX. 1.
Pouring. O. II. 8.
Pourtrairture, [Picture]
Pout, [Angry mouth (manner)]
 to—AC. IV. 2. O.
Pel—Fi. VI. 6. A.
 [Heathcock] Bi. II. 5.
Power,
 Natural—NP.
 { Might } Ha. II. 6.
 { Authority }
 —*full*, [adj. a. Power]
 in one's—[adj. p. Power]
Pox,
 French—S. II. 6.
 Small—S. II. 4.
Pradlice. RC. II. A.
 —*Law* } RC. II. A. { L. }
 —*Phyic* } { P. }
 { Action }
 { Endeavour }
 { Essay }
 { Exercise }
 —*ed*, [Expert]
Pragmaticalness, [Diligent
 (corr.)]
Pray. RE. IV. 1.

Prayer, [adj. RE. IV. 1. (thing)]
Praise. RO. V. 8.
Prance, { Go proudly }
 { Trot }
Prank,
 [Extraordinary action]
 to—
 [a. Ornate (make)]
Prate, [a. Loquacity]
Pratic, [Licence to trade]
Prattle, [a. Loquacity]
Pravity, [Evil (abstr.)]
Prawn, [Shrimp] Ex. VI. 4.
Preach. RE. IV. 4.
Preamble, [Prologue]
Prebendary, [A. Cathedral }
 { Fellow of Collegiate }
 { Church }
Precaution, [Warning]
Precedent. Sp. I. 2. E.
Precedent,
 [Exemplar]
 [Preceding]
Precellence, [Excellence]
Precept, [Command]
Preced, [Authority (place)]
Precious, [adj. Price (augm.)]
 —*stone*, [Gem]
Precipice, [Steep (place)]
Precipitate,
 Chymic. O. VI. 3. A.
 Capital punishment. R. J. V.
 3. A.
 [Hast (exc.)]
 [a. Rashness]
Precise,
 { Perfect }
 { Regular } (augm.)
 [Scrupulous]
Precocity, [Soon (exc.) Ripe-
 ness]
Precoognition, [Before-know-
 ing]
Precontract, [Before-contract]
Predatory, [adj. a. Booty]
Predecessor, [adj. Preceding
 (person)]
Predestinate, { determine }
 { Before } { appoint }
Predicable, [adj. p. Predicate
 (apt.)]
Predicament. TA.
Predicate, D. II. 5. A.
Predication, [a. Predicate]
 Before-telling }
Prediction, { Prophecy }
 { More power-
 ful }
Predominant, { adj. a. Victory }
 { Rather-chusing }
Pre-election. [Rather-chusing]
Pre-eminence,
 { Superiority }
 { Excellence }
 { Dignity }
 { Privilege }
Preemp- tion, { Before- }
 { first- } buying.
Preexistence, [Before-actual-
 ness]
Preface, [Prologue]
Prefect, [adj. { Autho-
 { rity } (per-
 { Office } { son }]

—*ure*, { Authority }
 { Office }
Prefer,
 { More- } { esteem }
 { Before- } { chuse }
 —*person*, { Dignity }
 { adj. a. } { Power }
 —*bill*, [adj. a. Bill]
Prefigure, [Before adj. a. type]
Prefix, [Before- } Fasten }
 adj. a. } Appoint }
 Full }
Preguant, { Important }
Prey, [Booty]
Prejudice, [Before-opinion
 (corr.)]
 —*ial*, { Hurtful }
 { Impedient }
Prejudicate, { a. Sentence }
 { Before- } { Condemn }
Preke, [Pourcontrol] Ex. IX. 1.
Prelate, [Bishop] RE. II. 4. A.
Prelude, [adj. Preparation
 play]
Premeditate, [Before-medi-
 tate]
Premise, { put }
 [Before- } { suppose }
Premonish, [Before-warn]
Premunire, [Forfeiture of goods
 and liberty]
Prentice { (merc.) }
 { Disciple } { (mech.) }
Preoccupation, [Before-possess]
Preordain, [Before-ordain]
Prepare. TA. III. 2.
 —*food*. Pr. III.
Preponderate, [More-weigh]
Preposition. D. II. 8.
Preposterous, [Against-order'd]
Prepuce, [Skin to be cut off in
 Circumcision]
Prerogative. RC. IV. 7.
Presage, [Before-sign]
Presbyter. RE. II. 5. A.
Prescience, [Before-knowing]
Prescribe,
 [Before-appoint]
 —by Law, [a. Law]
 —by Custom, [a. Right
 (make) by pret. custom]
Presence,
 —in place. Sp. II. 1.
 —*chamber*, [Room for King's
 presence]
 —in time. Sp. I. 1.
 [Sprightliness]
Present, [adj. Presence]
 to—
 [Represents]
 [Accuse]
 a—[Gift]
Prn- tation { Right of gi-
 ving } { Priest's }
 { Giving of } { (place) }
 right }
Presently { adv. Present }
 { adv. Future (dim.) }
Preserv, { Keep }
 { Defend }
 { Condit }
 Action of God. AS. I. 4.
 Pre-

Preservative, [adj. & Preserve (thing)]
President.
 [Perfect]
 [Example]
Prefs.
 { Thrusting }
 { a. Compression }
 —to death. R]. V. 3.
Printer's— [adj. a. Printing (jug.)]
Wine— [adj. Wine (jug.)]
 { Dense }
 { Fast }
 [a. { Hard } make]
 { Heavy }
 [a. { Necessity }
 { Coaction }
 —souldiers, [a. Souldier (make) by coaction]
 [a. { Persuade } (augm.)
 { Intreat }
 a. ———
 { Multitude }
Throng, [Dense } Aggre- gate]
 —for { Apparel } [Box—]
 { Books }
 { Pressing }
Pressure, { Necessity }
 { Affliction }
Prest, [Ready]
Prestigator. RC. II. 9. A.
Presume.
 [a. { Boldness }
 { Confidence }
 [a. Hope (corr.)]
Presumption.
 [Presuming]
 [Strong argument]
 sp. Conjectural]
Presumptuousness.
 [Hope (corr.)]
 [Rashness]
 { Irreverence }
 { Arrogance }
Presuppose, [Before-suppose]
Pretence.
 { Seeming } cause]
 { Feigned }
Pretend.
 [Seem (make)]
 [Dissemble]
Preterition, [Omission]
Pretermir, [Omit]
Pretext.
 { Seeming } cause]
 { Feigned }
Pretty.
 [Handsom (dim.)]
 [adj. Mediocrity]
Prevail.
 [a. { Superiour }
 { Victory }
 [Obtain]
Prevarication.
 [Betraying by pleading]
 [Deceit- } Action]
 { Speech }
Prevent. TA. III. 9.
Previous, { Preceding }
 [adj. { Preparation }]

Pry, { See (end) }
 { a. Spy }
Priapism. Disease.
Price. RC. V. 7.
Prick.
 [Point]
 Mark, [adj. p. Object (thing)]
 { Tooth } Mag. IV. 2.
 { Prickle, [Thorn] PP. I. 3. A. }
 —ing. Mo. VI. 7. A.
 —pain. AC. II. 7. A.
 —forward, { [a. Impul- }
 { five }
 —on, }
 —in, [a. Plant]
 up, [a. Direct]
 —wood. Sh. I. 4. A.
Pricket, [Buck. Be. II. 6. of the second year.]
Prickle, [Thorn] PP. I. 3. A.]
Pride. Man. V. 2. D.
Priest.
 Jewish—RE. II. 2.
 Christian—RE. II. 5.
Primary, [Chief]
Primate. RE. II. 4.
Prime, { First }
 { Chief }
Primitive. TM. IV. 1.
Primogeniture, [First birth (abstr.)]
Primrose. HS. VIII. 1.
Prince. RC. I. 2. A.
 [King's Son]
 —'s feather. HF. I. 15. A.
 —'s wood. Tr. VII. 6. A.
Principal.
 [Chief]
 [Governour]
 [Money { demised }
 { disbursed }
 —ness. TM. IV. 4.
Principality. [Government (place)]
Principle.
 [Cause]
 [Rule]
 [Element]
Print.
 [Mark]
 [Impression]
 —ing. AC. III. 7. A.
Prior, [Abby (Off.)]
Priority, [Preceding (abstr.)]
Prism. Mag. III. 6. O.
Prison, [Imprisonment (place)]
Prisoner. Reputed Criminal. R].
 I. 3. O.
 [adj. p. Imprison (person)]
Pristin, { Former }
 { Old }
Privado, [Friend (augm.)]
Private.
 op. to Public, [adj. TM. V. 5. O.]
 [Concealed]
 —man, [Not-magistrate]
Privateer, [Private man of war.]
Privation, [a. Privative]
Privative. T. III. 3. O.
Privet. Sh. II. 11.
 Ever-green—Sh. III. 3. A.

Mock—Sh. III. 3.
Privy.
 [Knowing]
 [Accessory]
 [Hidden]
 [Secret]
 —parts. PG. VI. 8.
Jakes, [Dunging (room)]
Privilege. RC. IV. 7. A.
 —ed place, [p. Immunity (place)]
Privities. PG. VI. 8.
Prize.
 [Booby]
 [Reward of victory]
 { Fighting }
 { Gaming } sp. for wager]
 10 ———
 [a. { Price }
 { Value }
 [Esteem]
Probable, { Opinion }
 { Probation } (apt.)
Probation. D. VI. 6.
 —er, [adj. p. Effaying (per- son)]
Probe, [Depth measure (pin)]
Problem, { Proposi- } to be dif-
 { Question } puted]
Proboscis, [Trunk] PP. V. 4. A.
Proceed. TA. VI. 2.
 —from, [adj. p. { Cause } from]
 { Birth }
 { Being }
 —ings, [Series of actions.]
 —Judicial. R]. II.
 the— { Gain }
 { Revenue }
Process.
 [a. Proceeding]
 [Series]
 —of a bone, [Protuberant (part)]
 —of time, { some } time]
 { After } much }
 —in Law, [Citation]
 sp. written]
Procession.
 [Proceeding]
 [Solemn about-walking]
Proclaim, [Publish] sp. solemn- ly]
Proclama- { Publishing }
 { Edict }
Proclivity, [Inclinableness]
Procras- { Delay } sp. till next
 { Protract } day]
Procreate, [Generate]
Proctor.
 [Substitute]
 [Advocate]
Procurator.
 [adj. Proctor (make)]
 sp. writing]
 [Procurer]
Procure.
 [Cause]
 [Furnish]
 [Obtain]
Prodigality. Man. III. 1. E.

Pro.

P R

P R

P R

Pro- { Preter-natural } (thing)
digy, { Extraordinary }
 sp. before-signing a ad-
 versity]

Prodigious.
 [adj. *Prodigy*]
 [Great (augm.)]

Produce.
 [Out-take] sp. from conceal-
 ing (place.)
 [a. Cause]
 —fruit, [a. Fruit]
 —by Multiplication, [a. Pro-
 duct]
 [Known (make)]
 { Extend }
 { Long (make) }
 { Continue }

Produh. TM. VI. 8. O.

Proem, [Prologue]

Profane.
 Irreligious, [adj. RE. IV. D.]
 [Not-consecrated]
 to—RE. V. 1. O.

Profess [a. Profession]
 —ion
 [Acknowledgment]
 Calling. RC. II.

Proffer, [Offer]

Proficient, [adj. Profit]

Profit.
 [adj. Profitable (thing)]
 [Gain]
 [Revenue]
 —able. T. IV. 1.
 to—[a. Profit]
 —in learning, [Increase—]

Profligate.
 [Driven away]
 [Vicious (augm.)]

Profound.
 [Deep]
 [Obscure]

Profundity.
 [Depth]
 [Obscureness]

Profuse, { Prodigal }
 { Squandering }

Progeny, [Descen- { (kind) }
 dents { (aggr.) }]

Progenitor. RO. I. 1.

Prognosticate.
 [Before- { know }
 { tell }]

Progress.
 { Proceeding }
 { Journey }
 [Increase]
 —ion.
 [Proceeding]
 —of Animals. Mo. I.
 { Continuing }
 { Joyning }

Prohibit.
 [Forbid]
 [Hinder]

Projecting.
 [Designing]
 [Contriving]

Proportion.
 —Chymic, [a. Factitious
 Gold]

—of sphere, [Repressing it up-
 on a Plain]

Prolation, [Articulation]

Prole, [Wander seeking]

Prolifical, [Fruitful]

Prolix, [Long (augm.)]
 [Ample]

Prolocutor, [adj. Speaking (Off.)]
 sp. { First }
 { Chief } Speaker]

Prologue. D. V. 8.

Prolong.
 [Lengthen]
 [Delay]

Prominent, [Protuberant]

Promiscu- { Mixed }
ous, { Confused }

Promise. RO. V. 6.
 —to God, [Vow]
 —in contract. RO. VI. 3.
 —for another, [Stipulate]

Espouse. RO. II. 3.

Promontory. W. III. 4.

Promoter, [adj. Accusing (Off.)]
 [a. Help]
 [a. Dignity]

Prompt.
 [adj. { Dispatch }
 { Alacrity }]
 [adj. p. Disciple (apt.)]
 [adj. Sagacity]
 to—[Dictate secretly]

Promptuary, [adj. Laying-up
 (place)]

Promulgate, [Publish]

Prone, { Disposition }
 [adj. p. { Inclination }]

Prong, [adj. Pricking (apt.)]
 Fork

Pronoun. D. II. 7.

Pronounce, [v. Articulate]

Proof.
 [Probation]
 [Essaying]
 of—[adj. p. Essaying]
 in—[Fat]

Prove.
 { Probation }
 { Confirmation }
 [Essay]
 [Become]

Prop. Po. III. 7.

Propagate, [v. Multitude (kind)]

Propensity, { Alacrity }
 { Inclination (apt.) }

Proper.
 op. to Common. [adj. TM.
 IV. 6.]
 op. to Figurate. [adj. D.
 III. 6.]
 [Tall]

Property.
 [Proper (thing)]
 [Propriety]

Prophane.
 Irreligious, [adj. RE. IV. D.]
 [Not-consecrated]
 to—RE. V. 1. O.

Prophesie, [a. Prophet]

Prophet. RE. II. 1. A.

Propinquity, [Nearness]

Propitiation, { Un-enemy }
 { Un-guilty }
 { Un-anger }
 sp. by Sacrifice]

Propitious, [adj. Favour]

Proportion. Mea. A.
 —Arithmeical, [Equality of
 differences]
 well—ed, [Figured (perf.)]

Propose.
 [a. Proposition]
 [Offer]

Proposition. D. V. 1.

Propound, vid. *Propose*.

Proprietary, [Proper owner]

Propriety. RC. IV. 5.

Proogue, [a. Stay till another
 time]

Proscarab. Ex I. 6.

Proscribe, [Pub- { Command }
 lish { Permission }
 to kill]

Prose. D. III. 4.

Prosecute. AS. IV. 6.
 —judicially, [Continue adj.
 a. Accuser]

Proselyte, [Convert]

Prosoedia, [Measuring (art) of
 quantities of syllables]

Prosthet, [adj. p. See { (Place) }
 { (Area) }
 —ive glass, [Glas (instr.) for
 seeing remote (things)]

Prosperity. Ha. I. 2.

Prostitute, [adj. p. object (make)
 adv. common]
 sp. to a. Unchastness]
 a—[Commona. unchast (fem)]

Prostrate, [Lying] AC. VI. 7. O.

Prostyllogism, [Preceding Syll-
 ogism.]

Proteſt. Man. VI. 4.
 [Conservation]
 [Defending]

Protest. RC. VI. 3. A.
 —against. R]. II. 8.

Prototo- { First }
tary, { Chief } notary]

Proto- { First }
type, { Chief } type.]

Protract. TA. III. 5. O.

Protuberance. Mag. IV. 3.

Proud, [adj. Pride]
 —bitch, [adj. Coition (apt) b.]

Prove, vid. *Proove*.

Provender, [Corn for horses]

Proverb, [Adage]

Provide.
 [a. Providence]
 [Furnish]
 —for, [a. Heedfulness against]
 —ed that, { Conditionally }
 { that. }
 [If.]

Providence.
 —of God. AS. I. 2.
 —of Man. Man. III. 2.

Provident, [adj. a. Providence]

Province. RC. III. 3.
 —Ecclesiastical, [Primate's
 (place)]

Provincial, [adj. Province]

a—[Chief (Off.) of a Province]
Provision.
 [a. Providence]
 Necessaries. Pr.
Proviso, [adv. Condition]
Provoke.
 [a. Cause]
 [a. Impulsive]
 [Angry (make)]
 Challenge. RM. I. 2.
Provost, [Authority] (person)
 [adj. Office]
Prow, [Fore-part of a ship]
Prowess, [a. Fortitude]
Proxy, [Substituted (person)]
Proximity, [Nearness]
Prudence, [Wisdom.]
Prune.
 [Plum]
 to—O. III. 8.
Prunel.
Psalms. RE. IV. 3. A.
Psalter, [Book of Psalms]
Priest, [Broth of Barley]
 [sp. Medicinal.]
Publican, [adj. Tax (Off.)]
Publicness. TM. V. 5.
Publish, [a. Publicness (make)]
Pucker, [Un- a. Evenness by shrinking]
Puck-fist, [Fuzball] HL. I. 2. A.
Pudding. Pr. I. 2. A.
 —*grass,* [Penny-royal]
Puddle, [Stagnum] W. IV. 7. A.
 [Durry water]
 to—[a. Durry (make)]
Puer, [Lapwing] Bi. VII. 1.
Puff.
 { Wind } (imp.)
 { Breath }
 [Swell] sp. with wind] S. I. 5. A.
 —up, [a. Proud (make)]
Puffin. Bi. IX. 6.
Pug, [Monkey]
Puissance, [Power]
Puke, [Vomit]
Pulchritude, [Beauty]
Pule, [Acute grief (voice)]
Pull. O. I. 4. sp. looking toward the object.] sp. without success]
 —bird, [Un- a. feather b.]
 —down, { Diminish }
 { Weaken }
 —in pieces, [Tear into fragments]
Pullein, [Cock Bi. { (kinde) }
 II. 1. { (aggr.) }
Pullet, [Young hen]
Pully, [adj. O. I. 3. (jug.)]
Pullulate, [Sprout (inc.)]
Pulp.
Pulpit, [Preaching (place)]
Pulse.
 Motion. Mo. III. 1.
 [Legumen]
 oily purging—HS. VII. 10. A.
Pulverize, [a. Powder (make)]

Pumice. St. I. 7.
Pump. Po. VI. 3. A.
 Shoe, [limber-bottom'd adj. foot (vest.)]
 to—out, [Know (end) by questioning]
Pumpion.
Punaise, [Wall-louse] Ex. II. 6. A.
Punch, [Thrust (imp.)]
 [adj. p. Hole (make) by striking]
 [Drink of Brandy and Water]
Punctilio, [Point (dim.)]
Punctual, [Perfect]
Pungent, [Pricking]
Puny, { New } sp. Learner }
 { Unexpert }
Punishment. Ha. I. O.
 —Capital. R]. V.
 —not Capital. R]. VI.
Punk, [adj. Unchast (fem.)]
Pupit. RO. III. 4. O.
Puppet, [Image (dim.) of man]
Puppy, [Dog. Bc. III, 1. (young)]
Purblind, [Not-adj. a. Sec (pot.) remote (things)]
Purchase, [Buy]
Pure.
 [Simple]
 [Clean]
 —ness. TM. V. 7.
 [Holy]
Purgation. Mo. IV.
 vid. *Purge.*
Purgatory, [Punishment (place) for purging from sin]
Purge.
 Evacuation. Mo. IV.
 [Dunging] sp. by Physic]
 [Cleanse]
 [Pure (make)]
 Expiating [Unguilt (make)]
 [Absolving]
 —upon oath, [Swear (make) innocence]
 a—[a. Duing medecin.]
Purifie, [a. Pure (make)]
Purity, vid. *Pureness.*
Purle.
 [of lace. Pr. IV. 5. A.]
 [Mixture of drinks] sp. with wormwood.]
Purloin, [a. Theft]
Purlue, [Margin of Forrest]
Purple.
 Fifth. Fi. Ex. VII. 2. A.
 Colour. Q. II. 4.
 —s, [adj. a. Purple fever]
Purport, [Meaning]
Purpose.
 Intention. AS. IV. 3.
 [Design]
 full—[Resolution]
 beside the—[Impertinent]
 of— { Design }
 on— { [adv. Considerate] }
 to the— { [adv. Congruous] }
 { Pertinent }
 { Perfect }

to no— } Frustration
 [adv. } Frivolous
 to what— [For what end]
Purpura. Ex. VII. 2. A.
Purse, [Bag for money]
 —er. RN. V. 5. A.
 —net, [Net bag (like)]
Shepherd's—
Pursevant. R]. I. 6.
Pursey, { Asthmatical }
 { Fat (corr.) }
Purshane. HL. VIII. 3.
 —tree, [Halimus] Sh. VI. 6.
Pursue, [Follow]
 —ing. RM. II. 3. E.
purvey, [Provide]
purulent, [Mattery]
Push.
 Tumor (dim. S. III. 1.
 to—[Thrust (imp.)]
Pusillanimity. Man. III. 8. D.
Pusr, [Cat]
Pustule. S. III. 1.
Put.
 { Proper. TA. I. 1. }
 { a. Place }
 [a. Cause]
 —away, [Abdicate]
 —back, [Retire (make)]
 —by, [a. Frustration]
 —down, [Un-a. { Power }
 { Authority }
 { Office }]
 —forth.
 { Publish }
 { Pullulate }
 Un-a. { Authority }
 { Power }
 { Office }
 —in, [a. Inside]
 —bail, [a. Stipulation]
 —a box, [Into a box]
 —execution, [a. Execute]
 —fear, [a. Fear (make)]
 —one's head, [a. Think (make)]
 —hope, [a. Hope (make)]
 —mind, [a. Remember (make)]
 —order, [a. Order]
 —practice, [a. Practice]
 —print, [a. Print]
 —remembrance, [a. Memory (make)]
 —writing, [a. Write]
 —off, { Delay }
 { Sell }
 —ones clothes, [Un- a. clothe]
 —on, { Hasten }
 { a. Impulsive }
 —one's clothes, [a. clothe]
 —over, { Digestion }
 { a. Assign }
 { Quench }
 —out, { Annihilate }
 { Publish }
 —of doors, [a. Exile]
 —of office, [Un- a. Office]
 —of order, [a. Confusion]
 —one's { a. Blindness }
 eyes, { Un- a. Eye }

{ Adde }
 { Apply }
 —to { Arbitrator (make) }
 { Shut }
 —be done, { [Appoint & d.] }
 —be kept, { to be } { k. }
 —death, { a. Dy }
 { a. Capital punish- }
 { ment }
 —flight, { a. Fly (make) }
 —shame, { a. Shame }
 —shift, { a. Difficulty }
 —it, { }
 —sword, { a. Sword }
 —venture, { a. Essay }
 —use, { a. Usury }
 —together, { Together-put }
 —up.
 —a hare, { a. Motion h. }
 —petition, { a. Petition }
 —sword, { a. Sheath f. }
 —wrong, { Not-revenge w. }
 —upon, { a. Impulsive }
 —case, { a. Suppose }
 —an end to, { a. End }
 —trick on, { a. Affront }
 { a. Mock }
 Putrefaction, { Rottenness }
 Putrefie, { a. Rotten (make) }
 Putrid, { Rotten }
 Puttock, { Kite (kinde) }
 Puzzle, { Pose }
 Pygmy, { Man (dim.) }
 Pyramid, Mag. III. 7. O.
 Pyromancy, { Wizarding by in- }
 { spection of fire }
 Pyx, { Box }

Q

Q Quack-salver, { Physician (corr.) }
 Q Quadrangle, { Four-angled }
 { Area. }
 Quadrant, { The fourth part of a }
 { Circle }
 Quadrate, { Square } Mag. V.
 I. A.
 Quadrature, { Squaring }
 Quadripartite, { Divided into four }
 { parts }
 Quadruple, { Fourfold }
 Quaff, { Drink (augm.) }
 Quagmire, { Bog }
 Quail, Bi. II. 8.
 to—{ adj. p. Discourage- }
 { ment }
 Quaint.
 { Beautiful }
 { Ornate } { (augm.) }
 { Perfect }
 Quake, { Tremble }
 Qualifie, { a. { Quality } }
 { Moderate }
 { Quiet }
 Qualifica- { Quality }
 tion. { Condition }
 Quality, T. I. 6. A.
 Transcendental Relation of—
 TM. V.

Sensible. Q.
 Visible—Q. I.
 Audible—Q. III.
 Belonging to Taste or Smell.
 Q. IV.
 Tallie—{ more Active. Q. V. }
 { more Passive. Q. VI. }
 { Disposition }
 { Habit }
 { Manners }
 { State }
 { Degree }
 Qualm.
 { Nauseousness } { (imp.) }
 { Fainting }
 Quandary.
 { Doubt }
 { Musing }
 Quantity, T. I. 6.
 Relation of { in General. TM. I }
 { Continued. TM. II. }
 { Discontinued. }
 { TM. III. }
 Quarrel, { a. Contention }
 —of glass, { adj. Glass (lam.) }
 Quarry.
 { Stones (place) }
 { Booty }
 Quart.
 Quartan, { Ague returning every }
 { fourth day }
 Quarter.
 { Fourth part }
 —of the Moon, { The fourth }
 { part of her monthly }
 { course }
 —of corn.
 —of timber, { The fourth part }
 { of a tree cut long-wise }
 —staff.
 —of Mutton, { The fourth part }
 { of the body of sheep }
 to—{ Cut into quarters }
 { Capital punishment. R. J. V. }
 { I. A. }
 { Coast }
 { a. Guest }
 —master. RN. V. 2.
 { Immunity from killing }
 Quartile, { Distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of great }
 { Circle. }
 Quarto, { Second figure of book }
 Quash, { Shame } { (make) }
 { a. Despair }
 Herb, { Pempion } HS. VII. I.
 Quave, { Tremble }
 sp. as bog }
 Quaver.
 { Tremble }
 { Modulation }
 Queen, { adj. Unchast (fem.) }
 Queer, { adj. Nauseousness }
 { (apt.) }
 { King (fem.) }
 Queen, { King's Wife }
 Queest, { Ringdove } Bi. III. 1.
 Quell, { a. Conquer }
 Quench, { Un-a fire }
 —thirst, { Un-thirst }
 Querister, { adj. Singing (Off.) }
 Quern, { Grinding mill. }

Querulous, { Grudge }
 { adj. a. } { Complain } { (apt.) }
 Quest, { Seeking }
 { Sworn adj. Searching (Off.) }
 Question. D. VI. 1.
 to call { Accuse (inc.) }
 in—{ Suspected (make) }
 'tis a—{ doubted }
 { 'Tis a } { disputed } { (thing) }
 Quetch, { Motion } { (dim.) }
 { Noise }
 Quibble, { a. Urbanity in sound }
 { of words }
 Quick.
 { Alive }
 { Sprightly }
 { Vegete }
 —of apprehension, { adj. Saga- }
 { city }
 { Nimble }
 { Swift }
 { Soon }
 { Transitory } { (augm.) }
 { adj. Dispatch }
 —sands. W. III. 7.
 —set, { Growing sepiment }
 —silver. Met. III. 1.
 Quicken, { a. Quick }
 Quicken-tree. Tr. III. 3.
 Quiddity, { Being (abstr.) }
 Quiet.
 op. to Motion. Mo. O.
 { adj. Silence }
 { Peaceable }
 op. to Molest. TA. V. 9.
 { Without care }
 Quill. PP. V. 1. A.
 { Pin } sp. concave }
 Quillet, { a. Frivolousness (dim.) }
 Quil.
 { Sate }
 { Stiffen with sowing }
 Quince. Tr. I. 2. A.
 Quintal, { 100 pound }
 Quintessence, { Best part }
 { sp. extracted Chirnally }
 Quintin.
 Quipp, { Sc- } { Scoff }
 { cret } { Reproof }
 Quire.
 —of Church, { Chief Temple }
 { part }
 —of people, { Singers (aggr.) }
 —of paper, { Four and twenty }
 { sheets }
 Quirk, { Little frivolous (thing) }
 Quit.
 to be—with, { adj. a. pret. }
 { Compensate }
 to—{ Acquit }
 { Absolve }
 { Forfake }
 Quitch, { Dogs grafs } HL. III.
 s. A.
 Quite, { adv. Total }
 —and clean. { adv. Total }
 Quittance, { adj. Acquiring }
 { (thing) } sp. writing }
 Quiver, { Cafe for arrows }
 to—{ Tremble }
 Quoil, { Confused noise }
 { Endeavour (augm.) }
 Quoit,

Quoit, [adj. p. cast (apt) stone (lamin.)]
Quotation. D. IV. 9.
Quoth, [Saith]
Quotidian, [adj. Days (segr.)]
Quotient. Number TM. VI. 9.

R.

R *Abbet*, [Cony] Be. III. 4.
Rabbin, [Jew-Teacher] ish & Graduate
Rabble. RC. I. 7.
Race.
 [a. Running]
 [adj. Running (place)]
 [Series]
 [Descendents (aggr.)] RO. I. 1. O.
 to—[Spoil] vid. *Raze*.
Rack.
 [Jugament of parallel pins (augm.)]
 —for horse, &c. [Rack for Hay]
 —for spit, [Spit-supporting (jug.)]
 —for torment, [adj. R]. VI. 3. (jug.)
 —bone. PG. IV. 3.
 to—
 [Extend violently]
 Torment. R]. VI. 3.
 —wine, [Separate it from the Lees]
Racket.
 [adj. Net (instr.) for a. balling]
 [Tumult]
Radiation, [a. Shining adv. line (figure)]
Radical, [adj. Root]
Radicat. [a. Root]
Radish. HS. IV. 5.
Raft, [Worst part]
Raft, [Ship (like) of together-tied Timbers]
Rafter, [Wooden column (dim.)]
Rag, [Off-torn fragment]
 —stone. St. I. 2.
 —wort: HF. III. 7.
Rage.
 [Violence (augm.)]
 sp. of anger
Ragged, [adj. p. Rough] sp. by tearing
Raya Oxyrinchos. Fi. II. 3.
Ray.
 Fish. Maide.
 [Half diameter]
 Beam [Line of light]
 [Leaf of metal]
 —in battel, [adj. p. Order for batrel]
 —of a Fish. PP. IV. 6. A.
Ray-weed, [Darnel]
Rail.
 [Bar]
 Bird. Bi. II. 8. A.

to—[Revile]
Raillery, [a. Urbanity]
Raiment, [Clothing]
Rait.
 Water. EL. III. 3.
 —bow. EL. V. 1.
Raise.
 { Lift
 { Rife (make)
 —Devils, [Appear (make) D.]
 —from sleep, [Waken]
 —siege, [Un- a. siege]
 —up, [Up-raise]
 [High (make)]
 [a. Dignity]
 [a. Cause]
 —a bank, [a. Bank (make)]
 —men, { Gather—
 —money, {
 —war, [War (make)]
 [a. { Intension } sp.
 { Augmentation } more-
 —one's voice, [More-a. voice]
Raisin, [Dried grape]
Rake, [Staples (line)]
 —of a ship. RN. II. 9. A.
 [adj. Staples (line) together]
 adj. gathering (instr.)
 —hell, [Vicious (augm.) person]
 to—
 [Gather with Rake]
 —up together, [Gather as with Rake]
 [a. Pain adv. scratching (like)]
Rally, { a. gather
 [Again- } a. order]
Ram.
 [Sheep. Be. II. 2. (male)]
 [Stinking adv. Goat (like)]
 to— { Denfe
 [a. { Fast }
 sp. by down-knocking]
 —into, [Into-ram]
 —mer, { Denfe } (instr.)
 [a. { Fast }
 sp. by knocking]
Ramage.
Ramp, [Leap]
 —ant, [Standing on the hinder legs]
 a—[Wanton adj. a. Rusticity (fem.)]
Rampier. RM. VI. 3.
Rampion. HS. VII. 7.
Ramson. HL. IV. 12.
 mountain—HL. IV. 12. A.
Rana piscatrix, [Toad-fish]
Rancour, [Hatred (augm.)]
 sp. old
Rand.
 —of beef, [Flank—]
 —of leather, [Long (part—)]
Random, [Wandering]
 —shot, [Not-aimed]
Range.
 [Sift]
 [a. Order]
 { Wander
 { About-v. journey]
Rank.
 [Excessive]

[Leafed (exc.)]
 [Rammiath]
 [Genuine (corr.)]
 a—
 [Order]
 [Series]
 [Line]
 op. to File. RM. IV. 4.
 [Degree]
 sp. of person] R]. I.
Ranckle, [Rot]
Ransack.
 [Booty]
 [Search (augm.)]
Ransom, [Price { slaving }
 for un- } captivating]
 to—[Un- { slave } sp. with
 a. { captive } price]
Rap, [Little striking (imp.)]
Rapacity.
 Greediness. NP. IV. 5.
 [Scraping] Man. III. 2. E.
Rape.
 [Wild Turnip]
 [Force]
 [Forcible stupration]
Rapid, [Swift (augm.)]
Rapier, [Sword adj. pricking (apt.)]
Rapine, [a. Scrapingness]
 sp. by { violence }
 { extortion }
Rapture, [Extasie]
Rare, [adj. Rarity]
 [Thin]
 [Seldom]
 [Excellent]
Rarifie, [a. Q. V. 3. D.]
Rarity.
 [Seldomness] Sp. II. 6. O.
 [Excellence]
 Tactil quality. Q. V. 3. D.
Rasbury. Sh. I. 1.
Rascal.
 [Lean]
 [Sorry]
Rasher, [Broil'd (lamin)]
Rashness.
 op. to Fortitude. Man. I. 7. E.
 op. to Considerate. Ha. IV. 1. D.
Rash, [adj. Filing (instr.) adj. teeth (plain)]
Rashis. Sh. I. 1.
Rat. Be. III. 7.
 —'s bane, [Arsenic]
Rate.
 [Proportion]
 [Price]
 [Fax]
 [Chide]
Rathe.
 [Soon]
 [Early]
Raiber, [More]
 sp. More-willingly
 I had- more } will
 [I } before } chufe]
Raifie.
 [a. Authority]
 [Confirm]
Ratiocination.
 N n n 2 [a.]

RA

RE

RE

[a. Rational]
 [Discourse]
Rational. [adj. NP. I.]
 —*Power.* NP. I.
 —*Soul.* W. I. 6.
Rattle. [adj. Rattling (instr.)]
Rattling.
 [Noise by mutual striking of
 solids (dim.)]
 [Reproving (augm.)]
 —*of ship.* RN. IV. 2.
Ravage. [a. Booty]
Rave. S. IV. I. A.
Ravel. [Tangle]
 [a. Confusion]
Ravelin.
Raven.
 Bird. Bi. I. 5
 to
 [a. Rapacity]
 [a. Scrapingness]
 [a. Extortion]
 [a. Booty]
Raving. S. IV. I. A.
Ravish.
 { Take } violently
 { Stuprate }
 [a. Extatic]
Raw.
 [Un-skin'd]
 Not-cook'd. adj. Pr. III. O.
 [Not-digested]
 [Unexpert]
Raze.
 [a. Ruine]
 { Destruction }
 [a. Spoiling]
 sp. by shaving
Razor.
 [Shaving (instr.)]
 [Knife for shaving]
 Fish. Ex. VIII. 8. A.
 Bird
 —*bill.* Bi. IX. 7.
Re. Ad. III. 3. A.
Reach.
 [Extend] AC. VI. 2.
 —*out.*
 [Extend one's arm]
 [Deliver with extended
 arm]
 { a. Pandiculation }
 { Vomit (end) }
 [v. Continuance until]
 { Take }
 { Obtain }
 —*after.* [Take (end)]
 [Understand]
 a
 —*of a river.* (curve (part)
 of stream)
 { End }
 { Design }
Reachless.
 [Carcies]
 [Idle]
Read. AC. III. 4.
 —*ing.* [Learning] Ha.
 VI. 4.
 —*to.* [a. Teacher]
Ready.
 [Present]

{ Sown }
 { Near }
 [Easie]
 { Willing }
 { Inclined }
 [adj. Alacrity]
 { Prepared }
 { Furnish'd }
 { Clothed }
 [Dispatch'd]
 —*to dy.* [Almost adj. fur.
 dying]
Readmit. [Again-admit]
Reality.
 [Thing (abstr.)]
 [Sincerity]
Realm. [King's (place)]
Ream. [Twenty quires]
Reap. O. III. 4. A.
Rear.
 [Raise]
 [a. Direct (make)]
Reason.
 [Cause] sp. { Impulsive }
 { Final }
 [Argument]
 Faculty. NP. I.
 { Moderation }
 { Equity }
by—of. Prep. I. 2. O.
in— [adv. Equity]
out of— [Excessively]
 to—
 —*in one's mind.*
 { Discourse }
 { Dispute }
 —*for.* [a. Probation
 (end)]
 —*against.* [Confute
 (end)]
Reasonable. [adj. { Reason }
 { Mediocri-
 ty }
 —*government.* Man. VI. 6.
Reassemble. [Again-assemble]
Reave. [Un-knit]
Rebaptize. [Again-baptize]
Rebate. [Diminish adv. propor-
 tion]
Rebeck.
Rebellion.
 Vice. Man. V. 5. D.
 Crime. RJ. III. 3.
Rebound. [Leap reflexly]
Rebuff. [Back-striking]
Rebuild. [Again-build]
Rebuke. [Reprove]
Rebus. [Expressi- { Name }
 on (manner) of { Sentence }
 by picture]
Recall. { Back-call }
 { Recant }
Recantation. D. VI. 9. A.
Recapitulate. [Repeat the sum]
Recede.
 [Back-go]
 [Retire]
Receit.
 [Receiving]
 [Direction of Physic]
 [adj. Acquitting (thing)]
Receive.

Proper. TA. IV. 3. O.
 [Accept]
 [Entertain]
 —*er.*
 [adj. Receiving (person)]
 [adj. Gathering (Off.)]
 —*ed.* { adj. p. Receive }
 { Customary }
Receptacle.
 { Receiving } { (thing) }
 { Containing } { (vess.) }
Reception. [Receiving]
Recess.
 [Receding]
 [adj. Concealing (place)]
Rech. vid. *Reach.*
Recidivation. [Relapse]
Reciprocation. T. VI. 7. O.
Recite.
 [Repeat]
 [Again-say]
 [a. Narration]
Reckon.
 [Esteem]
 [a. Number]
 [Account.] TA. IV. 6.
 —*up.* [a. Number]
 over— { Number (exc.) }
 { Account too-
 much }
the—ing. [adj. p. ought pay
 (thing)]
Reclaim.
 [a. Gentle (make)]
 [Turn]
 —*from error.* [Convert]
 —*from vice.* [Repent (make)]
Recline. [Down-oblique the su-
 perficies]
Recluse.
 [Shut up]
 [Solitary]
Recognize.
 [Consider again]
 [Acknowledge]
Recognizance. [Bond acknow-
 ledged before Magistrate]
Recoil.
 [Reflect]
 [Retire]
Recommend.
 [Offer]
 [Entrust]
 sp. adv. Commending
Recompence.
 [Compensate]
 [Reward]
Reconcile.
 [Un-a. { Enemy }
 { Contention }]
 [a. Peace (make)]
Reconquer. [Back-conquer]
Record.
 [a. Memory]
 [a. Notary]
 take to— [a. Notary (make)]
 —*er.*
 { Notary } RJ. I. 5.
 { Judge assistant to the City }
 { Off. }
 [adj. Music pipe]
Recover.

[Back

RE

RE

RE

[Back-come]
 [Again- { obtain }
 { Gain }
 [Possess again]
 [Repair]
 [Again- v. Healthy]
 Recount.
 [a. Narration]
 [Consider]
 Recourse, [To-coming]
 sp. often
 Recreant, [Perfidious]
 sp. through Cowardise
 Recreation. Mo. V.
Moderateness in it. Man. II. 5.
Immoderateness in it. Man. II.
5. D.
 Recrement, [Worst part]
 —of Metals. Met. IV.
 Recriminate, [Retort accusa-
 tion]
 Recruit, { strengthen }
 { Again- } fill }
 Reel.
 op. to Curve.
 —angle, [Square having four
 right angles.]
 Reddifying, [a. Right (make)]
Chymical—O. VI. 6. A.
 Redior, [Governour]
 Recum- { Leaning }
 bency, { Trust }
 Recusant.
 [adj. Refusing (person)]
 [Schismatic]
 Red. Q. II. 2.
 —breast. Bi. V. 5.
 —lead, [Cinnabar]
 —start. Bi. V. 5. A.
 Redargution, [Reproof]
 Redbreast. Bi. V. 5.
 Redeem.
 Action of God. AS. I. 7.
 [Back-buy]
 [Buy liberty]
 [Un-captive]
 [Un- a slave]
 Redeliver, [Back-deliver]
 Redemand, [Back-demand]
 Redemption, [Redeeming] AS.
 I. 7.
 Redolent, [Sweet]
 Redouble, { a. Double }
 { Repeat }
 Redoubt. RM. VI. 6.
 —ed, [Excellent]
 sp. in Reputation
 sp. for Fortitude
 Redound, [a. Event]
 Redress, { Remedy }
 { Amendment }
 Redshank. Bi. VII. 4.
 Redstart. Bi. V. 5. A.
 Redwing. Bi. III. 5. A.
 Reduce.
 [Cause]
 { Make }
 { Again-make }
 [Bring back]
 Redundant.
 [adj. Excess]
 [Superfluous]

Reduplicate.
 [a. Double]
 [Repeat]
 Reed. HL. III. 7.
 Burr—HL. III. 15. A.
 flowering—HL. V. 4.
 sweet smelling—HL. III. 11.
 —mace. HL. III. 15.
 Re-edifice, [Again-build]
 Reek.
 [Heap]
 [Vapour]
 Reel.
 [Stagger] Mo. II. 4. O.
 [a. Skein]
 a—[adj. n.] { (instr.) }
 Skein { (jug.) }
 Re-entry, { Again- } entry }
 { Back- } }
 Re-esta- { Again- } esta-
 blish, { back- } blish }
 Refection.
 [Refreshment]
 Feeding. Pr. I. 1. A.
 Refellory, [adj. meal (place)]
 Refell, [Confute]
 Refer.
 [a. Relation] |
 [a. Arbitrator (make)]
 Reference, [a. Arbitrator (make)]
 Refine.
 [a. Pure (make)]
 [Un- a. sediment]
 Reflect, [a. Mag. II. 9.]
 [Look back]
 [Again-consider]
 Reflecti- g Reflecting
 on, { a. Reputation (corr.) }
 Reflux, [Ebbing]
 Reform. RO. VI. 7.
 Reformado, [adj. pret. Military
 (Off.)]
 Refracted. Mag. II. 9. A.
 Refractoriness.
 [Pervertness]
 [Contumacy]
 Refrain, [Abstain]
 Refrane, [Proverb]
 Refresh.
 op. to weariness. TA. V. 8.
 [Mend]
 [Renew]
 Refrigerate, [Cool]
 Refuge, [To-flying] sp. for
 safety
 Place, [adj.] { Safe }
 { Prote- } (place)
 { ction }
 Refulgent, [Shining]
 Refund. TA. IV. 5. A.
 Refuse.
 [Denying]
 [Rejcting]
 [Abdicating]
 [Power of first buying]
 the—[Worst part]
 Refute, [Confute]
 Regal, [adj. King]
 Regard.
 [a. Relation]
 in that—[Therefore] Conj.
 III. 3. A.

in—of. Pron. I. 2.
 [Esteem]
 [Respect]
 [Observe]
 —less, [Careless]
 Regene- } Again beget }
 rate, } a. Ha. V. }
 Regent, [Instead-King]
 Regiment.
 [Government]
 [Militia]
 as a—of souldiers. RM. IV.
 2. A.
 Region, [Country] W. III. A.
 —of the air, [Part]
 Register, [Notary]
 Regrate, [Buy to sell (corr.)]
 Regress, [Again-come]
 Regret.
 [Grudging]
 [Nolleity]
 [Aversion]
 Regular. RE. II. 6.
 Regularity. TM. V. 4.
 Regulate, [a. Rule]
 Regulus Cristatus. Bi. VI. 4.
 —non cristatus. Bi. VI. 4. A.
 Rehearse.
 [Repeat]
 [Again-say]
 [a. Narration]
 Rejell. AS. IV. 5. O.
 [Abdicate]
 Reign.
 [a. King]
 [King's (time)]
 Reimbark, [Into a. ship again]
 Reimburse, [Pay]
 Rein.
 Horse—[adj. Cohibiting
 (arm)]
 [Cord of Bridle]
 [Kidney] PG. VI. 7.
 Running of the—[Flux]
 Reindeer. Be. II. 4. A.
 Reinforce, [Again-strengthen]
 Reinvest, [Again-invest]
 Rejoyce, [v. Joy]
 Rejoynder, [Again-answer]
 Reister, [Horteman]
 Reiterate, [Repeat]
 Relapse, { Again- } fall }
 { Back- } }
 [Again-sicken]
 [a. Apostasie]
 Relate.
 [a. Relation]
 [Tell]
 [Pertain to]
 Relation. T. I. 8.
 —Oeconomic. RO.
 —of Consanguinity. RO. I.
 —of Affinity. RO. II.
 —of Superiority and Inferiority.
 RO. III.
 —of Equality. RO. IV;
 —Civil. RC.
 —Judicial. RJ.
 —Military. RM.
 —Naval. RN.
 —Ecclesiastic. RE.
 [Narratron]

[Re-

RE

[Report]
Relative, [adj. Relation]
Relaxation.
 [Loosening]
 [Ease]
 [Refreshing]
Release.
 [adj. a. Liberty]
 [Un-ty]
 [Un-imprison]
 [Un-captivate]
 [Acquit]
Relief, [Relieving]
High- } [Protuberance] (augm.)
Low- } (dim.)
Relegation. R]. VI. 5. A.
Relent.
 [Soften]
 { a. Pity }
 { a. Repent } (inc.)
Rely, [v. Confidence]
Relick, [Residue (thing)]
Reliſh.
 [Residue]
 [Widow]
Relief, vid. *Relief*.
Relieve.
 [a. Adjuvant]
 [Refresh]
 [a. Alms]
 —guard, [Renew g.]
 —town. RM. I. 4. O.
Religion. RE. II.
 • *Natural*—RE. II. 1.
Gentil—RE. II. 2.
Jewish—RE. II. 3.
Christian—RE. II. 4.
Mahometan—RE. II. 5.
Religious, [adj. Religion (hab.)]
 a—*person*. Regular. RE.
 II. 6.
Relinquish.
 { Leave }
 { Let go }
 { Abandon }
 [a. } Desertion]
 { Dereliction }
Relish, [Tast]
Reluctancy.
 [Nollery]
 [Aversion]
Remain.
 [a. } Permanent]
 { Residue }
 [Stay]
Remainder, [Residue]
Remark, [Observe]
 —able, { Observable }
 { Excellent }
Remedy. TA. III. 9. A.
Remember.
 [a. Memory]
 [a. Express]
Remission.
 —of fault. R]. II. 9. O.
 —of debt, TA. IV. 9. O.
Remissness.
 op. to Intensity. TM. I.
 8. D.
 [Slightness] Ha. III. 4. E.
 [Sloth] Ha. IV. 5. D.

RE

Defect of justice. Man I.
 I. D.
Remit, [Send] (sp. back)
 [v. } Remission]
 { Remissness }
Remnant, [Residue]
Remonstrance, [adj. a. Publicness]
 (make) writing
Remora. Fi. VI. 8. A.
 [adj. } Impedient } (thing)
 a. } Staying }
Remorse. AS. VI. 4.
Remoteness. Sp. II. 3. O.
Remove, { motion }
 [From- } ition]
Remunerate, [Reward]
Rencounter, [Meeting]
 sp. sudden
Rend, [Tear]
Render.
 [a. Efficient]
 [Yield]
 —*astaken*. RM. II. 6. D.
 [Give]
 [Back-give]
 [Repeat]
 —*lesson*, [Repeat I.]
 [Compensate]
 —*like for like*, [Compensate]
 [Translate]
 —*account*, [a. Account]
 —*a reason*, [Shew reason]
 —*thanks*, [a. Gratitude]
Rendezvous.
 [Convention] sp. Military
 [Convention (place)]
Renegade.
 [Revolter]
 [Apostate]
Renegue, [Abdicate]
Renew.
 [a. New]
 [Repair]
 [Repeat]
Rennet, [adj. a. Fermenting]
 (thing) of Calf's stomach
Renovation, [Renewing]
Renown.
 { Reputation }
 { Fame } (augm.)
Renounce.
 [Abdication]
 [Rejection]
Rens, [Wash (dim.)]
Rent.
 [Tear]
 [Revenue]
 [Hire]
Reverse, [Reverse]
 { Un-disburle }
 { Back-pay }
Repair.
 [Restore]
 { Mend } TA. II. 9.
 { Compensate }
 [Go]
 in good— [In g. state]
Reparation, [Repairing]
 to give— [Compensate]
Repast, { Eating }
 { Reflection }

RE

Repeal, [Un-law]
Repeat. TA. II. 6. A.
 —*lesson*, [Say I.]
Repel, [Back-drive]
Repentance. AS. VI. 4. A.
Repeople, [Again-inhabited]
 (make)
Repercus- } Back-strike
ſion, } a. Reflex }
Repete, vid. *Repeat*.
Repetition, [Repeat]
Repine, { op. to Alacrity }
 { Aversion (augm.) }
Replenish, [Fill]
Repletion, [Filling]
Replew, [Un-arrest]
Reply, [Again-answer]
Report.
 [Rumour]
 [Narration]
 [Reputation]
 —of a gun, [Sound of gun]
Repose.
 [Put]
 [Lay down]
 [Rest]
 [v. Confidence]
Repository, [adj. Laying-up]
 (place)
Reprehension. RO. V. 7. O.
Repress. TA. II. 8.
Repress.
 [Restrain]
 [Subdue]
Reprieve, [Procrastinate Execution]
Reprise, [Diminution of payment]
Letters of— [Commission for Compensation for losses by booting]
Reprobate, [Rejected]
Reprob. R]. IV. 8.
Reproving, [Reprehension]
Reptile, [adj. Creeping (thing)]
Republic, [adj. RC (thing)]
Repudiate.
 [Reject]
 [Abdicate]
 [Un-marry]
Repub- } Opposite }
nant, { Contrary }
Repullulate.
Repulse.
 [Back-driving]
 [Denial]
Reputation. Ha. II. 4.
Repute.
 [a. Opinion]
 [Esteem]
Request, [Petition]
Master of—s, [Receiving (Off.) of Petitions]
Requiem, [Rest]
Require.
 [Demand]
 [Command]
Requi- } Necessary }
ſite, { Expedient }
Requite, [Compensate]
Rere, [Hinder-part]
Rere-boil'd, [Boil'd (dim.)]
 Rere-

RE

RE

RE

Remorse, [Bar]
Rereward, [Hinder part of army]
Rescind, [Spoil]
Rescript, [Edict]
Rescue.
 [Deliver]
 [Un- { captive } prisoner]
Resemble.
 [Like]
 [Compare]
Resent, [a. Apprehension]
Reserch, [Inquisition]
Reserve.
 [Keep, { part } till another time]
 [Except]
 a—
 —of soldiers. RM. IV. 5. A.
 —edness. Man. IV. 4. D.
Reside.
 [Inhabit]
 [v. Present]
Residue. TM. VI. 7. O.
Resign.
 [Let go]
 [Assign]
 [Yield]
 [Deliver]
 —to God, [a. Self-denial]
Resin. PP. I. 6. A.
Resisting. RM. I. 3. O.
Resolve.
 [Un- a. doubt (make) Solution]
 [a. { Answer }]
 [Purpose] AS. IV. 4.
 [a. Result]
Resolute, [adj. { pret. Resolve } Constancy } Fortitude }
Resolution.
 [Resolving]
 [Resoluteness]
Resort, [Come (freq.)]
Resound, [Sound (augm.)]
Resource, [Again-rising]
Respect.
 [Relation]
 Deference. Man. V. 4.
 in—of, [For] Prep. I. 2. A.
Respiration. Mo. III. 2.
Respite.
 { Time of Intermision }
 { At times } Sp. I. 8. O.
 { Interval } sp. of case }
 to—[Protract]
Resplendent, [Shining]
Responsal, [Answer]
Responsible, [adj. Paying (pot.)]
 I will be—for, [I stipulate for]
Rest.
 op. to Motion. M. O.
 { Stay }
 { Desist }
 { a. Period }
 —in Mu- { Silence (sign) }
 sic, { Period (dim.) }
 —of gun, [Stick for supporting gun.]

to { be } at—{ p. } Quiet-
 { set } { a. } ing }
 —upon, { Lean }
 { a. Confidence }
 Trust }
 the—[The residue]
Restoration.
 [Restoring]
 [Mending]
Restharrow.
 [Gammock] HS. III. 14.
Resty.
 vid. *Restive*.
Restitution.
 [Restoring] TA. II. 7.
 [Compensating] TA. II. 7. A.
Restiveness.
 [Disingenuity]
 [Disobedience]
 [Contumacy]
Restorative, [adj. a. Restoring
 (apt.) Medicine]
Restores TA. II. 7.
 { Estate } { re- } { Estate }
 { Favor } { adj. } { Favor }
 —to { Health } { P. } { Health }
 { Liberty } { } { Liberty }
 { Life } { } { Life }
 (make)
Restrain.
 [Diminish]
 [sp. Liberty] Ha. II. I. O.
 { Cohibit }
 [a. { Impedient }]
 [a. { Shortness }]
 [a. { Narrowness }]
 { holding }
 { exempting }
 { limiting }
 { excepting }
Restraint, a. } restraining }
 p. }
 [Imprisonment (dim.)]
Restriction, [Limitation]
Restricting, [Binding] Mo.
 IV. O.
Result.
 [Event]
 [Summe]
 [Illation]
Resume.
 [Again— } take }
 [Back — }
 [Again— } begin }
 [Re— }
 [Repeat }
Resurrexi- { Again- } life }
 on, { Re— } }
Retail, [Sell parts (segr.)]
Retaliation, [Compensation]
Retard, { Late } { make }
 { a. { Slow } }
Retching, [Stretching]
 [Paniculation]
 [Vomiting (end)]
Retchfulness.
 [Improvvidence] Man. III.
 2. O.
 [Carelessness]
 [Sloth]
Retain.
 [Hold]

[Keep] TA. V. 5.
 as his Lawyer, [Bespeak]
 sp. with earnest }
 —to { Pertinence }
 adj. { Dependent }
Retainer, [Dependent]
Retenti- { Holding }
 on, { Keeping }
Retentive { Holding }
 faculty, { Keeping } (pot.) }
Retinue, { Waiters } (agg.)
 { Dependants }
Retire.
 [Back-go]
 [Go] TA. VI. I. O.
 —for safety] RM. II. 2. D.
 —for { Concealment }
 { Privacy }
 { Solitariness }
Retired, [adj. pret. retire]
 [Solitary]
Retirement.
 [a. Retire]
 [adj. Retire (place)]
Retort.
 to—D. VI. 7. A.
 a—[Crooked (vefs.)] adj Bot-
 tle (fig.)
Retract.
 [Back-draw]
 [Recant] D. VI. 9. O.
 sp. part }
Retreat.
 [a. Retire]
 [adj. Retire (place)]
Retrench.
 [From-cut]
 sp. part. }
 { Ablatum }
 [a. { Diminution }]
Retribution [Compensate]
Retrive, { again- } finde }
 { re— }
Retrograde, [back-going]
Retrospection, [Considering past
 (thing)]
Return.
 [re- { be }
 { come }
 { go }
 [Repent]
 [again- { be }
 { come }
 { go }
 (Turn) T. VI. 8.
 [a. { Reciprocation } T. VI.
 8. A.
 { Answer }
 { Retort }
 [Repeat]
 { Restore }
 { Compensate }
 { Refund }
 { Pay }
 —Money, [Lend m. to be paid
 in another (place)]
 —to lift, [re-live]
 [re- { cause }
 { doe }
 { give }
Reveal.
 [Revelation] AS. I. 6.
 [Shew.]

RE

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[Shewing] TA. I. 8.
Reveils, { Sound } (fig) for waking
 { Music } (make)
Revelation. AS. I. 6.
Revel, { a. Man. II. 5. O. }
 { a. Riotousness }
 sp. Late in the night
 —*out*, [Sound (augm.) of a. riot]
 —*s*, [adj. Night recreations] sp. of dancing
Revenge. AS. V. 9. A.
Revenue. Po. A.
Reverberate.
 [Re-strike]
 [Reflect (make)]
Reverence. Man. V. 3.
Sir—[Dung]
Reverend, [adj. p. Reverence (apt.)]
Reverse.
 to—
 Annull, [Un- { law }
 { decree }
 { sentence }]
 [Turn] AC. VI. 8. A.
Re—[Hinder part]
Reversion.
 { Right of fut. possession }
 { Potentialness }
 { Residue }
Revert.
 [Return]
 [Be right of fut. possession]
Revy, [More-bet]
 to—
 { See }
 { Consider }
 { Examin }
Reville. RJ. IV. 9.
Revisc, [Again] { See }
 { Consider }
 { Examin }
Revive, { Life }
 { re-a. } { Vigor }
Reunion, [re-a. One]
Reunite, { One }
 { re-a. } { Wholeness }
Revoke.
 [Recall]
 [Recant]
 [a. Nothing]
 — { law } [Un- { law }
 { sentence } a. { sentence }]
Revolt.
 [a. Apostate]
 [a. Rebellion]
Revolve, { (freq.) }
 { Consider } { (augm.) }
Revolution.
 [Vertiginatation]
 sp. till the same situation
 [Altering]
Revolusion { pulling }
 { From- } { motion }
Reward. Ha. I.
Rhapsody [Confused mixture]
Rhetoric, [Speaking (art.) adv. Ornate]
Rhetorician, [Teaching (artif) of speaking ornately]
Rheubarb, vid. *Rubarb*.

Rheum, [Catarrh]
Rheumatic, [adj. Catarrh]
Rheumatism. S. IV. 4. A.
Rhinocerot. Bc. II. 6.
 —*Fly* Ex. V. 1.
Rbomb.
Line, [Line of Vergency]
Figure, [Square having all its sides equal, but no right Angles]
Rbomboide, [Square having its 2 opposite Angles equal, but not all its sides equal]
Ry. HL. II. 1. A.
Rial.
Rib.
 —of *Animal*. PG. IV. 4. A.
 —of *Ship*, [Direct beam of Ship.]
Ribaldry, [Unchastity]
Riband. Pr. IV. 6.
Rives, [Red Goolberries]
Rice.
 Plant. HL. II. 3. A.
 Jugament, [adj. a. Skein (jugament)]
 [Branch smear'd with Birdlime]
Rich.
 [adj. Riches]
 [adj. Price (augm.)]
Riches. Ha. II. 2.
Rick, [Heap]
Rickets. S. IV. 8.
Rid.
 [adj. pret. riding]
 to—
 [Empty] O. II. 7. O.
 [Un- { burden }
 { tangle }]
 [a. Liberty] Ha. II. 1.
 [Deliver] AS. I. 5.
 get- { Escape }
 { Obtain liberty }
 [Dispatch] TA. IV. 5.
 —*way*, [Dispatch his journey]
Riddance, { a. } { rid }
 { p. }
Ridden, [adj. p. ride]
Riddle [Speech obscured with figure]
Ride.
 —on *horse*, &c. Mo. II. 7.
 —at *anchor*. RN. VI. 5.
Rider.
 [adj. riding (person)]
 [Lowest adj. horse (Off.)]
 Money (kinde)
Ridge.
 Bank. Mag. V. 7.
 —*bone*, [Back bone]
 [Upper { Margin }
 { Side }]
Ridiculous, [adj. p. Laugh (apt.)]
Ridgeling, [Having only one testicle]
Riding, vid. *Ride*.
 [Shire (part)]
Rife, { Frequent }
 { Obvious }
Riffraff.

[Worst part. TM. VI. 1. O.]
 [Sorry (augm.) discourse]
Rifle.
 [Spoil] RM. II. 5. E.
 Dice.
Rift, [Chink through cleaving]
Rig.
 [a. Rigging]
 [Wanton (fem.)]
Rigging. RN. IV.
Right.
 Subst. RC. IV.
 Adj.
 [Streight] Mag. III. 1.
 adj. { Justice }
 { Equity }
 { True }
 { Good }
 { Genuine }
 { Natural }
 { Simple }
 { Perfect }
 { Due }
 { Worthy }
 { Lawful }
 { Congruous }
 { Regular }
 { Pure }
 —*angle*. Mag. III. 3.
 —*band*, [adj. right side h.]
 —*side*. Sp. II. 9.
 make—[Repair]
Set (to—S.) [Repair]
 adv. Right.
 —in the *nick*, [adv. perfect in the nick] &c.
Righteousness.
 [Holiness] Ha. V. 3.
 [Vertue moral] Man. I.
 { Justice }
 { Equity }
Rightful, { Justice }
 { adj. } { Equity }
Rigid, [adj. Rigor]
Rigor.
 Stiffness. AC. IV. 5. D.
 op. to { Justice. Man. I. 1. E. }
 { Equity. Man. I. 2. O. }
 { Graciousness Man. VI. }
 1. O.
 op. to { Clemency. Man. VI. }
 8. O.
Rill, [Stream (dim)]
Rimm, [Margin]
 —of the *belly*, [Membrane of the b.]
Rime.
 Verse D. III. 5. A.
 [Mist that freezes in falling]
 El. III. 5. A.
Rince, [Wash (dim.)]
Rind. PP. I. 5.
Ring.
 to—
 Neuter. Q. III. 2.
 Active, [a. Ring.]
 —all in, [a. Ring the last (time)]
 —in *peal*, [a. Ring adv. [Harmony]]
 —out, [a. Ring (augm.)]

a—of bells, [Suit of bells]
 a—figure. Mag. V. 2.
 —bone, [Bone in Horses foot]
 —dove. Bi. III. 1. A.
 —finger, [Fourth finger]
 —leader, [Principal]
 —tail, [Buzard having white streak on his train]
 —worm, [Tetter]
 all in a—[adj. Circle (fig.)]
 hog—[Pin adj. p. Circle (fig.)]
 ride the—[Ride adv. Circle (fig.)]
 Rinse. [Wash (dim.)]
 Riot.
 { a. Riotousness }
 { Sedition }
 Riotousness. Man. III. 4. E.
 Rip.
 [Unfow]
 [Open by cutting]
 Ripeness. NP. VI. 4.
 Ripier, [Carrier of fish]
 Rise.
 . the—Source. Sp. II. 4. A.
 to—[v. Rising]
 { Upward-go }
 { More-adj. p. High }
 arise. AC. VI. 1.
 { Birth }
 { Beginning }
 [adj. p. { Being }
 { Increase }
 [Grow] (lique)
 as Hill, [Upward-adj. ob-]
 as Fountain, [Spring]
 { appear (inc.) a- }
 { above Horizon }
 as Sun, { above-adj. Hori- }
 { zation (inc.) }
 Rising, [v. Rise]
 { Protuberance } Mag. IV. 3.
 { Top } Sp. III. 7.
 —of a hill, [Oblique (part of h.)]
 Hill, [Mountain (dim.)]
 { Tumor } S. III.
 { Inflation } S. I. 5. A.
 Barm, [adj. a. Fermenting (thing)]
 Infurrection, [Rebellion (inc.)]
 Refurrection, [Re-life]
 { Essaying }
 { Danger }
 Risk, { }
 Rise, [Circumstance]
 { Customary }
 { Solemn }
 Ritual, [Book of Ceremonies]
 Rival. RO. II. 2. A.
 Rive, [Cleave]
 { Wrinkle }
 Rivel, { Furfow }
 River, W. IV. 7.
 Rivet, [Fasten pin by flattening the point of it]
 Rivulet, [Stream (dim.)]
 Ro.
 Of Fish.
 Soft—[Milt]
 hard—[Spawn]
 Beaf. Be. II. 5.

Ro an horse.
 Rob. R. III. 7.
 Robe, [Loose upper (vest) sp. Solemn]
 Robin red breast. Bi. V. 5.
 Robins. RN. IV. 5.
 Robust—Strong
 ous, { Hardy }
 Rock.
 a—
 Stone. W. III. 3.
 [Staff of adj. Spinning (mate)—[a. Volutation] (chin)
 Roch. Fi. IX. 9. A.
 —Allum, [Allum of the rock]
 Rocket.
 Fish, [Red Gournet]
 Vest, [Bishops upper adj. Linen (vest)]
 Rocket. HS. IV. 7.
 base—HF. I. 11. A.
 double—[Dames Violet] HS. IV. 2.
 Rod.
 [Wand] PP. I. 4. A.
 Measure, [16 foot & 1/2]
 [adj. Whipping (instr.) of branches (aggr.)]
 Rode.
 [Public way]
 —for Ships, [adj. Resting (place) for ships]
 Rodomon—{ Overfaying }
 { Glorifying }
 Rode, { }
 Rogation, [Week of walking about the bounds]
 Rogue.
 [Begger]
 [adj. { Wandring }
 { Vice } (person)
 { Fraud }
 [adj. Scurril (person)]
 Roial; [adj. King]
 the—s of a Stag.
 Roialty, [Prerogative] sp. of King
 Roister, [a. { Riotousness }
 { Infolence }
 { Magisterialness }]
 Roll.
 to—
 [a. Vertiginatation]
 —land. O. III. 2. A.
 —a Swathe about one, [Clothe adv. Helical]
 [a. Volutation]
 as Ship—RN. VI. 7. A.
 a—
 { adj. a. Rolling (instr.) }
 { adj. p. Roll (thing) }
 [Cylinder]
 —of paper, &c. [Paper, &c. adj. p. Cylinder (fig.) by Vertiginatation]
 [Catalogue]
 [adj. Ring (fig.) ornament] sp. adj. p. Twift.]
 Roller, [Cylinder]
 sp. adj. p. Vertiginatation (apt.) sp. for rolling] O. III. 2. A.
 [Subj.]
 Rolling [Adj.] role]

—eye } [adj. mo- eye]
 —tongue } tion (apr. } tong.]
 —Press, [adj. rolling (machin) for Printing]
 Rolls.
 [Catalogue of judicial causes and proceedings]
 [adj. No- } (things)
 tary } (place)
 Master of the—
 Romb, vid. Rhomb.
 Romance, [Feigned Narration]
 Rome, [Wander]
 Rood.
 [Stick]
 Measure, [16 foot & 1/2]
 [Wooden pillar]
 [Wooden Image of Christ crucified]
 Roof.
 —of house. PO. III. 8.
 —trees, [Rafters that support the roof]
 —of mouth, [Palat] PG. III. 5.
 Rook.
 to—[a. Fraud]
 a—[Crow that feeds on corn] Chests.
 Room.
 { Space }
 { Place } sp. Sufficient]
 to make—[Prepare place] in a house. Po. III. 2.
 of Predecessor. TG. VI. 6.
 Roost, [Birds adj. sleeping (place)]
 Root.
 Proper. PP. I. 1.
 to { take— } [v. Root]
 —out } [out-pluck the]
 —up } Roots]
 —of a } the Number which }
 number } multiplied by it self }
 { produces that other }
 { number. }
 { the side } Mag. II. 3. A
 Extration of—
 —of the tongue, [bottom of t.]
 Hebrew—[Primitive H. word]
 Rope.
 a—[Cord (augm.)]
 —of onions, [Onions (aggr.)]
 to—[v. Sliminess]
 Ropy, [adj. Sliminess]
 Rore, { Sound }
 { Exclamation } (augm.)
 Ros Solis, [Sun-dew]
 Rosary.
 Rose. Sh. I. 2.
 —Cake, [Caput mort. of distilled roses.]
 —water, [distilled w. of roses]
 Guelder—Sh. II. 12.
 holy—Sh. VI. 1.
 our Ladies—Sh. VI. 8.
 Sweet mountain—Sh. VI. 5. A.
 —Bay, [Oleander] Sh. VI. 1. A.
 —Campion. Sh. III. 2.
 —of Jericho. Sh. VI. 8.
 Rosemary. Sh. VI. 4.
 Rose noble, Money (kind)
 O o o Rose

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Rosewood. Tr. VII. 4. A.
Rosewort. HL. VIII. 2. A.
Rosy, [adj. Rose]
Rosin. PP. I. 6. A.
Rost.
 —ing. Pr. III. 3.
rule the— { Power }
 [a. { Authority }]
Rot.
to— [v. Rottenness]
the— among sheep
Rot a.
Rotation, { Vertiginat[i]on }
 { Wheeling }
Roté.
by— [With— { Rules }
 out— { a. Reason }]
Rottenness.
Putrefaction. NP. V. 2. O.
Tast or Smell. Q. IV. 7. O.
Rotundation, [From cutting the
 less parts]
 sp. the parts not-aliquot
Rotundity, [Roundness]
Rove, [Wander]
Rover,
 [Wanderer]
at—s [Not adj. a. Object]
 [adj. Sea. adj. Robbing (person)]
Rough.
Proper.
 —to feeling, { Having unequal
 { Surface }
 { Q. VI. 2. D. }
 —cast, [Rough p. plaster]
 —draught, { Picturing }
 { First { Writing } }
 —baw, [First cutting]
 —mason.
 —Sea, [adj. p. wave (aug.)
 Sea.]
 —way.
 [Hairy]
 —footed.
 —to tast. Q. IV. 3.
Moral.
 [Fierce]
 { Rigorous }
 { Churlish }
 { Morose }
 { Magisterial }
 { Rustic }
 { Insolent }
 { Supercilious }
 { Harsh }
 { Austere }
 [Angry]
Tranſc.
 { Unpleasant }
 { Violent } T. V. 5. O.
 { Not-wrought }
 { Homely }
to—up [Reprehend adv. An-
 ger (like)]
Rouncival, [Great (augm.)]
Round Proper, [not-adj. p. angle]
 More perfect.
 [adj. { Sphere }
 { Oval } } (fig.)
 [Bowl]
 —bill, [Hill] Sphere }
 whole top { Oval } (fig.)
 is adj. { Bowl } }

[adj. { Cylinder }
 { Tube } } (fig.)
 [adj. Cone (fig.)]
 [adj. { Circle }
 { Ring } } (fig.)
 { Wheel } }
 [adj. { Spiral }
 { Helix } } (fig.)
 Less perfect.
 [Crooked]
 [adj. Bow (fig.)]
 [adj. { Parabola }
 { Hyperbole } } (fig.)
 { Ellipsis }
 adv.
 —about, [On every side]
 —turn— { Vertiginat[i]e }
 { Turn adv. Vertigina-
 Windé (tion)]
to—
 —hair, [adj. equal (make) by
 clipping]
 —a place, [about-go]
Round improper.
 [Perfect]
 —blow, [b. (augm.)]
 —number.
 —Sum, [Sum (augm.)]
 adv.
 tell him—ly, [Tell h. plainly]
 go—ly on, [Pro—y Let
 ceed without { Hæſitation }]
to—one in the ear, [Whisper]
 a—in music, [Continued cir-
 cling (like) Song]
 a—of a ladder, [Step of l.]
Roundelay.
Roundhouse. RN. II. 4. A.
Roundish, [Round (dim.)]
Rounds.
Rouſe.
 [Rife (make)]
 [a. Impulsive]
Rout.
 [Confused multitude]
 [Overthrow]
to—
 { Fly (make) }
 { Unorder Army }
 [Snore]
 —as bog, [Un-root plants]
Rowte, vid. *Rouſe*.
Row.
 of Fish.
 hard— [Spaw] }
 soft— [Milt] }
 of bodies, [Series]
 [Rank]
 [File]
to— [a. Motion { Oars }
 (make) with { Polc }
 a—Barge.
Rowel.
 a— [adj. Wheel (fig.) adj.
 pricking (jug.)]
to—a horse.
Rowen hay, [Second mowen hay]
Rowl, vid. *Roll*.
Ru.
 Herb, vid. *Rue*.
 — { a. Repentance }
to— { Wish un-done }

Rub.
 a—
 [adj. Impedient (thing)]
 [adj. Promberance (thing)]
to—
 Scrub. O. V. 8.
 —along, [Go] sp. adv. dif-
 ficulty
 —off, [From-rub]
 —at Cards.
Rubarb. HF. I. 1.
Monk's— [Patience]
Rubbers, [Two Games]
Rubbish?
Rubble?
 [Confused ruine]
 [Worst part]
Rubellio. Fi. V. 4. A.
Ruby. St. IV. 2.
Rubrick, [Rules for direction in
 red Letters]
Rudder. RN. II. 3. A.
Ruddy, [Red (dim.)]
Ruddle { Red Oker }
 { Cinnabar }
Ruddock, [Red breſt] Bi. V. 54
Rude.
 [Homely]
 { Not-taught }
 { Unlearned }
 { Ignorant }
 { Unskilful }
 { Morose }
 { Rustic }
 (Element. D. I.)
Rudiment, { adv. First adj. p.
 { Learner (thing) }
Rue. HS. V. 13.
Goates—HS. III. 8.
Meadow—HF. I. 12.
Ruff.
 Vest.
 Bird. Bi. VII. 4. A.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 6. A.
at cards.
to—
Ruffian.
 { Bawd }
 { Ribald }
 { Swagger }
Ruffle.
 [a. { Roughness }
 { Confusion } } (make)
 [a. Sound of Silk (vest)]
Ruful, [adj. { Grief }
 { a. { Pity } } (make)]
Rug, [Tufted bed (vest)]
Rugged, vid. *Rough*.
 { Ruines }
Ruine, [a. { Destruction }
 { Poverty }]
 —s. Po. II. O.
Ruinous, [adj. Ruine]
Rule.
 Sentence. D. IV. 5.
 { Law }
 { Edict }
 —ed case, [Condition adj. p.
 rule (ought) according to ex-
 emplar.]
 according to— [Regular]
 { Power }
 { Authority } to—

to— { Direct }
 { Govern }
 instrument, [adj. a. Measuring (instr.)]
 to— { a. Line with adj. a. measuring (instr.) }
Ruler.
 [Magistrate]
 [adj. a. Measuring (instr.)]
Rumb, vid. *Rhomb*.
Rumble, [Confused noise]
 sp. as of rolling
Ruminat. Mo. III. 5. A.
 [Consider]
Rummage, [Move things for seeking]
Rumor. D. V. 3. A.
Rump, [Bone at the end of the Vertebræ]
 —of bird. PP. V. 8.
 —of beef.
Rumple, { Unsmooth }
 { a. Furrow }
Run [ition swift]
 sp. of Animal
 Proper. Mo. II. 1. A.
 [Fly] RM. II. 3. D.
 Ition { }
 —the { adven- } to-ition }
 { ture } essay }
 { risk } submit to }
 [Become] the danger }
 —a ground.
 —ashore.
 —mad.
 [Continue]
 —his course.
 [Proceed]
 [Increase] as weeds—
 [a. Contagion]
 [Abound]
 [Exceed] as song—
 [Spread] O. II. 6. O.
 { Stream } as—ing water }
 { Weep } as—ing eye }
 { Drop } } as—ing nose }
 [Let go }
 [Spend]
 [Finish]
hath—his course.
v. Swiftness.
 —a division } Sing } a divi- }
 { Swiftly } Play } sion }
 [Thrust (imp.)]
 [Dispatch]
 —about { [Spread, sp. by adj.] }
 —all— { p. dissolving. }
 —after { after-ition }
 { follow (augm.) }
 { Pursue }
 —against { run }
 { thrust (imp.) } against }
 —at { thrust (imp. at) }
 { assault }
 — { large, [Abound] (cy) }
 { random, [v. Exorbitant- }
 { tial, [Fence with }
 —away, [Fly] (spears)
 —before { Become before }
 { Prevent }
 —down, [a. Falling by thrust- }
 { ing (imp.) }

—in discourse, [Posing]
 —with blood, [Streaming with b.]
 —forth, { Let-go }
 { Spill }
 —in, [Prick]
 —debt { Become } being }
 { Increase } debtor }
 —upon { Thrust (imp.) }
 { Storm }
 —off, { From-ition }
 { Digression }
 —on { Proceed }
 { Increase } (ly)
 —over { Through-ition swift- }
 { Let-go } sp. through }
 {fulness (exc.) }
 —out.
 —as Prodigal [Spend (exc.)]
 —as Vessel, [Let-go]
 —in discourse, [Abound]
 — { his course } [Finish]
 — { his length, }
 —through, [a. hole by thrust- }
 { ing (imp.) }
 —to ruin, [Become ruinous]
 —up, [Increase] sp. adv. Soon }
 —upon, { Begin hastily }
 { Storm }
Runagate, [Apostate]
Runaway, [Fugitive]
Rundle, [Round thing]
 sp. { Circle }
 { Ring }
Rundlet, [Barrel (dim.)]
Rung. RN. II. 1. A.
Runner.
 Bird.
 [Upper stone of Mill]
Runt, [Bull (dim.)]
Rupture, [Breaking]
 a—s. VI. 8.
 —wort. HF. I. 17.
Rural, [adj. Country]
Rush. HL. III. 12. A.
 Flowering.—HL. V. 6.
 to— { Running } (imp.) }
 { Thrusting } (imp.) }
Russer, [Gray]
 sp. adv. Natural }
Rust. Mea. IV. 4.
 —of bacon [Rotteness (inc.)]
Rustic, { Country }
 { adj. } Rusticity }
Rusticity. Man. IV. 9. D.
Rustle, [Sound of confused mo- }
Rustful, { Pity. } (apt) (tion) }
 [adj. a. } Grief } (apt) }
Rutblefs, [Pitiless]
Rut of Cart, [Sign of Wheel ha- }
 { ving gone }
Rutting, [Coition] sp. of Deer

S.

Sabbath, { Day of rest }
 { Festivity }
 sp. Weekly }
Jewish—[The 7th. day of the }
 { week }

Christian—[The first day of }
 { the week }
Sabbatical year, [7th year]
Sable.
 [Black Martin]
 [Skin of Black Martin]
 [Black]
Sacerdotal, [adj. Priest]
Sack, [Bag (augm.)]
 [Course hairy-cloth]
 —cloth.
 [Spanish Wine]
 to—[Spoil] RM. II. 5. E.
Sackbut.
Sachel, [bag (dim.)]
Sacherrw. Fi. V. 10. A.
Sacrament. RE. VI. 4.
the—[Eucharist]
 { Holy }
Sacred, { Consecrated }
Sacrifice. RE. VI. 3.
Sacrilege, { Theft } of con- }
 { Robbery } secrated }
 { (things) }
Sad.
 —Disposition }
 [adj. Melancholy }
 [adj. Serioufness }
 [adj. } Dulness }
 [adj. } Lumpifness }
 [adj. Grief }
 —color { Dark } (dim.) }
 { Black } }
 —bread, [Dense (exc.)]
Saddle. Po. V. 8.
 —back, [Hollow backed]
 —tree, [adj. wood (part) }
 { of S. }
Pack—[Saddle for burdens }
 { (augm.) }
Saddler, [adj. Saddle (mech.)]
Safe.
 [adj. Safety]
 —and sound, { Healthy }
 { Whole }
 (Compact of safe }
 return (pot.) }
 —Conduſt { Licence for safe }
 { passing }
 —guard, [Safety]
Womans—[Uppermost adj. }
 riding (vest) of woman }
 a—[Box]
Safety. T. V. 3.
Saffron, [Crocus] HL. IV. 7. A.
bastard—HF. III. 5.
meadow—HL. IV. 7.
Sag, [Move (dim.)]
 sp. backward }
Sagacity. Ha. III. 1.
Sagapenum, [Concrete juice of }
 { Giant Fernel }
Sage.
 Herb. HF. VI. 1.
 —of Jerusalem. HL. IX. 3.
 Wood—HF. VII. A.
 [adj. } Wife }
 { Söber }
Sagittarius, [Ninth of the 12 }
 { parts of the Zodiac }
Say.
 to—
 [Speak] AC. III. 1.
 0002 —by

—by heart, [Say adv. memo-ry.]
 —less than true, [Underfay]
 —more than true, [Overfay]
 —nay, [a. Negation]
 —nothing, [a. Silence]
 that is to—Conj. IV. 3.
 [Essay] TA. III. 4. A.
 Subst.
 [Adage]
 Part. TM. VI. 3.
 Stuff.
 Saying, { adj. Spoken (thing)
 { Sentence]
 Sail.
 a
 of Ship, &c. RN. II. 6.
 —yard. RN. III. 2.
 main—[Principal S. of Ship.]
 mixzen—[S. of hinder (part) of Ship]
 Sprit—[S. of forepart of ship]
 top—[Highest S.]
 hoise—[Up-lift S.]
 strike—[a. fall the S.]
 [Ship]
 to—Mo. II. 7. A.
 Sailer. RN. V. 8.
 Saim, [Soft fat of hog]
 Sainfoin. HS. III. 5. A.
 Saint. RE. III. 5.
 —s bell.
 Sake [end] T. II. 6.
 for the—of. Prep. I. 2. A.
 Saker.
 Hawk.
 Ordinance.
 Sal, vide Salt.
 —armoniac. St. V. 6.
 —Gemma. St. V. 2. A.
 Salable, [adj. p. Sell (apt.)]
 Salacity, [Lust (Pron.)]
 Salad.
 [Sawce of herbs]
 [adj. head (armor)]
 Salamander.
 Land—Be. VI. 5.
 Water—Be. VI. 5. A.
 Salary, [Wages]
 Sale, [Sell.]
 Saleable, (Fit to) adj. p. Sell (apt.)
 Saligot, [Water-Nut]
 Saline, { Salt
 { Saltiness]
 [adj. {
 Salivate, { Spit
 { Drivel } (make)
 Sallet, vid. Salad.
 Sally. RM. I. 6. A.
 Sallow.
 Tree. Tr. VI. 9. A.
 Color, [yellow (dim.) adj.]
 Sallow (like)
 Salmon. Fi. IX. 2.
 Salomons Seal. HL. VII. 7.
 Salpa. Fi. V. 2. A.
 Salt, vid. Sal.
 Subst. St. V. 1. A.
 —Armoniac. St. V. 6.
 —Peeter, [Nitre] St. V. 1.

—wort, [Glasswort]
 Bay—[Courfeft S. (kind)]
 Drinous—St. V. 5.
 Vessel.
 —Sellar, [adj. Table, adj. Salt vessel]
 Trencher—[adj. Trencher, adj. Salt (vessel)]
 adj.
 —taste, [adj. Q. IV. 5.]
 —Marshes, [Marshes]
 Salrive.
 Salve. Pr. VI. 4.
 to—[a. found (make)]
 Salvation.
 [Deliverance]
 [Safety]
 Everlasting blifs. Ha. I. 4.
 Salvedition. AC. V. 8.
 Salvo, { Exempting
 { Exception]
 Salute. AC. V. 3.
 —at meeting. AC. V. 8.
 —at parting. AC. V. 8. A.
 Samarre, [Upper most loose adj. Woman (vest)]
 Same. Pron. II. 2. 2.
 —ness, [Identity]
 of the—time, [Simultaneous]
 Sambier. HF. V. 2. A.
 Golden flowered—HF. III. 10. A.
 Sample {
 { Exemplar. T. II. 3.
 Sampler {
 Sanamunda. Sh. VI. 2.
 Sanctifie.
 [adj. Holiness (make)]
 [Consecrate]
 Sanctian, { Law
 { Edict]
 Sanctity, [Holiness]
 Sanctuary.
 [Temple]
 sp. Inner (part) of it]
 [adj. a. Safety (place) for offenders]
 Sand. St. I. 8.
 —celes. Fi. VI. 4. A.
 the—s, Strand. W. III. 6.
 Quick—s. W. III. 7.
 —blind.
 Sandal, [Lamin for the bottom of foot]
 Sandarach. St. VI. 5.
 Sanders.
 Red—Tr. VII. 3.
 Yellow—Tr. VII. 3. A.
 Sandover, [Scum of glass]
 Sanguin.
 [adj. Blood] PG. I. 6.
 [Merry]
 Sanguinary, [adj. a. R]. III.]
 Sanbedrin, [Council]
 Sanicle. HL. VI. 9.
 bears ear—HS. VIII. 3.
 Spotted—HL. VIII. 4.
 Yorkshire—[Butterwort] HL. VI. 7.
 Sanity.
 [Healeh]
 [Soundness]
 Sap.
 Subst.

[Juice] PP. I. 7.
 —of tree, [adj. juice (part) of tree]
 to—[Undermine]
 Sappena vein, [Vein at the Ankle]
 Sapphire. St. IV. 5.
 White—St. IV. 1. A.
 Sapience, [Wisdom]
 Sappic.
 Saracens Confound [Comfrey] HL. IX. 4.
 Sarcasm [Mock]
 Sarcocolla. Tr. VII. 2. A.
 Sarda, [Chalcis] Fi. III. 12. A.
 Sardius. St. III. 3.
 Sardonix.
 Sargus. Fi. V. 3.
 Sarplier, [adj. packing cloth]
 Sarsaparilla, [Root of herb like pricking Bindweed]
 Sartorian Operation. O. V.
 Sassafras. Tr. III. 10.
 Satan, [Devil] W. I. 2. O.
 Sate. AC. VI. 5. A.
 Sated, [adj. { augm.
 { p. fill } { exc.}]
 Satelles. W. II. 8. A.
 Saterdag, [Seventh day]
 Satiare, [a. Sufficiency]
 Satiety, [a. Sufficiency]
 Satisfaction.
 [Sufficiency]
 Mind-quieting. AS. III. 5.
 [Conviction]
 [Payment]
 [Restitution]
 Satisfy, [a. Satisfaction]
 Sattin.
 [Smooth shining Silk]
 Herb [Bulbonach] HS. VI. 2.
 Saturn. W. II. 4.
 Satyr.
 [adj. { Mocking } Verfe
 { Reproving } { aggr.}]
 [Baboon] Be. III. 1.
 Satyrion, [Orchis] HL. IV. 8.
 Savage, { Fierce
 { Cruel]
 Sauce. Pr. II. 2.
 Sauce alone HS. IV. 8.
 Saucer, [Shallow dish]
 sp. for Sauce]
 Saucy, { Impudent
 { Irreverent]
 Saucidge, vid. Sawfage.
 Save.
 General.
 —from danger, [a. Safety] T. V. 3.
 —from { lofs } Preserve] AS.
 { hurt } I. 4.
 —one's oath, [pr. himself from perjury]
 incumbent, [Deliver] AS. I. 5.
 imminent.
 as to it, [prevent] TA. III. 9.
 as to { Defend] RO. VI. 5.
 him { Protect] a. Man. VI. 4
 Special,

Special, as to
 Estate, { Lay up } TA. V. 4.
 { Keep } TA. V. 5.
 from spoiling. RM. II. 5.
 from spending. Ta. V. 3.
 Liberty. RM. II. 6.
 Event of War. RM. II. 7.
 Soul.
 from Sin, [Redemption] AS.
 I. 7.
 from Hell, [Salvation] Ha.
 I. 4.
 Compare.
 [Exempt] TA. II. 7. O.
 [Except] D. IV. 5. O.
 Conj. [Unless]
 Prep. [Besides]
 Savin. Sh. III. 10. A.
 Saving, vid. Save.
 Savingness, [Frugality]
 Savior, [adj. a Save (person)]
 Savor.
 [Tast] Q. IV.
 [Smell] Q. IV. A.
 Savory.
 [adj. Savor (perf.)
 Winter—HF. VI. 7. A.
 Saurus. Fi. IV. 7. A.
 Sausage, [Pudding of minced
 Hogg's flesh]
 Saw.
 to—O. IV. 3. A.
 —dust, [Powder made by
 sawing]
 a—
 [adj. Sawing (instr.)
 —wort. HF. III. 3.
 Fish. Fi. I. 2.
 an old—[Adage]
 I—[I am] adj. pret. See
 Sawyer, [adj. Sawing (mech.)
 Saxifrage.
 Burnet—HF. IV. 12.
 Golden—HL. VI. 10. A.
 White—HL. VI. 10.
 Scab. S. III. 1. A.
 Scabbard, [Cafe for Sword]
 Scabious. HF. II. 13.
 Scaffold. Po. II. 6. A.
 Scalado, [Storming with Lad-
 ders]
 Scalde.
 [a. Heat (excels)] sp. with Li-
 quor
 [Un-a. { skin } with hot
 { feather } liquor.
 { hair }
 —head, [Un-haired head]
 sp. with scurf]
 Scale.
 —of fish. PP. IV. 1.
 —of bone, [Scale & Fragment }
 (like) } Chip
 of bone
 —of metal. Met. IV. 3.
 to—[Un-adj. a. Scale]
 [Dish of the librating jug.]
 Pair of—s, [Librating jug.]
 [Ladder]
 —as of miles, &c. [Line adj. p.
 part for measuring di-
 stances]

to—{ Climb }
 { Storm }
 sp. with Ladder.]
 Scallion, [Onion (dim.)]
 Scalp, [Pate] PG. III. 1. A.
 —ing iron, [adj. Iron. adj.]
 Scratching (instr.)
 Scamble.
 [Catch (end) adv. Confu-
 sion]
 [a. Confusion by cutting
 (corr.)]
 Scamony. HS. VII. 6. A.
 Scan.
 { Confider }
 { Examin }
 —verse [a. Measure v.]
 Scandal, { Tempting } to sin
 { Occasioning }
 Scandalous. RE. III. 5. O.
 Scant, [adj. { Scarcity }
 { Deficiency }
 { Narrowness }
 adv. [Scarce] adv. V. 2.
 Scantling.
 [Little]
 [Say] TM. VI. 2.
 [Measure] Mea. II.
 [Proportion]
 Scape, [Escape]
 a—[Fart]
 Scapula, [Shoulder] PG. IV. 1.
 Scar, [pret. p. Wound (sign)]
 Scarab { Ex. V.
 Scarabee }
 great water—Ex. V. 8.
 little water—Ex. V. 8. A.
 Scarce.
 [Scarcity]
 [adj. { Seldomness }
 { Rareness }
 [adv. { Adv. V. 2. }
 { adv. Difficulty }
 Scarcity. TM. I. 2. D.
 Scare, [a. Fear]
 —crow, [adj. Vanity (thing)
 for a. fear]
 Scarf. Pr. IV. 6. A.
 Scarlet, [Bright red]
 —Oke, [Holm]
 Scarrifie. Mo. IV. 6. A.
 Scatches, [Leg-lengthning sticks]
 Scate. Fi. II. 5.
 Scath, [Hurt]
 Scatter. O. II. 5. O.
 Come in—ing, [Come (segr.)]
 Scavel, [adj. hungry (exc.)]
 Scavenger, [adj. a. Cleanliness
 (Off.) of streets]
 Skeleton, [Frame of dead bones]
 Scene.
 [a. Player (room)]
 [The place represented]
 [The home of any action]
 [Chapter of adj. p. Player
 (thing)]
 Scepter, [adj. King (sign)
 Stick]
 Sceptic, & Incredulity
 [adj. & Doubting (apt.)]
 Schedule, [Paper (lam.)]
 Schémie, [Figure]

(sp. { Lined }
 { Pictured }
 Schism, [Schismatic (thing)]
 Schismatic. RE. III. 2. O.
 Scholar.
 [Learner]
 [adj. Learning (person)]
 —of a Colledge, [Stipendiated
 Learner]
 —ship, [Learning]
 Scholastic, [Learned (like)]
 Scholast, [adj. a. Commentary
 (dim.)]
 School.
 Greater place, [University]
 —man, [adj. University Di-
 vine]
 Lesser place, [RC. III. 6. A.]
 —boy, [Learner at School]
 —master, [Teacher of
 School]
 [Sett]
 Schreight, [Misle bird] Bi.
 III. 3.
 Sciatica, [Gout in the Hip]
 Science, [Ha. VI. 1. A.
 Liberal—[adj. Learning Sci-
 ence]
 Scimiter, [Crooked Sword]
 Scink, [Small-headed Lizard
 (kind)]
 Scintilla volantes. El. I. 5. A.
 Sciolist, [adj. Science (dim.)]
 Scion, [Branch] PP. I. 3.
 Schirrus. S. III. 4. A.
 Scissors, [adj. Clipping instr.]
 Scocheon, vid. Scutcheon.
 Scoff, { Reproach }
 { Mock }
 Scold, { a. Contention (voice) }
 { Reprove (exc.) }
 Scole, [Fishes (aggr.)]
 Scolop. Em. VIII. 5.
 Scolopendra. Ex. II. 10.
 Sconse.
 [Mult]
 Military place. RM. VI. 2.
 [adj. Hanging. adj. Supporting
 (instr.) for Candle]
 { Pate }
 { adj. Head (vest) }
 Scoop. Pr. V. 7. A.
 Scope.
 { Erd } T. II. 6.
 { Object } T. VI. 2.
 { Liberty }
 { Space } Sufficient.
 { Place }
 Scorbatica [Scurvy]
 Scorch, { Fire } the out-
 [adj. a. { Heat (exc.) } side]
 Scordium. HF. VII. 8.
 Score.
 [adj. Reckoning (thing)]
 [Stick notched (freq.) for
 reckoning]
 { in— }
 { upon— } [Debtor]
 —up.
 quit—s, [Ballancing]
 [Twenty]
 Scoria. Met. IV. 3.

Scorn,

Scorn, { Contemn AS. IV. 2.
 { a. Indignation
Scornfulness, [Superciliousness]
Scorpiana, Fi. IV. 11. A.
Scorpioides, Fi. III. 14. A.
Scorpion, Ex. II. 5. A.
 —*grass*, HS. III. 12.
 —*water*—Ex. I. 9.
 Fish.
greater—Fi. V. 6.
lesser—Fi. V. 6. A.
 Constellation [8th. (part) of
 the Zodiac.]
Scot.
 [Shot]
 [Tax]
Scotfree.
 [adj. p. Immunity from pay-
 ment]
 [not-adj. { Hurt
 p. { Punishment]
Scotomy, [Vertigo] S. IV. 5.
Scout, [Lowring]
Scoundrel, [adj. Sorry (person)]
Scour.
 a—[Shallow (part) of swift
 river]
 to—
 { Wash } (augm.)
 { Rub }
 [adj. { Purity
 a. { Brightness]
 sp. by { Washing } (augm.)
 { Rubbing }
 [Dung (exc.)]
Scourge, [Whip]
 a—[adj. Whipping (instr.)]
Scourse, [Exchange]
Scout, RM. III. 5.
Scrag, { Tooth
 { Rough protuberance]
Scraggy, [Lean (augm.)]
Scray, [Sea Swallow] Bi. IX.
 9. A.
Scrawl, [Write (corr.)]
Scramble, [Climbe (corr.)]
Scrap, { Residue
 { Fragment]
 (Rub)
Scrape, { Scratch
 { Shave (corr.)]
 —for favour, [Fawning]
 —out, { Spoil } by
 { as Nothing } {scrat-
 ching]
 —together, { adv. Scraping-
 { nefis }
 [Gather] { Rapacious-
 ly. }
 a—[Trap]
Scrapingness, Man. III. 2. E.
Scrat, [Of both sexes]
Scratch, AC. II. 6. A.
the-es [Disease in horse's
 heels]
Scrawl, [Writing (corr.)]
Scream, { Acute voice (augm.)
 { Exclamation]
Screech, [v. acute exclamation
 (augm.)]
 —Owl, [Owl]
Screeking, [acute sound of Solids
 rubbing together]

Screen, [adj. a. shadow (jug.)]
Screw, vid. *Scruce*. (ly)
Scribble, [Write (corr.)] sp. swift-
 [Notary]
Scribe, { adj. writing (Off.)
 { }
Scrip, [Bag]
Scriptura, RB. VI. 1.
Scrivener, [adj. Writing (mech.)]
Scrole, [Paper (lam.)]
 [Catalogue]
Scrophula, [King's Evil]
Scrophularia, [Pilewort]
Scruce, O. I. 6.
 —into, [Into-wriggle]
 —out, [Obtain by- a. Craft]
Scrub, [Rub (augm.)]
 a—[Sorry (person)]
Scruple.
 Weight. Mea. III. 2.
 [Doubt (dim.)]
 practical. AS. III. 5. O. (Pron.)
Scrupulousness, { Doubting
 { Scruple }
 { Incredulity }
Scrutiny, { Inquisition
 { Examining]
Scud, [v. Ition swiftly]
Scuffle, { Mutiny]
 [Confused fighting (dim.)]
Skull.
 [Bone { Head
 of { Pate }
 [adj. { Head } (armor)
 { Pate }
 —of fish, [Fishes (aggr.)]
Skulk, [v. Concealing]
Skuller, [Boat adj. p. Oar by one
 man]
Skullory, [adj. Washing (room)
 of adj. Cookery vessel]
Skullion, [Cook's Servant]
Skulpture, [Carving]
Scum, TM. VI. 3.
 a—[Sorry (person)]
Scummer, [Spoon for taking away
 the Scum]
 to—[Dung]
Scooper, RN. II. 7. A.
Scarf, S. II. 6. A.
Scarrility, Man. IV. 9. E.
Scary.
 Disease. S. VI. 4.
 —*grass*, HL. VI. 13.
 adj. { Sorry }
 { Evil }
Scaw, [Tail] PF. VI. 6. A.
Scatcheon.
 [Picture of shield]
 [Area of painted degree]
 —in building. (sign)
Scuttle.
 [Basket]
 —of Ship. RN. II. 6. A.
 to—*water*, [Un-defile w. by
 motion]
Sea, W. IV. A.
 —*bat*, [Flying fish]
 —*bells*
 —*bindweed* } HL. VI. 13. A.
 —*Calf*, Be. V. 3. A.
 —*Card*.
 —*Coast*, [adj. Shore Coun-
 trey.]

—*Cob*, Bi. IX. 9.
 —*Cole*.
 Herb. HL. VI. 13. A.
 Stone. St. VI. 3. A.
 —*Coor*.
 —*Cormorant*.
 —*Devil*, Fi. II. 4. A.
 —*dragon*, Fi. IV. 8.
 —*drake*, [Cormorant]
 —*ear*.
 Animal. Ex. VII. 8.
 Plant. HL. I. 13.
 —*fan*, HL. I. 15.
 —*faring man*, RN. V.
 —*frog*, Fi. II. 4. A.
 —*grass*, HL. I. 14.
 —*green*, [Green adj. Sea
 (like)]
 —*gull*, Bi. IX. 9.
 —*hog*, [Porpois]
 —*letice*, HL. I. 18.
 —*man*, RN. V.
 —*mev*, Bi. IX. 9.
 —*mois*, HL. I. 12.
 —*newwort*, HL. I. 11. A.
 —*nettle*, Ex. IX. 6. A.
 —*onion*, HL. IV. 13.
 —*raven*, [Cormorant]
 —*sick*, [Sick through motion
 upon the sea.]
 —*swallow*, Bi. IX. 9. A.
 —*toad*, Fi. II. 4. A.
 —*weed*, [S. mois]
 —*witbywinde*, HL. VI. 13. A.
 arm of the—
 [Bay] W. IV. 4.
 [Fretum] W. IV. 5.
 calm—W. IV. 1.
 narrow—[Fretum] W. IV. 5.
Seal, [adj. RC. VI. 5. (instr.)]
 Fish, [Sea-calf] Be. V. 3. A.
Sealing, RC. VI. 5. A.
Seam.
 [adj. p. fowing (thing)
 —of the head.
 —of Ship. RN. II. 8.
 [Hog's fat]
Seamster, [adj. Sowing (mech.)]
Sear, [Dry (exc.)]
 to—[Harden with a fire]
 —ed *Conscience*, [Unconsci-
 onableness.]
Searce, [Sift] O. VI. 1. A.
 [adj. Sift (instr.)]
Search.
 [Seek]
 [a. Inquisition]
 [Try] { Transc. TA. II. 5. A.
 { Judic. R. II. 4. A.
 —ing, [Sagacity]
Season.
 [Time]
 { adj. Congruity (time)
 { Time (perf.)]
 in— { adv. { Perfect }
 { Corrupt }
 out of— { }
 —of the year, [Year (part)]
 sp. adj. Congruity
 to— { a. Salt } Q. IV. 5.
 { a. Conditic } Pr. III. 9. A.
Seasonable, [adj. Season]
Seat. [adj.]

[adj. p. Sitting (jug.)
 Stool] Po. VI. 5.
 Chair] P. VI. 6.
 [Situation] sp. III.
 Sebesten. Tr. II. 5. A.
 Secant. Mag. II. 4.
 Seceffion, [Separation]
 Out-shut
 Seclude, { Exempt
 Except }
 Second.
 [adj. Two]
 Every— [Every adv. turn adj.
 two]
 Subst.
 —of a degree.
 in Magn. { 3600th (part) of a
 Degree }
 in Time, { 60th part of a Mi-
 nute }
 [adj. Acces- { Fighter
 forness, } Speaker
 Doer of any
 thing }
 to— [Do why { Accessoriness
 thing adv. } Im mediate af-
 ter]
 Secondary, [adj. Two (kind)
 Secundine. PP. VI. 7. A.
 Secre- { Concealing
 cy, } Taciturnity
 Secret.
 { Concealed }
 { adj. p. Taciturnity }
 Secreta- { Notary
 ry, } adj. Writing (Off.)
 Faction
 Self, { Schiffm }
 Seffary, [Schiffmatic]
 Section, [adj. p. Cut (part)
 Part of Book. D. III. 2. A.
 Seffor.
 Secular.
 [Temporal] RE. O.
 [Laic] RE. II. O.
 [Not-regular. RO. IV. 6.]
 Secundine. PP. VI. 7. A.
 Secure.
 [Safe]
 { Confident }
 { Affured }
 { Fearless }
 { Heedless }
 { Careless }
 to— { Security }
 [a. { Imprisonment }
 { Safety }
 Security, { Confidence }
 &c.
 { Sponfion }
 { Morgage }
 Sedan. Po. V. 3.
 Sedate, [adj. p. { Quiet }
 Content }
 Satisfaction }
 Sedentary, [adj. Sitting]
 Sedge, { Flagg }
 { Reed }
 Sediment. TM. VI. 3. A.
 Sedition. R]. III. 3. A.
 Seduce. RO. VI. 1. O.
 Seduliry, [Diligence]

See.
 { v. Sight }
 { a. Heedfulness }
 —to, [a. Heedfulness]
 —you do it, [a. Heedfulness
 that you do it]
 fair to—ro, [Beautiful]
 go to— [Visit]
 a— [Bishops City]
 Seed.
 —of Plants. PP. III. 6.
 —plot, [adj. p. Sowing
 (place)]
 —time, [adj. Sowing (time)]
 run to, [a. Seed]
 —of Animal. PG. I. 4.
 Seeing.
 Sighr. NP. III. 1.
 [adj. a. Sight]
 —that, [Whereas]
 Seek. TA. I. 7.
 { Inquisition }
 —to do { Defiga } to do }
 { Endeavour }
 —to him, [Intreat him]
 Seeling.
 of Room. Po. III. 8. A.
 of Ship, [Heeling] RN. VI. 7.
 —birds eye, [Sow together the
 Eyelids]
 Seem. TA. I. 9. A.
 Seem- { Beautiful
 ly, } Decent }
 Seen, [adj. p. Sight]
 to be— { Show }
 by { Manifest }
 well—in, [Skilled (perf.)]
 Seer, [Prophet]
 Seeth, [Boyl]
 —over, [Spill by Seething]
 Segment, [From-adj. p. Cut
 (part)]
 Segregate. TM. III. 6.
 —ing, [Separate] TA. II.
 1. O.
 Seignory, [Magistrate (place)]
 Seize, { Take to possess }
 { Arrest }
 Seizin. RC. V. 8. A.
 Seldom. Sp. I. 7. O.
 [Rare] Sp. II. 6. O.
 Select, [Elect]
 Selenite. St. II. 5.
 Sell. RC. V. 3.
 Self.
 bim— [Him him]
 beside— [adj. { Dotage }
 { Frenzy }
 { Madness }
 my— [Me me]
 thy— [Thee thee]
 by it— [Solitary]
 adj. Understand-
 ing (perf.)
 he is bim— { In Scate }
 [He is] { (perf.) }
 Selfconceit, { Pride }
 { Esteem (exc.) of }
 self }
 Selfdenial. Ha. V. 3.
 Selfends, [Selfishness]
 Selfheal. HF. VII. 16.

Selfshness. Ha. V. 3. O.
 Selflove, [Love of Self]
 Disobedience }
 Selfwill, { Contumacy }
 Pertinacy }
 Selvage, [Margin of cloth]
 Semblable, [Like]
 { So }
 Semblably, { Also }
 { Accordingly }
 { Seeming }
 Semblance, { Likeness }
 Sembrees.
 Semicircle, [Half Circle]
 Semicolon. D. I. 5. A.
 Seminary.
 [Seed (place)]
 [Education (place)]
 Semination, [Sowing]
 Sena. Sh. IV. 4.
 bastard—Sh. IV. 4. A.
 Senary, [Six]
 Senate, [Council]
 Send. TA. VI. 4.
 —for one, [Call by one sent]
 Senembi. Be. VI. 3. A.
 Seneschal, [Steward]
 Sengreen, [House-leek] HL, VIII. 1.
 Indented—HL. VIII. 4. A.
 Senior.
 [More old]
 [Superior]
 sp. through more age]
 Sennight, [Week]
 Sense.
 —of a word, [Meaning]
 Faculty.
 —internal. NP. II.
 common—NP. II. 1.
 —external. NP. III.
 Sp. [Feeling]
 Sensible.
 [adj. a. { Common sense }
 { Understanding }
 (apt.)
 [adj. p. { Common sense }
 { Understanding }
 (pot.)
 —Quality. Q.
 Sensitive.
 —Soul. W. I. 5.
 —faculty.
 Internal. NP. II.
 External. NP. III.
 —plant. HS. III. 8. A.
 —action. AC. II.
 Senseless.
 [adj. Stupor]
 [Not adj. p. Understanding
 (pot.)]
 Sensual, [adj. Sensuality]
 Sensuality. Man. II. 1. O.
 Sent.
 { pret. }
 { adj. p. } Send }
 [Smell]
 Sentence.
 [Opinion]
 Clause. D. III. 1. A.
 —in Court. R]. II. 5. A.
 Sententious, [Abounding in short
 sentences.]
 Senti-

Sentiment.
 { Understanding }
 { Common sense }
 { Apprehension }
 { Opinion }
Sentinel } RM. III. 7.
Sentry }
Servi, [Mustard seed]
Separate. TA. II. 1. O.
 { Segregate }
 { Abstract }
 { a. Schismatic }
 { Excommunicate }
Separatists, [Schismatic]
Sepiment. RM. VI. 4.
Seps Serpt.
September, [9th month]
Septenary, [Seven]
Septuagint, [Seventy Transla-
 tors]
Septuple, [Sevenfold]
Sepulchre, [adj. } (thing)
 Intombing } (place)
Sepulture, [Burying]
 { Following }
Sequel, { Event }
 { Illation }
Sequence, [Following adv. Se-
 ries]
Sequestration, [Depositing with
 not-party]
Seraglio, [Palace of the Maho-
 metan King]
Seraphin, [Angel]
Serenade, [a. Music near ones
 adj. sleeping (place)]
Serene.
 { Clear }
 { Bright }
 [Gracious] adj. Man. VI. 1.
Serjeant.
 [purfevant] R]. III. 6.
 —at arms, [Most adj. Superi-
 ority. R]. III. 6.]
 —of Law, [Most adj. Superi-
 ority Graduate of com-
 mon Lawyers]
 [Chief pleader (kind)]
 [Highest degree of Pleaders
 (kind)]
 —of foot. RM. III. 4.
Series. TM. III. 7.
Serinus. Bi. VI. 1. A.
Seriousness.
 The Disposition. NP. IV. 3.
 The Virtue { Sobriety }
 { Gravity }
Sermon, [adj.-p. Preaching
 (thing)]
Sermountain. HF. IV. 7.
Serous, [adj. Serum]
Serpent. Be. VI. 6.
Sea—Fi. VI. 2.
Serpentine, [adj. Serpent]
 —Line, { Spiral } Mag. III. 9.
 { Helix } Mag. III. 9. A.
Serve.
 { Slave }
 [v. { Servant }
 { Souldier }
 —as to wages.
 [adj. p. Hiring]

as to work, [a. { Slave }
 { Servant }
 { Souldier }
 [a. { Subjection }
 { Obedience }
 —God, { Obedience }
 [a. { Worship } }
 God]
 [Wait]
 { Carry }
 { Deliver }
 —Process.
 —up to Table.
 —wine.
 { Furnish }
 { Sell }
 —one with ware, [Sell w.
 to one]
 as to use, Transc.
 [Action].
 —one, { a trick }
 { in his kind }
 [v. adj. { Adjuvant }
 { Profitable }
 v. adj. { Congruous }
 { Convenient }
 —when time—s.
 [v. adj. Stead]
 — { for }
 { instead of }
 [v. adj. { Sufficiency }
 { Pertinence }
 —for such a use.
Servant. RO. III. 7. O.
 [Suitor] RO. III. 2.
 [Beneficiary] RO. III. 8. O.
Service.
 [v. } { Servant }
 [a. } { Souldier }
 [a. Obedience]
 divine—[d. worship]
 Waiting.
 { first } [meats (aggr.
 { second } carried adv.
 { first }
 { second }
 [v. adj. { Adjuvant }
 { Profitable }
 [a. Benefactor]
 —doing one a
 [p. Use]
 [Berry of Service-tree]
 —Tree. Tr. I. 4.
 Common—Tr. I. 4. A.
Serviceable, [adj. { (pot.) }
 Service { (pron.) }
 { Servant }
Servile, [adj. { Slave }
 { Villain }
Servingman, [Servant for wait-
 ing]
Servitor, [Servant]
Servitude, [p. Slave (thing)]
Serum. PG. I. 2.
Seseli, [Hartwort]
Sessions, [Convention] RC. III.
 sp. for R].
Set.
 [Cause, sp. by motion]
 to be } Place } sp. of
 in a } Situation } Ref]
 [Cause to be so]

—a copy, [a. Exemplar
 (make)]
 —a song, [a. Tune (make)
 for a l.]
 —fast, [Fast (make)]
 —free, [a. Liberty (make)]
 —open, [Open (make)]
 —packing, [From-go (make)]
 —Right, { Put (perf.) }
 { adj. Right }
 (make)
 —upright, [Upright (make)]
 { Design }
 { Appoint }
 sp. according to Con-
 tract.]
 —an allowance, [appoint an
 all.]
 —a fine on, [Appoint, &c.]
 —a form, [appoint a form]
 [Offer]
 sp. for p. { Hire }
 { Sell }
 [Esteem] AS. II. 8.
 —Light by, [Contemn] AS.
 II. 8. A.
 { a. Place }
 { Put }
 —himself, { a. place h. }
 { Purpose }
 (augm.)
 —ones { Put ones, &c }
 hand to { a. Adjuvant }
 { Write under }
 —Birds } observe the
 —Travellers, &c. } place of
 { B. }
 { Tr. }
 [a. { Scituation }
 { Figure }
 —a bone { Place }
 { Situate } } (perf.)
 —a bowle.
 —a Ruff, { Situation }
 [a. { Figure } } (perf.)
 [Motion] Mo.
 as Current, [v. Motion]
 as Boatman } [Thrust]
 as Horse } (imp) with
 { hands }
 { feet }
 [a. ition (make)
 [Rest] Mo. O.
 Plant.
 the Root. O. III. 6.
 the Grain. O. III. 6. A.
 [Sit (make)
 [a. { Steadiness } Q. VI. 6.
 { Fastness } Q. VI. 6. E.
 { a. Fast (make)
 { Imprison }
 —about { a. } { Begin }
 { a. } { Endeavor (inc.) }
 against, [v. } { opposite }
 [a. }
 —apart { a. Segregate }
 { Reserve }
 { Appropriate }
 —aside, a. Segregate]
 { Exempt }
 { Except }
 { Reject }
 { Forfake } —at

SE

SE

SH

—at [a. Impulsive]
 —at liberty, [adj. a. Liberty (make)]
 —nought, [Contemn]
 —ods, [Un-a. peaceable (make)]
 —peace, [Un- { War Fight } Contention]
 —by [Esteem] (make)
 —the ears, [a. contention (make)]
 —down- { Down-ition (make) } Write
 —farther off, [More-distant (make)]
 —forth, Vid. out.
 [v.] { Go }
 [a.] { Travel } (inc.)
 { Manifest }
 { a. Publick (make) }
 [a. Ornate (make)]
 [Praise]
 —for- [v.] { Travel } (inc.)
 ward [a.] { Proceed }
 —in [Begin]
 —order, [a. Order]
 —off, vid. forth.
 —farther off, [More-distant (make)]
 —on, vid. upon
 { Impulsive }
 { In courage }
 —edge, { adj. a. edge (make) } a. Stupor
 —fire, [a. fire (make)]
 —foot, { Begin } Cause (inc.)
 —over the fire, [Place above the fire]
 —a fine on, [a. Mult]
 —out, vid. forth.
 [Out-ition (make)]
 { Ship } { furnish } { Sh. }
 — { Soldier } & send { So. }
 —to { To-put }
 { Operate (end) }
 { Hire }
 — { Sale }
 —work, { a. Operate (make) } Operate (inc.)
 —ones hand.
 —togeth- { Joyn }
 —ther, { a. One (make) }
 —by the ears, [a. Contention (make)]
 —up, [Begun]
 { Repeat }
 —again, { Restore }
 —a building, [Build]
 —a fashion.
 —a trade.
 —one instead of another, [a. Room]
 —upon his Lift
 —Legs, { a. Upright }
 —upon, vid. on.
 —a person, { Assault }
 &c. { Offend (end) }
 { Resolve }
 —a thing { Undertake }
 { Attempt }

Sub st

{ Aggregate }
 { Series }
 { Suit }
 [Game]
 —at { Cards. }
 { Dice. }
 Sun—[Under-a. Horizon]
 Adj.
 { Purposed }
 { Designed }
 { Appointed }
 (sp. by consent)
 —allowance.
 —Battle.
 —Company.
 —Fight.
 —Form.
 —Place.
 —Price.
 —Purpose.
 —Resolution.
 —Speech.
 —Time.
 He is—[Has lost the game]
 Sun is—[S. is under the Horizon]
 Well—[adj. p. figure (perf.)]
 Setter.
 [adj. Setting (perfon)]
 Thefts—{ py }
 [Dog. adj. Observing (apt.)]
 the place of Birds
 Settle. { v. }
 { a. }
 { Cause }
 { Confirm }
 [adj. Permanence]
 —ones estate, [Assign the fut. right of it]
 (sp. by sealed adj. Obligation (thing))
 —to a busi- (Prepare for per-
 nance in a b)
 nefs, { Permanent (inc) }
 { in it. }
 { Staying }
 { Dwelling }
 as Bird, { Rest }
 { Stand }
 [adj. { Staidness }
 { Fastness }
 as grounds { Precipitate }
 { Sediment }
 [Habit]
 { Sobriety }
 { Gravity }
 Subst. [Long Chair]
 —bedstead, [Bedstead adj. p. folding (apt.)]
 Setting, vid. Settle.
 [Sediment]
 Seven. Mea. I. 7.
 Sevenfold, [Seven (kind)]
 Sevennight, [Week]
 Seventeen. 17.
 Seventh, [adj. seven]
 Seventy. 70.
 Sever.
 { Separate }
 { Segregate }
 [adj. Solitary (make)]
 [a. { Difference }
 { Diversity }]

Several.
 [adj. { Difference }
 { Diversity }]
 [adj. p. Sever]
 Severity. Man. VI. 7.
 [Rigor]
 Sewee.
 [adj. { Order } (Off.) of
 a. { Suit } meats]
 [Sink] Po. II. 9. A.
 Sewer, { Hard } Fat
 { Dried }
 Sex. NP. VI. 1.
 Sextant, [Sixth part of Circle]
 Sextary, [Roman measure] about
 a pint
 Sextile, [Distance of a great
 Circle]
 Sexton, [adj. Sweeping (Off.) of
 Temple]
 Sextuple, [Sixfold]
 Shackles, [Bonds]
 Shad. Fi. III. 11.
 Shade
 Shadow { Q. I. 2. }
 —in painting, [Shadow (like)]
 Shafi.
 [Cylinder]
 [Arrow]
 { Cone }
 { Pyramid }
 { Steeple }
 of Coach, &c. Po. V. 5.
 Shagg, [Rough hair]
 Bird. Bi. IX. 5. A.
 Shake.
 Proper. Mo. VI. 3. A.
 —Hands. AC. V. 5. A.
 —down, [Down-ation (make)
 with shaking]
 —off, [Abandon]
 —in pieces, [Break with
 shaking]
 —to, [Reprehend severely]
 [Tremble]
 Shake- { Clothed (freq.) with }
 { torn (vest) }
 rag, { Beggar }
 Shall. fut.
 Shale.
 a—[Pod] PP. III. 3. A.
 to—[Un-a. pod]
 Shallop, [Ship (dim.)]
 Shalot. HL. IV. 10.
 Shallow.
 Not deep. TM. II. 3. A.
 { Shallow (place in the sea) }
 a- { Bank } W. III. 5. A.
 Not wise, [adj. Folly] (inst.)
 Shalm, [adj. Tube adj. Music]
 Shamble, [adj. Butchering
 (face)]
 Shame.
 Affection. AS. VI. 2. A.
 Cause, [Infamy]
 { Shame (apt.) }
 Shamefaced, [adj. { Modesty }
 { Sheepishness }]
 Shameful, [adj. Shame]
 Shameless, [adj. Impudence]
 Shamois, [Goat (kind) having
 small horns hooked at the end]
 P p p Shank.

Shank, of Animal, PG. V. 5.
of Plant, [Stalk]
Shape, [Figure]
Share, [Part] sp. adj. Proportioned
to— { Divide }
{ Distribute }
{ Partner (make) }
Pubes, PG. IV. 7. A.
—bone, [Bone of the sh.]
Plow—[adj. Cutting (part) of the adj. plowing (jug.)]
Sharer, [Partner]
Shark,
Fish, Fi. I. 3.
[adj. a. Fraud (person)
sp. impudently spending ano-
thers]
Sharp,
[adj. Acute Angle]
[adj. { Point }
{ Edge }
[adj. { Cutting }
{ Pricking (apt.) }
of Animal, [adj. Vigor]
—fighted.
—of hearing
—voice, [Shrill]
—in music, Q III. 5. E.
of taste, Q IV. 4.
[Hungry]
of mind [Sprightly]
[Sagacious]
{ Severe }
{ Austere }
{ Cruel }
Sharpen, [a. Sharp (make)]
Sbarpling, [Stickleback]
Shat-ter, { Shake into parts (dim.) }
{ Bruise (freq.) }
Shave, O. IV. 1.
—grass, [Horse tail]
Shaver, [adj. Shaving (person)
a notable—[Extraordinary
(corr.)]
Sheaf, [Aggregated (thing)
sp. by together-p. bind]
Shear, [Clip]
Shears, [adj. Clipping (instr.)]
Sheard, { Fragment } of earth-
{ Piece } on vessel]
Sheat,
Rope, RN. IV. 5. A.
—Anchor, [Last anch.]
—fish, Fi. VI. 6.
[Young hog]
Sheath,
a—[Case]
—fish, Ex. VIII. 8. A.
—flies wing, [Crust of fly w.]
to—[into-a-case]
—a ship, RN. VI. 3.
Shed,
{ Lose }
{ Let go }
{ Spill }
{ Lose }
—tears, { Drop tears }
{ Weep }
—water, [Spill w.]
a—[House (dim.) sp. not wal-
led]

Shee, { He (fem.) }
{ Female }
Sheep, Be. II. 2.
—Cote, [House for sheep]
—Fold, [About-sepimented
(place) for sheep]
—Hook, [Shepherds Hook]
Sheepishness, Man. III. 7. E.
Sheere, [Clip]
—water, [Simple water]
—wind, [adj. Cutting (like)
wind]
Sheet, [Lamin]
—of Linnen, [adj. L. Bed (vest)]
Shell,
of Animal.
of Oyster, &c. PP. IV. 2.
of Lobster, [Crust] PP. IV.
2. A.
Egg—[Crust of Egg]
of Vegetable.
—of Nut, [Stone] PP. II.
2. A.
—of Bean, &c. [Cod] PP. III.
5. A.
—of Grain, [Husk] PP.
III. 3.
Shellaple, Bi. IV. 5. A.
Sheldrake, Bi. IX. 2.
Shelf,
Boord, Po. VI. 4. A.
Flat in the Sea, [Bank] W.
III. 5.
Shelter,
[adj. a. Safety (place)
[adj. { Protection }
a. { Defence }
sp. (place)
Shelving, [Oblique]
Shent, [adj. p. Reprehend]
Shepherd, [Herdsman of sheep]
—s bodkin, [Cranes bill]
—s fly, Ex. IV. 8.
—s needle, [Venus comb] HS.
I. 5. A.
—s purse, HS. VI. 3. A.
—s rod, HF. VIII. 2. A.
Sheriff, [adj. Shire (Off.)]
Shew,
Gene— { a. Know (make) }
ral, { Un-a. Conceal }
TA. I. 8.
Perfect, [Manifest] TA. I. 9.
Publick, [a. Public (make)]
—what is not, [a. Appear-
ance]
—Otherwise, { a. Seeming }
{ than it is } a. Hypocrisie }
TA. I. 9. A.
to sense.
by signes, [a. sign]
[a. Finger (sign)]
by like, [Represent]
to the ear.
[Narration]
[Interpretation]
[Probation]
to the eye, { Offer to be seen }
{ a. See (make) }
—sights, [a. Sights]
—sicks, [a. Prestigiator]
to the mind, [Revelation]

Impro- { Do }
per, { Give }
—mercy, [a. Mercy]
Sby, [adj. Reservedness]
Shide of wood, [Thick piece of w.]
Shield, [Buckler]
to— { Defend }
{ Protect }
—of Brawn.
Shifi,
[Means] sp. (corr.)
[a { Craft }
{ Fraud }
make—to [Obtain to]
Put to his—s, [Necessitated
to difficult (things)]
to— { Change }
{ Alter }
—place, [Go]
—per, { Escape }
{ Deliver }
—thing, { Prevent } (alter-
{ Remedy } ing)
—for, [Provide for]
—off, { Delay }
{ Frustrate }
sp. adv. Craft
Shifter, [Crafty person]
[sp. Living by craft]
Shilling, Mea. IV. 3.
Shin, [Forepart of Leg]
Shine, [a. Brightness]
Shingle, [adj. wood (lamin) for
—s [Tetter] (roof)
Ship, RN. I. 1. A.
—wrack, { Destruction } of
{ Ruine } ship }
—wright, [adj. Ship (mech.)]
Shire, RC. III. 4.
Shirt, [Inmost Linnen (vest)]
Shuttle, [Inconstant]
vid. Shuttle.
Shive, [Chip]
Shiver,
to— { Tremble }
—in s Shake } into
pieces & Break } chips }
a—[Chip]
Shock,
—of Corn, [Heap of c.]
—of batel, [Battel (imp.)]
Shod, { adj. pret. } Shoo }
{ adj. p. }
Shog, [Move (imp.)]
Shole,
[Shallow (place)]
[Fishes (aggr.)]
Shoo,
[adj. Leather adj. Foot (vest)]
—ing horn, [On-drawing
(instr.) for shoo.]
horse—[Under-foot (armam.)
for horse]
Shook, [adj. p. pret. Shake]
Shoot,
{ Move }
{ Fly } {swiftly }
Out— { Cast }
{ Powre }

as { Bow { b. }
 { Gun { a. } g. }
 { Ordinance { e. }
 —one. R]. V. 2. A.
 as Star { Suddenly }
 { fall } { Swiftly }
 as Plant, { a. Sprout }
 —off, { Defilt }
 { a. Gunner }
 —up, { Grow swiftly }
 { Sprout } PP. II. 5.
 { Branch } PP. I. 3.
 — { Sucker } PP. I. 2. A.
 { Hog (young) }
 Shop, { adj. } { Mechanic } { room }
 { a. } { Merchant }
 —keeper, { Merchant }
 Shore.
 of land. W. III. 6.
 of water. W. IV. 6.
 bird. Bi. V. 2.
 to—up, { a. Prop }
 Shorn, { adj. Clip }
 Short.
 { op. to long, } { adj. TM. II. 1. O }
 { Low }
 { Little }
 { Less }
 { adj. Epitome }
 { Soon }
 { Transitory }
 —ly, { Soon }
 { adv. } { Future (dim.) }
 —breathing } { S. V. 1. }
 —windedness }
 be— { a. Fewness }
 with } { a. Harshness } words]
 come— }
 fall— }
 { v. long (def.) }
 { v. short (exc.) }
 { adj. Defect }
 { be more short }
 sp. than it was expect-
 ed]
 keep— { a. Cohibiting }
 Shorten, { a. Short (make) }
 Shot.
 { adj. p. pret. } { Shoot }
 { adj. p. }
 { Bullet }
 { adj. a. pay (thing) }
 —free, { adj. p. Immunity from }
 paying]
 Shorten, { Having spawned }
 Shove, { Thrust }
 —ner, { Net for catching fish }
 sp. by thrusting and lift-
 ing it.]
 Shovel, { Up-take- } { Fluid }
 ing (vas) } { Granulous }
 (things)]
 —er. Bi. VIII. 6.
 Should, { Mood } { Duty }
 of } { Necessity }
 Shoulder.
 of trunk. PG. IV. 1. A.
 —blade, { Broad bone of— }
 Joynr. PG. V. 1. A.
 to— { Thrust up with shoul- }
 der]

—up, { Prop }
 { a. } { Support (end.) }
 Showr. El. VI. 2. O.
 Shout.
 { Voice (augm.) }
 { Exclamation (imp.) }
 sp. for joy]
 Show, vid. Shew.
 Shread, { Mince } Po. III.
 6. A.
 — { Chip (dim.) }
 Shreek, { Acute exclamation }
 (imp.)]
 Shreeve, { a. Confess (make) }
 { Examin for a. confess }
 (make)]
 sp. adv. Solitary to
 Priest]
 Shrew, { Morofenels } { fem. }
 { adj. } { Contention }
 —mouse, { Long-snouted venci- }
 nous mouse (kind)]
 Shrewd.
 { Crafty }
 { Hurtful }
 —turn, { a. Hurtfulness }
 Shrift, { a. Shreeve }
 Shrill, { adv. } { Sound (augm.) }
 acute adj. } { Exclamation }
 Shrimp.
 { Little }
 Fish. Ex. VI. 4.
 River—Ex. II. 11. A.
 Shrine, { Cafe }
 sp. of Image]
 Shrink.
 { Gestare. AC. VI. 3. }
 { Posture. AC. VI. 3. A. }
 { adj. Density }
 { adj. Diminish }
 { Back-draw }
 { Retire }
 Shrivels, { Wrinkle }
 Shroud.
 —of a Ship. RN. IV. 1.
 { adj. Shrouding (thing) }
 { Outmost adj. Linnen (vest) }
 of the dead]
 to— { Cover }
 sp. for protection]
 Shrovetide.
 { adj. Shreeving (time) }
 { adj. Feast (time) next before }
 Lent]
 Shrub. Sh.
 to— { a. Cudgel }
 Shrugging. AC. IV. 7. A.
 Shuddering, { Trembling }
 Shuffle, { Mingl't confusedly }
 sp. by motion (freq.)]
 Shun, { Avoid (end.) }
 Shut, vid. Cluse.
 —ing. O. II. 4.
 —in of the day, { Evening }
 { Shutting (augm.) }
 —up, { a. Conclusion }
 Shuttle.
 { adj. p. Cast (apt.) } { adj. Wea- }
 ving (instr.)]
 { adj. p. Motion (apt.) }
 —Cock.
 —headed, { Inconstant }]

Sybil, { adj. Paganism Propheet }
 (fem.)]
 Sick, { adj. Sickness }
 Sickle, { adj. Reaping (instr.) }
 Sickly, { adj. } { apt. }
 Sickness } { freq. }
 Sickness.
 in body. S.
 the— { Plague }
 in mind. TA. V. 7. O.
 Side.
 Part. Sp. III. 4.
 —of a Figure. Mz. II.
 3. A.
 —of ones body. PG. IV. 5.
 Page, { Surface }
 { Margin }
 —blow adj. oblique striking]
 —long, { adj. Side }
 —ways, { Aside }
 { adj. } { Obliquity }
 —of the Country, { Part of the }
 Country]
 —of the hill, { Oblique (part) }
 of the h.]
 —of { River } { Shore }
 { Sea }
 kin by the Mothers— { Kin by }
 the Mother]
 on this— { Citerior }
 { Prep. VI. 2. }
 on that— { Ulterior }
 { Prep. VI. 2. O.]
 on the { Opposite }
 orber— { Prep. VI. 3. O. }
 on eve— { Environing }
 ry— { Prep. III. 3. O. }
 on my— { For (Prep. II. 3.) }
 inc.]
 to— { a. } { Faction }
 { League }
 { Accessory }
 Sider, { Wine of Apples }
 Sidesmen, { Churchwardens adj. }
 adjuvant (Off.)]
 Siege.
 Leaguer. RM. I. 4.
 { a. Dunging }
 Sift.
 Searce. O. VI. 1. A.
 { Examin }
 —out, { Find by examin- }
 ing]
 Sigh. AC. IV. 6. E.
 Sights.
 { Sence. NP. III. i. }
 { a. Seeing }
 —of the eye, { adj. Seeing }
 (part) of eye]
 —of a gun, { Through-adj. p. }
 See (apt.) gun (part)]
 Seeing—s. Mo. V. 7.
 Sigil, { adj. Wizarding seal }
 Signature, { a. Sign }
 Signe.
 Mark. T. VI. 5.
 —of an affection, AC. IV.
 { Constellation }
 —in the Zodiac, $\frac{1}{12}$ of the }
 Zodiac]
 to—RC. VI. 5.
 Signet, { Seal (dim.) }
 P p p 2 . Signi-

Signific.
 { a. Sign }
 { a. Meaning }
 [Narrate]

Silence.
 op. to Sound. Q. III. O.
 virtue, [Taciturnity]

Silk. Pr. IV. 3.
 —man, [adj. Silk (merc.)]
 —worm. Ex. III. 6. A.
 —Grass, [Upright Dogs-bane]
 HS. IV. 3. A.

Sill, [adj. Foundation Beam]

Sillabub, [Drink of milk & wine
 coagulated with &c.]

Silly, [adj. Folly]

Silver. Met. I. 2.
 quick—Met. III. 1.
 —weed, [Wild Tansey]

Silurus. Fi. VI. 6.

Similar, [All of one kind]

Simile, [adj. Translaticious
 (thing)]

Similitude, [Likeness]

Simnel.

Simony, [Buying (corr.) of re-
 ligious (thing)]

Smile, [Smile]

Simple.
 [adj. Simpleness]
 —figure. Mag. III.
 [Simple medicinal (thing)
 sp. Herb]
 to—[Know (end.) the growing
 herbs]

Simpleness &
Simplicity &
 { Singleness }
 { Primitiveness }
 op. to mixture. T. III. 1.
 { Purity }
 { Homeliness }
 { Sorrowfulness }
 op. to figurateness. D. III.
 7. O.
 [Sincerity]
 { Folly }
 { Unskillfulness }
 { Unlearnedness }
 { Unexpertness }

Simulation, [a. Hypocrisis]

Simultaneous. Sp. I. 2.

Sin { v.
 a.
 { Ungraciousness }
 { Unholiness }
 { Vice }
 [Evil action]

Since.
 [Before } this time }
 [After }
 —that, [Whereas]

Sincerity. Ha. IV. 4.

Sine. Mag. II. 6.

Sinew. PG. II. 5.

Sinful, { Ungracious }
 { Unholy }
 { Vicious }

Sing. AC. III. 5.
 as the ears—{ Ring (like) }
 { (incept.) }
 { Outside }
 { Hair }

Single.
 { One (kind) }
 { Simple }
 [Singular]
 { Solitary }
 { Onely }
 —combat, [Duelling]
 —life, [Cœlibate] RO. II
 2. A.
 a—[Tail of Deer] ●

Singular.
 { Excellent }
 { Unlike all others }
 —number. TM. III. 2.

Singularity. { Affectation of being
 unlike others }
 { Conceitedness }

Sinister.
 [Left side]
 [Malign]
 [Censoriousness]
 [adj. Adversity]

Sink, [Down-ition under wa-
 ter.]
 Proper. Mo. I. 4. O.
 [Soke]
 —into ones mind, [Be fixed
 in ones m.]
 —ing paper, [Porous (augm.)]
 [Drown]

Improper, [Fall] sp. (inc.)
 —under the burden.
 [adj. p. Dent]
 [Diminution]
 [Ruining (inc.)]
 a—Po. II. 9. A.

Sinner, [Cord (augm.) of three
 Cords together twisted]

Sinoph.
 Subst. [Cinnabar]
 adj. [Green]

Sip.
 [Drink (dim.)]
 [Suck (dim.)]

Sippet, [Bread (lam.)] adj. p.
 Soke (apt.)

Sights, [adj. Paper (lam.)] pub-
 lish'd for finding lost (things)

Sir, [Voc. adj. Dignity (per-
 son)]

Sire, [Parent (male)]

Sirname, [adj. Parent name]

Sirra, [Voc. Mean (person)]

Sise, [Six]

Siskin, [Finch green]

Sister, [Brother (fem.)]

Sisterhood, [Corporation (fem.)]

Sitting.
 { Gesture. AC. VI. 5. }
 { Posture. AC. VI. 5. A. }
 —as Commissioners, [Toge-
 ther sitting.]
 —as a hen, [a. Fotion by up-
 on sitting.]
 —down, [Sitting]
 —out, [Not-playing]
 —up, { Rising }
 { adj. Permanence out
 of bed. }

as Bird, { Rest }
 { Stand }
 [Permanence]

—hard at it, [adj. a. Dili-
 gence. adv. permanence]

Sire }
Situation } Sp. III.
Sir that, [Whereas]
Sithe, [adj. Reaping (instr.)]
Sive, [adj. Sifting (instr.)]
Sivet, [Sweat of the Civet Cat]
 —cat. Be. IV. 4. A.

Six. Mea. I. 6.
Sixfold, [Six (kind)]
Sixt. [adj. Six]
Sixteen, 16.
Sixty, 60.
Size.
 { Proportion }
 { Measure }
 Gummy liquor, [adj. a. varnish
 (thing)]
 sp. of boil'd Leather

to—
 [a. Size]
 [Sear the Seams]
 affize, [Convention of shire for
 adj. R.] (things)

Sizers, [adj. Clipping (instr.)]
Skein. Mag. VI. 7. A.
Skeleton, [Frame of bones]
Skew, [Oblique]
Sky.
 [Æther] El. II. 1.
 [Heaven]

Skill.
 [Science]
 [Art]
 [Learning]

it—eth not, [It is not adj. im-
 portance]

Skilles. Pr. V. 6. A.
Skim, [Unskum]
Skin.
 Hide. PG. II. 3.
 —and bone, [Lean (exc.)]
 { Un-a. skin }
 to—{ Cover with skin }
 [Membrane] PG. II. 3. A.
 [Husk] PP. II. 3.

Skink, [Skink]
 to—[Powre for p. drinking]

Skinker, [adj. Waiting (Off.)
 that skinketh]

Skinner, [adj. Skin (merc.)]

Skip.
 [Leap]
 —Jack, [Sorry man (dim.)]
 [Omit]

Skipper, { Sailer } RN. V. 8.
 { Master } RN. V. 4.

Skirmish. RM. I. 8.
Skirret. HF. IV. 11. A.
Skirt, [Margent]
 —of doublet, [Lower Margent
 of d.]

Skittish.
 [adj. { Leap } (pron.)]
 { Kick }
 { Disingenuous }
 { Wanton }

Skreen.
 —for corn, [adj. Seperating
 (aug.)]
 —between Rooms, [adj. Sepa-
 rating (sep.)]

Skn,

Sku, [Oblique]
Slab, { Moor } (place)
 [adj. { Bog }]
Slabber.
 [Let-go Spittle]
 [Wet (corr.)]
 [Defile]
Slack.
 { Loose }
 { Limber }
 [adj. { Remission }]
 { Diminution }
 [adj. { Slight }]
 { Neglect }
 [adj. a. { Slow }]
 { Protract }
 [adj. a. { Cunctation }]
Slay, [a. Die (make)]
 —of weavers loom.
Slake, [a. Remission]
 —fire { Un- } fire }
 —thirst { a. } thirst } (dim)
Slander, [Calumny]
Slank.
 [Thin]
 Herb, [Wrack]
Slant, [Oblique]
 [Strike]
Slap, { Cudgel }
 —up { Eat } greedily }
 { Lick } (corr.) }
Slash.
 Cut in many places. Pr. III.
 s. A.
 [Cut deep]
 [Whip]
Slate. St. I. s.
Slattering.
 [a. Slightness]
 { Carelessness }
 { Improvidence } Man. III.
 2. D.
Slave. RC. I. 9. O.
Slaver, vid. *Slabber*.
Slaughter, [a. Die (make)]
 —house, [adj. Butchering]
 (room)
Slander, [Calumny]
Sleave.
 —silk, [Not-spun S.]
 —fish. Ex. IX. 3.
 red—Ex. IX. 3. A.
Sleazy, [Loose]
Sled. Po. V. 4.
Sledge, [Hammer (augm.)]
Sleek, [Smooth (augm.)]
 —stone, [adj. stone adj. a.]
 smoothing (instr.)
Sleep. AC. II. 3. A.
 [Numness]
Sleepy, { Sleep (apt.) }
 [adj. { Sluggardliness }]
Sleering, [Crafty oblique a. eye]
 manner }
Sleet. El. VI. 4. A.
Sleeve, [adj. arm (vest)]
Sleeve—{ Impertinent }
 { Vain }
Sleight, vid. *Slight*.
 [a. { Craft }]
 { Art }
Slender.

[Thin] TM. II. 5. O.
 { Remiss }
 { Not sufficient }
Sleeve.
 —silk, [Not-spun S.]
 —fish. Ex. IX. 3.
 red—Ex. IX. 3. A.
Sly, { Crafty }
 { Reserved }
Slicing.
 Cut. Pr. III. 6.
 a—{ From-sliced (part) }
 { Chip }
 sp. Thin
 iron—
 to—[Dung]
Sliding, [Motion swift whose]
 parts are not seen]
 Proper. Mo. II. 5.
 —knor, [k. un-adj. p. ty (apt.)]
 by pulling }
 —as water, [a. Stream adv. fi-]
 lence }
 —away { from } -ition { silence }
 —back { back } adv. { concea- }
 (ling)
 —by [beside } -ition { silence }
 —over { over } adv. { concea- }
 (ling)
Slight, vid. *Sleight*.
 [Thin (augm.)]
 { Little }
 { Deficient }
 [Loose]
 { Sorry }
 { Remiss }
 [adj. Vanity]
 [Homely]
 Moral, [adj. Ha. III. 4. E.]
 [Careless]
 to—
 [Contemn]
 [a. Disrespect]
 —works, [Spoil w.]
Slim, [Long thin]
Slime, [adj. a. Sliminess (thing)]
Sliminess. Q. VI. 4.
Sling, [adj. Casting (instr.)]
 pair of —s, [adj. Lifting (instr.)]
 for Carriage]
 sp. of Barrels]
Slink, [Abortive Bull (young)]
 —away [from } -ition adv.]
 —back. [back } Concealing]
Slip.
 Proper, [Slide (dim.)]
 [Scumble through sliding]
 (dim.)
 [Err]
 [Omit]
 —away, [From } -ition adv.]
 —back, [Back } Concealing]
 —by, [Beside } Concealing]
 —off, [From- } -ition, &c.]
 —on, [Upon- } -ition, &c.]
 — } Clothes { cloth }
 { un-cloth }
 ((wiftly))
give one the—[From ition adv.]
 Concealing]
 [Omit]
let— { Let go }
 { Lofe }

sp. through Carelessness]
 a—[v. Slip]
 —of plant, [Branch]
 to— { Cut }
 [From } Pull]
 [Cord with Loop in the end]
 —knor, [Tied (part) for a.]
 Loop (make)
Slipper, [adj. Foot (vest) not]
 adj. p. ty (pot.)
Slipperiness.
 { Smoothness }
 { Unctuousness }
 [adj. Let go (pron.)]
 [Lightness.] Ha. IV. 7. D.
Slit.
 { Cleft }
 { Chink }
 to— { Cleave }
 { a. Chink }
Slive, [Chip]
Slot, [Plum of Slow tree]
 —tree. Sh. I. 4.
Slop, [Loose adj. Thigh (vest)]
Sloping, [Oblique]
Slot, [adj. Foot (sign) of stag]
Sloth.
 [Laziness] NP. IV. 6. O.
 Negligence. Ha. IV. s. D.
 [Sluggardliness] Man. II. 4. O.
 Beatt. Be. III. 2. A.
Sloven, [adj. Slovenliness]
 (male).
 —liness. Man. II. 6. O.
 { Great (corr.) }
Slovenly { adj. Rusticity (person) }
Slough.
 [Bog]
 [Abandoned skin]
Slow.
 op. to swift. NP. V. 9. O.
 op. to soon, [Late]
 [adj. Protracting]
Slowworm. Be. VI. 8.
Slubber, [a. { Negligence }
 { Unskilfulness }
 { Slovenliness }
 —over, [Per- { Negligently }
 form { Unskilfully }
 { Slovenly }
Sluce, [Stream stopping (jug.)]
 { Sluggishness }
Slug, [adj. { Sluggardliness }
 { Slowness }
 —abed, [adj. Man. II. 4. D.]
 (person)
Sluggard, [adj. Sluggardliness]
 (person)
Sluggardliness.
 Proper. Man. II. 4. ●
 [Negligence]
 [Slowness]
Sluggishness, { Sluggardliness }
 { Laziness }
 { Lumpishness }
 (dim.)
Slumber, { (dim.) }
 [Sleep, { (inc.) }
Slung, { adj. a. pret. } sling]
 { adj. p. }
Slunk, { adj. a. pret. } flink }
 { adj. p. }
 Slur,

SM

SN

SO

Star, { Fraud }
 { Affront }
Slurry, { Disgrace }
 { Defile }
Slut.
 [Woman (corr.)]
 [adj. Sluttishness (fem.)]
Sluttishness. Man. II. 6. D.
Smack.
 [Sound of separating the lips]
 [Kiss]
 [Tast. Q. IV. (dim.)]
a—of it, [p. adjunct (dim.)]
Small.
 [Little]
—nt. Tr. III. I.
 [Fine]
cut— { Cut into pieces }
 { Mince } (dim.)
—as—beer, [Weak]
—number, [Few]
—wares, { Wares (dim.) }
 { Little (things) of value (dim) }

Smallage. HF. IV. 9. A.
Smaragd, [Emerald]
Smart. AC. II. 8. A.
—in discourse, [adj. Vigor]
—of taste, { Vigor }
 { Freshness }
Smatch, [Tast (dim.)]
Smatter, [Skill (dim.)]
Smear. O. V. 6. A.
 [a. Defiled (make)]
Smell.
Sense. NP. III. 3.
—out, [Find by sm.]
a—feast, [Flatterer for p. feast]
Object. Q. IV.
 [a. Unfavorinens]
Smell.
 { pret. }
 { adj. p. } Smell
 Fish. Fi. IX. 2. A.
Smile. AC. XIV. 2.
Smirking, [Smiling adv. mirth]
Smite, [Strike]
Smith, [adj. a. Fabril (person)]
Smock, [Inmost linnen (vest)]
 [p. of man (fem.)]
Smoke. El. II. 3. A.
 { Fume }
 { Exhalation }
 { Vapor }

Smooth.
 Proper, [adj. Q. VI. 2. E.]
 of behaviour, { Courtesie }
 [adj. { Complaisance }]
Smother, [Stifle]
Smug, { Cleanly }
 { Ornate } (augm.)
Smut { Defile with black }
Smutch { (dim.) }
Smutty, [Defiled with black (dim.)]
Snacker, [Hasp of Casement]
Snaffle, [Bridle]
Snail. Ex. I. 2. A.
—Trefoil. HS. III. 15.
water—Ex. VII. 1. A.
Sea—Ex. VII. 4.

Snake. Be. VI. 7.
—weed. HL. VII. 3.
—wood. Tr. VII. 2. A.
Snap.
 [Bite (imp.)]
 [Sound of bite (imp.)]
—dragon. HS. VIII. 6.
Snapbars, [Gun with Fire-lock]
Snap—s adj. Biting (apt.)
pisht, { Morose }
 { adj. Rash anger }
Snare, [Loop for entangling]
 [Trap]
Snarle.
 [adj. Anger (voice) of Dog]
 [adv. a. Con- { Knit }
 fusion, { Entangle }]
Snatch, [Catch (imp.)]
by—es, [Sp. I. 8. O. (imp.)]
Sneak, { Look } adv. Conceal-
 { Go } ing (end.)
into corners, [adj. p. Conceal (end.)]
Sneaking—s { Sheepishness }
 { nef. } { Abjectness }
Sneer—s { Dissembling } { Smiling }
 { ing, } { Crafty }
Sneezing. Mo. IV. 1.
 [White Helleborc]
—wort. HL. VII. 1.
 HF. II. 10.
Austrian—HF. III. 2. A.
Snib, { Secret } { reprehend }
 { Short }
Sniff, [Suck-up breath (imp.) with nose]
Snip, [Chip]
to— { a. Tuft margent by cutting }

Snipe }
Snite } Bi. VII. 7. A.
Snivel, [Fluid excrement of the nose]
Snore }
Snort } Mo. III. 2. A.
Snot, [Consistent excrement of the nose]
Snow. El. III. 4. A.
—drop, [Bulbous violet] HL. IV. 5. A.
Snout.
 [Nose] PG. III. 3. A.
 [Trunk] PP. V. 4. A.
Snudge.
 [Crumpled]
Snuff.
 [Suck up the breath with nose]
 [Huff] AC. IV. 6.
take in— { Displeased }
 { Be } { Angry }
 (with)
—of Candle, [Burning end of the Wick of Candle]
to— [From- { adj. Affes }
 cut the { Shadowing }
 (end of. &c.)]
Snuffers, [adj. Bright (instr.)]
Snuffle, [a. Voice through the nose]

So.
 op. to *as*, Adv. I. 3. O.
—that { If }
 { Conditionally that }
 op. to *how*, Adv. II. 1. O.
—Long.
—Many.
—Much.
—Of.
And—forth. Conj. IV. 2. O.
So so, [Indifferently]
Soake, vid. *Soke*.
Soar, [Fly high]
Sob. Mo. III. 4.
Sober, [adj. Sobriety]
Sobriety.
 in temper, [Seriousness]
 In Judgment. Ha. III. 3.
 In drink. Man. II. 3.
 In conversation, [Gravity]
Socage.
Sociable.
 [adj. Homiletical vertue]
 [adj. { Companion } { Society } (apt.)]
Society.
 [Companion (abst.)]
 Community. RC. III. A.
 [Corporation]
Sock, [Inner adj. foot (vest)]
Socket, [Hollow (part) for containing]
Sod, [adj. p. Boil]
a— [Lump covered with grafts]
Sodam, vid. *Sudden*.
Sodering. O. IV. 4.
Sodomy. R]. III. 6. A.
Soft.
 Proper, [adj. Q. VI. 1. E.]
 [Gentle]
 { Merciful }
 { Meek }
 { Courteous }
 { Complaisant }
 { Gracious }
 { Clement }
 { Dull }
 { Lazy }
 { Nice }
 { Weak }
 { Slow }
 { Foolish }
 { Cowardly }
 { Impatient }
 { Sheepish }
 { Pusillanimous }
Sobo. Int. III. 1.
Soil.
 { Land }
 { Land (kind) }
 [adj. a. Manuring (thing)]
to— [Manure]
 [adj. a. Defiling (thing)]
to— [adj. { Defiled }
 a. { Spotted }
 (make)
—of Boar, [adj. Foot (sign) of Boar adj. pret. going]
take— as Deer, [Go into water]
Sojourn, [a. Guest]
Soke.

Strep.

Steep. O. V. 7.
[Drink (augm.)
[a. Drunkenness]

Solace.
[Comfort]
[Mirth]

Soland Goose. Bi. IX. 4.

Solar, [adj. Sun] W. II. 2. A.

Sold, { adj. a. pret. } Sell
 { adj. p. }

Soldier. RM. III.

Sole.
alone, [Solitary]
—of foot } [Bottom (part)]
—of shoe } [Eottom (part)]

Fish. Fi. VIII. 1.
Spotted—Fi. VII. 1. A.

to—
—a bowl, [a. b. (place) for
 volutation (inc.)]
—ones ear, [Pull (augm.)—]
—a shoe, [to—low bottom
 (part)]

Solecism, [a. Grammar (corr.)]
Solemn, [adj. T. VI. 3. A.]
—look, [adj. Gravity, face
 (manner)]

Solemnity. T. VI. 3. A.
Solemnize. a. T. VI. 3. A.

Solicite.
[Instead of Action]
 { Bufiness }
 { augm. }
[Intreat, { freq. }
 { augm. }]

Sollicitous, [adj. Carking]
Solicitude; [Carking]

Solid.
Body. Ma. I. 4.
[Massie]
[Sufficient]
[Judicious]
[Grave]

Soliloquy, [Alone-speaking]
Solitary. RO. IV. 2. O.

Solitude.
[Solitary (abstr.)]
[Not-inhabited Country]

Solstice, [Motion (time) of Sun
 in Tropic]

Solve, [a. Solution]

Soluble.
[adj. Dunging (apt.)]
[adj. p. Solution (pot.)]

Solution. D. VI. 5. O.

Solutive, [adj. a. Dunging (apt.)]

Some.
—one. Pron. II. 3. O.
—cert ain. Pron. II. 3.
—body, [—(person)]
—time.
[in some (time)]
[adv. at times] Sp. I. 8. O.
—what
[—(thing)]
{ Little (part)
 { (dim.) }
—while
[Through some (time)]
[adv. Permanence (dim.)]

Son.
[Child] sp. (male)
—in Law, [adv. Affinity
 Son]

God the.—G. II.

Song, [adj. p. Sing (thing)
 sp. verses (aggr.)]

Sonorous, [adj. Sound (augm.)]

Sontic.
[Hurtful (augm.)]
[adj. a. Impotent]

Soon. Sp. I. 4.
—at night, [in the evening]

Soop, [Drink by sucking (imp.)]

Soot. El. IV. 3. A.

Sooth, [Truth]

Soothing, [Assentation]

Soothsayer, [adj. Wizarding
 (person)
 sp. by signes]

Sop, [Soked bread (lam.)]
to—[Soke]

Sope, Pr. VI. 5.
—wort. HL. VII. 3. A.

Sophism, [a. Argumentation
 (corr.)]

Sophisticate.
{ a. Spurious }
 { Forge }
[Make worse by mixture]

Sophistry, [adj. Se- (Art)
 duce (apt.) a. ar-
 gumentation } (Manner)]

Sorb, [Service]

Sorce- { Witchcraft } sp. by 2.
 { Wizarding } Lots]

Sordidness.
[Slovenliness, Man. II. 6. D.
 Baleness. Man. III. 4. D.
 [Puffillanimity] Man. III.
 8. D.]

Sore.
[adj. Pain]
[Fierce]
(augm.)
—afraid, [af. (augm.)]
to—[Fly high]

a—
[Ulcer]
[Deer (male) of the fourth
 year]

Sorel, [Deer (male) of the third
 year]

Sorites, [Syllogism (aggr.)]

Sorrel. HF. I. 2. A.
—colour.
French—HF. I. 2. A.

Sorry.
[adj. Grief]
Contempible. TM. I. 4. D.

Sorrow, [Grief]

Sort.
{ Kind }
 { Species }
to— { Kinds }
 { a. Species } (fegr.)
[Manner]
after a— { Manner }
 { in some Relation }

Sortition, [a. Lots]

Sot.
[Fool (augm.)]
[Dull (augm.)]
[adj. Dotage (person)]
[Drunkard]

Souce, [Pickle]

Soverain.
[Chief]
[King]
[Excellent]

Sough, { adj. a. pret. } Seek
 { adj. p. }

Souldier. RM. III.
—fish. Ex. VI. 5.

Soule. W. I. 3.
Vegetative—W. I. 4.
Sensitive—W. I. 5.
Rational—W. I. 6.

Sound.
adj. Sanity, [adj. NP. V. 2.]
[adj. Health]
[Whole]
{ Perfect }
 { Great }
[Solid]
[Sincere]

a—
Noise. Q. III.
Articulate. Q. III. 3. A.
Fretum. W. IV. 5.
[Condited stomach of Cod-
 fish]

to—
[Sound (make) (on)]
—well } { a. Reputati-
—ill } { a. Infamy }
[Essay for knowing the
 depth]
[Essay for knowing by con-
 ference]

Sour.
as Vinegar, [adj. Q. IV. 4.]
as green Fruit, [adj. Q. IV. 3.]
[Morose]
Look—[Lowr]

Source.
[Original]
[Fountain]
[Rife]

South. Sp. III. 2. O.
—ern wood. HF. II. 10.

Sow.
[Hog. Be. II. 4. (fem.)]
—gelder, [Un-adj. a. Testicle
 (mech.)]
—'s bred. HL. VI. 6. A.
—thistle. HF. III. 14.
Insect. Ex. II. 9.
—of Lead. [Cast (thing)—]

Sowe.
as Land, &c. O. III. 4.
as Cloth, &c. O. V. 4.
—up, { Shut } by fowing }
 { Joyn }

Souse, [Pickle]

Sowser, [adj. Mending (mech.)
 for adj. Foot (velt.)]

Sowthistle. HF. III. 14

Space. Sp.
Interval, [Between—space]

Spacious, [Ample]

Spade, [adj. lamin adj. digging
 (instr.)]

Spada marina. Fi. VI. 8.

Spay, [Un-a. testicle]

Spaid, [Red Deer (male) of the
 third year]

Spalt, [Spelter] Met. III. 4.
Span.

SP

SP

SP

Span.
 [Measure by extending the fingers]
 [Prepare adj. Gun (machin) by a. vertiginating]
Spangle, [Little round adj. metal (lamin)]
Spaniel, [Dog hunting birds by smell]
Spanish picktooth. HF. V. 12.
Spar.
 [Lapis Selenites] or [Muscovia glass]
 [Bolt (augm.)]
Spare.
 { Not-used }
 { Abundant }
 —time, [adj. Leisure (time)]
 [adj. Lean]
 —ribs.
 to —
 Not-punish, [a. Clemency]
 Not-spend, [Save] TA. V. 3.
 Not-use, [Abstain]
 { Leave }
 { Want }
Sparingness, [Frugality]
Spark. El. I. 1. A.
 [Gallant (person)]
Sparkler El. I. 1. A.
Sparrow. Bi. IV. 3.
Mountain— Bi. IV. 3. A.
 —bill, [Pin (dim.)]
 —hawk, [Least long winged h.]
 —mouth'd, [Wide-mouth'd]
Sparus. Fi. V. 1. A.
Spathula, [adj. a. spreading (lamin.)]
Spatterdash, [adj. outward-buttoned Leg (vest)]
Spavin. S. III. 9.
Spawl, Spit (augm.)
Spawn. PP. IV. 8. A.
 —er, [Fish (fem.)]
Speaking. AC. III. 1.
 —against, [a. Contradiction]
 —for, [Intercession]
 —in the nose, [a. Voice through the n.]
 —with, [Conference]
Speaker.
 [adj. Speaking (person)]
 —in Parliament, [Speaking (Off.)]
Spear. [Pike]
 boar— { [Pike for } b.]
 fish— { hunting } f.]
 Kings— [Asphodel]
 —mint.
Special.
 [Principal]
 [Particular]
 op. to general, [adj. TM. III. 4.]
Specialty, [Bond] RC. VI. 5.
Species. T. I. A.
Specific.
 [Name the particulars]
 [a. Example] D. IV. 8. A.
Specifically, [adj. a. Species]

Specious, [adj. Seeming (perf.)]
Speck, [Spot (dim.)]
Speckled. Q. II. 6.
Speckle.
 [Sight] Mo. V. 7.
 [adj. Glass (instr.) for helping the sight]
Speclator.
 [adj. Seeming (person)]
 [adj. Mo. V. 7. (person)]
Specula- Meditation
tion, [Inquisition]
Speech.
 { Speaking }
 { Spoken (thing) }
 —less, [Not-adj. Speak (pot.)]
 [Oration]
 [Language]
Speed.
 { Swiftncfs }
 { Sooonncfs }
 { Dispatch }
 [Event (kind)]
 good— [Prosperity]
 —well. HS. VI. 11.
 Female—well. HS. VIII. 9. A.
Speight, [Woodpecker]
Spell.
 [Charm]
 to—AC. III. 4. A.
Spelt.
Spelter. Mct. III. 4.
Spence { Room } for adj. susten-
 { Box } tation ord.
Spend. TA. V. 3. O. (things)
 [a. Decay (make)]
 [a. Diminution]
 —Time— [v. Time.]
Spendthrift, [adj. Squandering (person)]
Sperage.
Sperme. PG. I. 4.
Spermaceti.
Spew, [Vomit]
Sphacelus. S. I. 8.
Sphere. Mag. III. 5.
 Cœlestial, [Orb] W. VI. A.
Sphyra. Fi. IV. 7.
Spy.
 a—RM. III. 5. A.
 to—
 [a. Spy]
 { a. Eye. }
 { Sight }
 { Observe }
 (sp. adv. Concealed)
Spice. Pr. II. 4.
 to— [Powder]
 (sp. with Spice)
 a—of a dif- { Beginning— }
 ease, { Degree (dim.) }
 (of disease)
Spicknel. HF. V. 4.
Spider. Ex. II. 5.
 —wort. HI. V. 1. A.
 Crustaceous—Ex. VI. 9. A.
 Sea—Ex. VI. 9.
 Water—Ex. II. 4.
Spigot. HF. V. 4.
Spigot, [Tap]
Spike, [Lavender]
Spikenard.

Spill.
 Shed. O. II. 8. O.
 [Mar]
Spin. O. V. 1. A.
 —out time, [Protract]
 as a top, [p. Vertiginate]
Spinhach. HF. I. 8.
Spinal, [adj. Backbone]
Spindle, [adj. Vertiginating adj. axis (pin) of adj. spinning (mach.)]
 —tree. Sh. II. 10. A.
Spink, [Chaffinch]
Spinner, [adj. Spinning (mech.)]
Spiral. Mag. III. 9.
 { Cone }
spire { Pyramid }
 [Steeple]
 to—as corn, [v. ear (inc.)]
Spirit.
 Immaterial substance. W. I.
 holy—G. III.
 { Angel }
 { Devil }
 [Soul]
 Animal—PG. I. 1.
 —extracted. Pr. II. 7.
 { Disposition }
 { Temper }
 { Sprightliness }
 { Vigor }
Spiritual.
 { adj. Spirit }
 Ecclesiastical. RE.
 —Persons Eccl. RE. II.
Spirituous.
 [adj. Spirit. PG. I. 1.]
 [adj. Freshness]
Spirit, [Syringe] O. I. 6. A.
 for a— [adv. Transitoriness (imp.)]
Spit.
 Excretion. Mo. IV. 4.
 [Roasting (instr.)]
 —Fish, [Lucius Marinus]
 —deep, [Deep the length of adj. digging (lam.)]
 { Malignity }
Spite, { Hatred }
 { Envy }
 in— [adv. { Enemy }
 to— { Contempt }
 —of { Contrary to ones }
 { will }
 { adj. Coaction }
Spittle.
 [adj. p. Spit (thing)]
 [Houle of sick (persons)]
Spitter, [Smooth horned Red Deer (young)]
splayfooted, [adj. Oblique footed]
Spleen. PG. VI. 5. A.
 —wort. HL. I. 7. A.
 Rough—HL. I. 6. A.
Splendid, [Bright]
splendor, [Brightncfs]
Splenic.
 [Sick in the Spleen]
 [Hypochondriac]
 [Adj. Anger]
Spindletree. Sh. II. 10. A.

splent.

Splent.
 [Lamin]
 {p. adj. Furrow (fig.)
 [Chip]
Splinter. [Chip]
Splir. [Cleave]
 [Chink]
Spodium. Met. V. 2.
Spoil.
 [Mar]
 —for use. TA. II. 9. O.
 Harras. RM. II. 5. D.
Spoke.
 [adj. {pret. } {speak}
 {p. }
 —of wheel. Po. V. 7. A.
Spokesman. [Instead-speaker]
Spondyl. Ex. VIII. 4. A.
 [Vertebra] PG. IV. 3. A.
 Fish. Ex. VIII. 4. A.
Spook. [Touchwood]
Sponson.
 [Paſſion]
 Suretiſhip. RC. VI. 6.
Spontaneity. AS. IV. 9.
Spool of weaver.
Spoon. Pr. V. 8.
 —bill. Ei. VIII. 6.
Sport.
 [a. Wanton]
 [Play]
 [Recreation]
 [Game]
 [Mirth]
sportful. [Wanton]
spot. [adj. a. Spottedness (thing)]
Spotted. [adj. Q. I. 5. O.]
 —fever, [Malignant f.]
Spouse. { Betrothed } { (fem.)
 { Married }
Spout.
 { Concave (thing) } for out-
 { Tube } stream-
 { Narrow (vas) } ing
 [Faucet]
 —of Rain. El. VI. 3.
 to— { Powre } Stream
 { Syringe } (dim.)
Sprain. [a. place (corr.)]
 {p. by stretching (exc.)
Sprat. [Herring (young)]
Sprawling.
 [Creeping]
 { Lying }
 { Reverse }
Spread.
 Unheap. O. II. 6. O.
 { Stretch } AC. VI. 2.
 { Be extended } AC. VI. 2. A
 [a. Publick (make) A.
 [a. Contagion]
Sprig. [Branch (dim)] PP. I. 3.
Sprightlineſs. NP. IV. 2.
Spring.
 [adj. Beginning (part)
 —of the year. Mea. V. 2.
 Day— [Day (incept.)
 [Riſe] Sp. II. 4. A.
 —Fount. W. IV. 3. A.
 [Increase]
 —Tide, [Tide { New } of the
 at the { Full } Moon]

Motion. O. I. 7.
 —of Lock, [adj. Spring (inſt.)
 to—
 { Sprout }
 { Grow }
 [Leap] Mo. I. 5.
 —forth, [Being (inc.)
 —from, { Effect }
 [be } Descendent }
 —a leak, { v. Chink } (inc.)
 { v. Crack }
 —a mine, [Find a m.]
 —Partridges, { Riſe } (make)
 { Fly } Partr.]
Springal. [adj. Adoleſcency
 male]
Springe. [Trap of threads]
Sprinkle.
 [Scatter drop]
 { Baſte }
 { Powder }
Sprit.
 Boul—(RN. II. 4.)
 —Sail.
Sprout. PP. II. 5.
Spruce. [Ornate (augm.)
Sprung. { a. pret. } Spring]
 { adj. p. }
Spu. [Vomit]
Spu. [Short Knife]
Spume. [Froth]
Spun. { a. pret. } Spin]
 { adj. p. }
Sponge. HL. I. 11.
Spungy. [Porous]
Spunk. [Match]
Spur.
 —of Bird. PP. V. 5.
 —of a boot, [adj. heel (arm.) of
 horſeman]
 to— [Impulſive]
Spurge. HS. V. 11.
 —Laurel. Sh. III. 5.
 —Olive. Sh. III. 6.
 Tree. Sh. IV. 6.
Spurket. RN. II. 8. A.
Spurious. adj. T. III. 4. op.
Spurn. [Strike with foot]
Spurry. HL. IX. 10. A.
Sputt. vid. Spirit.
Squab. [adj. Fat (augm.)
 to— [Break]
 {p. by down caſting }
Squabble. [a. Contention (corr.)
Squadron. RM. III. 4. A.
Squall. [Exclamation]
Squalid. { Slovenly }
 { Defiled }
Squander.
 in ſpending. Man. III. 3. D.
 not lay up. TA. V. 4. O.
Square.
Proper.
 Plain. Mag. V. 1. A.
 Solid, [Cube]
 Carpenters— [c. adj. Squa-
 ring inſtr.]
Improper.
 [Spread] AC. IV. 2. A.
 —out of— [Exorbitant]
 —dealing, [a. Juſtice]
 to— [a. ſquare (make)]

—with, [a. Congruous]
Squash. [Break]
 {p. by down caſting }
Squat.
 [Sit]
 a— [Sate]
 [Bruiſe]
 {p. by down caſting. }
 adj.
 [Thick ſhort]
Squarino-Rais. Fi. II. 3. A.
Squeak. { v. Exclamation
 { Squeal } acute }
Squeamiſh.
 [adj. Loathing (apt.)
 {p. of meats }
 [adj. Niceneſs]
Squeezing. { Compreſſing }
 { Straining }
Squib. (found)
 [adj. Gunpowder. (inſtr.) for
 [Jeſt]
Squill. HL. IV. 13.
Squilla Mantis. Ex. VI. 4. A.
Squinancy. S. IV. 9.
Squinant. [Camels-hay]
Squint. [a. Eye (manner) oblique
 (corr.) (man)]
Squire. [Middle (kind) of Gentle-
Squirrel. Be. III. 6.
Squirt. [a. Syringing]
Squirting. [Sorry]
St. Int. III. 1. O.
Stab. R. V. 4.
Stability.
 { Steadineſs }
 { Faſtneſs }
 [Conſtancy]
Stable.
 [adj. Stability]
 [adj. Horſe (room)]
Stablifh.
 [adj. Stability (make)
 [a. Confirmation]
Stack. [Heap]
Stachas.
 Golden—HF. II. 5.
Staff. [Stick] PP. I. 4.
 —of a Song, [Section of S.]
Stag. Be. II. 3. A.
 —Beetle. Ex. V. 1. A.
Stage.
 [Scaffold]
 [adj. a. Player Room]
 —Play, [adj. Player fight]
 [Journey]
 [adj. Staying (place)]
Staggering. Mo. II. 4. O.
 { Doubring }
 { Wavering }
Staggers.
Staggerwort. [Ragwort]
Stagnate. [v. Stagnum]
Stagnum. W. IV. 7. A.
Stay. { u. } { Continue reſt }
 { a. } { Diſcontinue moti-
 on }
 Continue, [Duration]
 —Little while, [Transitori-
 neſs]
 —Long time, [Permanence]
 —for ever, [Perpetuity] the

the same being. T. I. 7.
 the same degree. T. I. 8.
 the same goodness. T. I. 9.
 the same place. TA. VI. O.
 [Stand his ground] RM. II. 2.
 [Keep the field] RM. II. 3.
 [Home] sp. II. 4.
 [Dwelling] Po. I. A.
 [Rest] Mo. O.
 Discontinue.
 { Cohibitive }
 { Impedient }
 [Obstruction]
 { Hold }
 { Keep }
 —Injuriously. RJ. IV. 3. A.
 [Protract]
 [Desist]
 { Adhere }
 —by, { Constancy }
 —for, [Wait expecting]
 —up, { Bear }
 —upon, [Lean]
 a—[adj. a. Stay (thing)]
 great— { Adjuvant }
 to one { Refreshing }
 Bring to that—[a. state]
 Keep at a—TM. I. 9.
 { Serious }
 { Sober }
 { Grave }
 Staid,
 Staies.
 —of a ship. RN. IV. 1. A.
 Stain.
 [Dying] O. V. 3. A.
 { a. Spottedness }
 { a. Colour (corr.) }
 [Defile]
 [Infamy]
 Stairs. Po. IV. 1.
 Stake.
 [Stick] PP. I. 4.
 [Wager]
 —down, [a. wager in present money, &c.]
 Stale.
 [Old]
 sp. corr.
 —Beer, [B. ripe (augm.)]
 [Urine]
 sp. Old u.
 [adj. Alluring (thing)]
 Stalk.
 a—
 —of plant, [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of leaf or flower. PP. II. 7.
 to—
 Walk lofty. Mo. II. 3.
 [Go] { Covered }
 { Concealed }
 Stall.
 { Room }
 { Table }
 sp. for felling things
 Head—[adj. head (pars) of bridle]
 Stallion, [Horse kept for generation]
 Stamen. PP. II. 6. A.
 Stammel, [Red (dim.)]
 Stammer, [Swatter]

Stamp.
 [Pound] Mo. VI. 5.
 —with foot, [Pound with sole of foot]
 [Confusion]
 [Print] AC. III. 7. A.
 Coin, [a. money with striking]
 Stanch.
 { Cohibit }
 { Desist (make) }
 sp. { Dropping }
 { Streaming }
 [adj. { Taciturnity }
 { Reservedness }]
 Stand, Be for some time, unmoved, in posture direct. AC. VI. 1. A.
 [Being]
 [Duration]
 —little while, [Transitoriness]
 —long time, [Permanence]
 —of long—ing, [ad]
 [Rest]
 —still.
 [Stay]
 —ones ground. RM. II. 2.
 [Stagnate]
 —ing water, [Stagnum]
 [Confit] Q. V. 5.
 { Place }
 { Situation }
 { Posture }
 [Direct] Mag. II. 8. E.
 [Grow]
 —er, [Tree left for growth]
 —ing corn, [Not reaped]
 —about, [Protract]
 —against, [Resist]
 —by, { Help }
 { Defend } (person)
 —er by, { Not-concerned }
 —for, [adj. Faction]
 —child, [Be Godfather]
 —degree, [Be Candidate]
 —preferment, [Obtain (end) p.]
 —in [p. Price]
 [adj. { Permanence }
 { Constancy }
 { Obstinacy }
 sp. in affirming]
 —Doubt, [adj. Doubt]
 —Fear, [adj. Fear]
 —good— { Adjuvant }
 { Useful }
 —the way, [Impedient]
 —off, { adj. aversion }
 { Demurring }
 —out.
 [Be constant] { Opposing }
 sp. { Resisting }
 { Not-yield }
 { Hold-out }
 [Be protuberant]
 —to [Be constant]
 { Assist }
 { Defend }
 { Compe nsate }
 { Refund }
 —under, [Bear]

—up, { Stand }
 { Rife }
 —upon.
 { Esteem }
 { Value }
 [adj. Permanence disputing]
 —with, [adj. Permanence treating]
 a—[adj. Standing (place)]
 —for drink, [adj. bearing (jug.)]
 —of Pikes, [RM. IV. of p.]
 Beat a—TM. I. 7.
 { Stand }
 { Stay } { Doubting }
 Keep at a—TM. I. 9.
 Make a—[Stay (imp.)]
 Standard.
 [adj. Standing]
 [Ensign]
 sp. adj. King
 —bearer, [Ensign] RM. III. 2.
 sp. adj. King
 [adj. Permanence]
 Measure. Mea. II. 4.
 Standergrafs, [Satyrion]
 Standish, [adj. Ink (vess)]
 sp. Not-adj. p. carry (apt.)
 Stannery, [adj. Tin (place)]
 Stanza, [Section of Poem]
 Staphylinus. Ex. V. 7.
 Staple.
 for bolt, &c. Po. IV. 6. A.
 figure. Mag. IV. 5.
 [Public sale]
 Star.
 Proper. W. II. 1.
 fixed—W. II. 2.
 wandering—[Planet]
 day—[Venus]
 Morning— }
 Evening— } [Venus]
 Blazing—
 Star. W. II. 3. A.
 Meteor. El. I. 2.
 falling—El. I. 2. A.
 Herb.
 —of Betlehem, [Ornithogalon]
 —wort. HF. III. 9.
 Sea—HF. III. 10.
 Fish. Fi. VIII. 6.
 —in forehead, [Star (like) sign in foreh.]
 Starboard, [Right side]
 Starch. Pr. VI. 5. A.
 Stare. Bi. III. 4.
 to—AC. IV. 1.
 as hair [Direct]
 sp. adv. Confusion]
 Stareling, [Scare] Bi. III. 4.
 Stark.
 [Stiff]
 [aug.]
 —Dead, [Whole dead]
 Start, [Move (imp.)] { Fear } [on]
 sp. through { Admirati- }
 Passion sign. AC. IV. 5.
 [Move (imp.)]
 [Run (inc.)]
 —a Hare, [Raise a H.]
 —aside }
 —back } [a. Levity]

Abandon

{ Abandon }
 { Forfake }
 —up, [Rise (imp.)]
 get the— [Ob- { Precedence }
 tain { Superiority }]
 Starter, [adj. a. Levity (person)]
 Starting hole, [Way of escape]
 Startle, [Fright (imp.)]
 Startup, [Outmost Leg (veft) for warmth]
 Starve. R]. V. 5.
 Starveling, [Lean (augm.)]
 Starwort. HF. III. 9.
 Sea—HF. III. 10.
 State.
 General.
 [Quality]
 [Condition]
 [Circumstances]
 Extraordinary, [Solemnity]
 All together. T. VI. 4.
 Personal.
 [Age]
 { Disposition }
 { Temperament }
 [Dignity]
 [Degree]
 { sp. of } Nobility }
 { } Gentility }
 Take—upon him, [Arrogate, &c.]
 [Revenues (aggr.)]
 { Right }
 { Possession }
 Civil. RC.
 the—s, [Chief Magistrates (aggr.)]
 Ecclesiasticals. RE.
 —of Religion. RE. III.
 Stately.
 [Noble]
 [adj. Solemnity]
 [adj. Generosity]
 { Proud }
 { Supercilious }
 Static, [adj. Measuring (art.)]
 Station, { Resting } (place)
 { Standing }
 Stationary, [adj. Standing]
 Stationer, { Paper } (Merc.)
 { Book }
 [adj.]
 Statue, [Image]
 Statuary, [adj. Image (mech.)]
 Statute, [Height (manner)]
 Statute.
 [Law]
 [Mortgage]
 Stave.
 —a barrel, [Unbottom a b.]
 —off, { Off-keep }
 { a. Distance }
 sp. with staff.
 Stavesacre. HS. I. 4. A.
 Stead.
 as Successor. T. VI. 6.
 as Substitute. T. VI. 6. A.
 in—of. Prep. II. I. A.
 in no— { Helpful }
 { Not } Useful }
 Steadfast.
 { Steady }
 { Fast }

To look—ly, [a. Eye adv. heedfulness]
 Constant]
 Steady.
 Not-loose. Q. VI. 6.
 go—Mo. II. 4
 Not light, [Constant]
 Steak, [Fried flesh]
 Steal.
 [a. Theft]
 { Come } (adv. Concealing)
 { Go }
 Stealth, [Theft]
 To come by— [Come adv. Concealing]
 Steam, [Exhalation] El. II. 2.
 Steed, [Horse (perf.)]
 Steel. Met. II. 3.
 a— [adj. Steel (Instr.)]
 Steep { Oblique (dim.) }
 { Almost-perpendicular }
 to— [Soke]
 Steeple. Po. II. 3. A.
 —figure, { Cone }
 { Pyramid }
 Steer, [Bull (young)]
 to—a ship, [Direct with the Rudder]
 Steerage, [adj. Rudder (room)]
 Stellation, [Spotted Lizard]
 Stem.
 [Descen- { (aggr.) }
 dants, { (kind) }
 —of a plant, [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of a ship. RN. II. 2.
 [Austere]
 Stench, [Unfavorinels]
 Step.
 { a. Motion }
 { a. Going } Mo. I. 1.
 —in, { Come } (sp. suddenly)
 { Enter }
 foot— [adj. foot (sign)]
 a—
 figure. Mag. V. 8. A.
 —father { Father adv. affini- }
 { ty }
 { Mother's husband }
 —mother { Mother adv. affini- }
 { ty }
 { Father's wife }
 Sterility, [Barrenness]
 Sterling, [adj. p. Authority by Law]
 Stern.
 [Austere]
 sp. Face (manner)
 —of a ship. RN. II. 2. A.
 Stew. Pr. III. 2. A.
 a—
 [adj. Bathing (room)]
 [adj. Keeping (place) for fish]
 Steward, [adj. Revenue (Off.)]
 stews, [adj. Fornication (house)]
 Sty.
 [adj. Hog (house)]
 [Pustle within the eye-lid]
 Stibium, [Glas (like) O. VI. of Antimony]
 Stick.
 to—
 [a. { Clamminels }
 { Gluing }]

Stay.
 —at { Doubt }
 { Demur }
 —in, [into-fasten]
 —out, [Protuberance]
 —through, { Prick }
 { Stab }
 —to { adhere }
 { v. Constant }
 —with Cloves, &c. [Lard with cl. &c.]
 a—PP. I. 4.
 Stickadove, [Cassidony] HF. VI. 5. A.
 { Endeavour (augm.) }
 Strickle, { a. Buiness }
 { a. Intercession }
 —back. Fi. IX. 13. A.
 Stiff.
 op. to Limber. Q. V. 6. D.
 —gale of wind. El. VI. T.
 [adj. Rigor] AC. IV. 5. D.
 [Stout]
 Zealous]
 [Rigid]
 [Pertinacious]
 —necked.
 { Disobedient }
 { Consumacious }
 Stifle. R]. V. 6.
 Stigmatize. R]. VI. 6. A.
 Stile, [Transverse septiment for over-p. ition]
 Still.
 [Calm]
 [Gentle]
 [adj. Silence]
 [adj. Taciturnity]
 { Peaceable }
 { adj. Quieting }
 [adv. { Permanence }
 { Perpetuity }]
 [Yet]
 [Distill]
 Stillborn, [Abortive]
 Stiletto, [Short sword (dim.)]
 Stilts, [Leg-lengthning sticks]
 Stimulate, [a. Impulsive]
 String. PP. V. 5. A.
 Stink, [a. Unfavorinels]
 Stint.
 { Cohibit }
 { Limit }
 [Remit]
 [Cease]
 Bird. Bi. VII. 6. A.
 Stipend, [Wages]
 to—RO. VI. 4. A.
 Stipulation, [Sponson]
 Stir.
 [Move]
 [Endeavour]
 [Provoke]
 —up, [a. Impulsive]
 —s { Troubles }
 { Sedition }
 Stirrop. Po. V. 8. A.
 stitch.
 Disease, [Cramp]
 Pain, [Pricking]
 [Sowing]

through— {Totally }
 {Perfectly }
 —wort. HS. V. 9.
 Stithy, [Supporting (instr.) of
 hammer'd (thing)]
 Stroat. Be. IV. 7.
 Stoccardo.
 Stock.
 —of plant. PP. I. 2.
 [Defcendents. { (aggr. } RO. I.
 { (kind. } I. O.
 [Chief { Revenue }
 { Possessions }
 [adj. a. Gain (thing)]
 Laughing— [adj. p. Laugh
 (thing)]
 Stockdove. Bi. III. 2.
 Stockfish.
 Stockgillflower. HS. IV. 1.
 Stockings, [adj. Leg (vest)]
 Stocks, [Prison for the feet]
 stoic.
 Stole.
 {adj. a. pret. } Steal
 {adj. p. }
 [Long loose (vest)]
 Stolidity, [Folly]
 Stolen, [adj. p. Theft]
 Stomach.
 Ventricle. PG. VI. 4.
 [Appetite]
 { Anger }
 { Courage }
 Stomacher, [adj. Brest (vest)]
 Stone. St.
 Common—St. I.
 middle sort of—St. II.
 Precious—
 —less transparent. St. III.
 —more transparent. St. IV.
 Weight. Mea. III. 6.
 —pitch, [Hard p.]
 Disease. S. VI. 7.
 —of a plum. PP. II. 2. A.
 Testicle. PG. VI. 8. A.
 to—one, [Throw stones. at
 one]
 —to death. RJ. V. 2.
 Stonebow, [Cross-bow (dim.)]
 Stonebuck, [Goat (kind) having
 angular knotted horns]
 Stonecrop. HL. VIII. 5.
 Stonefern.
 Stonefliche. Bi. V. 8.
 Stonewort.
 Stool.
 Seat. Po. VI. 5.
 Close— [Stool (like) adj.
 dunging (vefs.)
 going to— [a. Dunging]
 Stoop. AC. VI. 4.
 —as Barrel, [a. Oblique]
 Stop.
 [Stay]
 [a. Impedient]
 { Binding }
 [a. { Obstruction }
 [Fill]
 —up [Shut]
 [a. Period]
 to make { Stay (make)
 a— { Hinder }

Stoppie, {adj. Stopping (pin)
 { Tap }
 Storax. Tr. IV. 2. A.
 Store.
 [Provisions]
 { Multitude }
 { Abundance }
 to— [Lay up]
 Story, [adj. p. Narration (thing)
 of building, [Degree of rooms]
 Stork. Bi. VIII. 1. A.
 Storm. El. VI. 4.
 to—
 Chafe, { Be angry (augm.)
 { v. Anger (voice) }
 [Assault] RM. I. 6.
 Stote. Be. IV. 7.
 Stove.
 Room. Po. II. 5.
 [Box { Heating }
 for { Drying }
 Stout.
 Active. NP. IV. 6.
 { Strong }
 { adj. Fortitude }
 { Hardy }
 { Obstinate }
 [Perverse] NP. IV. 1. O.
 [Proud]
 [Contumacious]
 Stow, { Lay up }
 { Heap }
 Straddle. Mo. II. 3. A.
 Straggle, [Wander]
 Stray, { Wander }
 { Err }
 Straight, vid. Streight.
 Strain, vid. Strein.
 Strake, [Variegating line]
 —of Cart-wheel, [Ring—]
 Strand, [Shore] W. III. 6.
 Strange.
 { Not-adj. Custom }
 { Extraordinary }
 [Seldom]
 [Not-expected]
 [New]
 [adj. Stranger]
 Stranger. RO. IV. 4. O.
 Strangle. RJ. V. 8. A.
 Strangury. S. VI. 7. A.
 Strap, [adj. Leather thong]
 —of Boot, [Loop for on-draw-
 ing]
 Strappado. RJ. VI. 3. A.
 Stratagem. RM. I. 9.
 Stratifying. Pr. III. 8.
 Straw. Pr. V. 1. A.
 —worm, [Cadew] Ex. III.
 4. A.
 to— { Scatter }
 { Spread }
 Strawberry. HS. IX. 1.
 —tree. Sh. III. 4.
 Streak, Line.
 —of Cart-wheel, [Ring—]
 —s in the sky. El. V. 4.
 Stream. W. IV. 7.
 —er. RN. III. 8.
 Street. Po. II. 7.
 Streight.
 op. to crooked, [adj. Ma. III. 1.]

[Narrow]
 Strict, [adj. Rigor]
 —against. Prep. VI. 3. A.
 —forward, [adj. Proceeding
 adv.—]
 —way, [adv. fut. (dim.)]
 —
 [Perplex difficulty]
 { Necessary }
 { Distress }
 [Fretum] W. IV. 5.
 Strein.
 { a. Intend }
 { Endeavour (augm.) }
 [Hurt by endeavouring (aug.)]
 { Depress (augm.) }
 { Compress }
 [Arrest goods]
 Percolate. O. VI. 4.
 — [Degree]
 —of musick, [Part of rank]
 Strength.
 [Power]
 —of body.
 { Vigor }
 — { Strength } NP. V. 7.
 —of mind.
 — { Sprightliness }
 — { Fortitude }
 Military.
 { Forces } RM. IV.
 { Places } AM. VI.
 { Importance }
 { Intensity }
 { Taste }
 { Smell } (augm.)
 [a. Drunkenness (apt.)]
 Strenuous.
 [adj. { Sobriety }
 { Diligence }
 { Strength }
 { Fortitude }
 { Endeavour (augm.) }
 { Depression }
 { Gravity }
 Stretch.
 { Extend } AC. VI. 2.
 { Pundication } Mo. III. 6. B.
 { Long }
 { Broad } { make }
 { Ample }
 { Coaction }
 { Wrest }
 Strew— { Scattering }
 ing, { Powdering }
 Striated. Q. II. 6. A.
 Stricken, [adj. p. strike]
 { Age, [Old] adj. Mea. VI. 4.
 in Love, [adj. Love (augm.) }
 { Tears, [Old (augm.) }
 with amazement, [Extasied]
 Strid.
 { Perfect }
 { Regular (augm.) }
 { Rigorous }
 { Severe }
 Stridure.
 [Touch (dim.)]
 [Comment (dim.)]
 Stride, [Straddle]
 Strife, { Contention }
 [a. { Emulation }
 loose—

ST

ST

SU

loose—
yellow—HS. V. 12. A.
Strike.
Proper. Mo. VI. 4.
{ Knock }
{ Pound }
{ Peck }
{ Stab }
{ Cudgel }
{ Cause } (imp.)
{ Move }
as Sail, { a. Downward }
 { Fall (make) }
—a bargain, [a. Paction]
—blind, [Blind] (make)
—a colour, [cause a c.]
—corn, [a. Even the surface]
sp. by upon motion of
straight (thing)
—fire, [Cause to sparkle]
—heat, [Cause h.]
—in, vid. Stricken.
{ Come }
{ v. Friend } Suddenly }
{ Bargain }
[Stab]
—off.
—account, { Balance }
 { Acquit }
—ones head, [Behead]
—out.
[Spoil]
[Unwrite]
—to the heart.
[a. Passion (augm.)]
[Stab]
—up.
[Begin] sp. Music.
[a. Paction]
—ones heels, [Fall (make)]
sp. by wrestling
—with, vid. Stricken
[Bushel]
[Stick for a. Even (make)]
String.
[Cord]
[Fibre]
Strip.
[Un- Skin]
 a. Clothé]
[a. Privative]
Stripe, [Stroke]
—ed, [Variegated with lines]
Stripling, [adj. Adolescence
(male)]
Strive.
{ Contention }
{ a. Emulation }
{ Endeavour (augm.) }
{ a. Diligence }
—against, [Resist]
—for, [Obtain (end)]
Stroy, [Destroy]
Stroke.
a—[Striking]
bear a. great [adj. power]
to—[Wipe with hand]
Stromateus. Fi. III. 15.
Strong.
[adj. Strength]
—hold. RM. VI.

Strow, [Scatter]
Struck, vid. Stricken.
Structure, [Building]
Struggle.
[Wrestle]
[Strive]
Strumpet, [adj. Fornication
(fem.)]
Strung, { adj. a. pret. } String }
 { adj. p. }
Strut.
[Swell with fullness]
[Stalk]
[Go proudly]
Stub.
[Bottom (part) of stock]
[Fragment of stick]
Stubble.
Stalk, [adj. p. residue after
reaping]
—goose, [adj. Autumn fatted
Goose]
Stubborn.
[Contumacious]
[Obstinate]
[Perverse]
Stuck, { adj. a. pret. } Strick }
 { adj. p. }
Stud, [Protuberance (dim.)]
Student, [adj. a. Learning (end)]
Study.
{ Endeavour }
{ a. Diligence }
{ Meditation }
{ a. Considerateness }
Closet, [adj. meditation
(room)]
Studious, [adj. Study (apt.)]
Stuff.
[Matter]
—of cloathing.
wollen—Pr. IV. 1.
Hairy—Pr. IV. 1. A.
[Utensils]
[adj. Filling (thing)]
to—[Fill by into-thrusting]
Stum, [Wine not-adj. pret. Fer-
menting]
Stumble. Mo. II. 5. A.
Stump.
[adj. Residue } Cutting }
 (part) after } Felling }
Stupidity.
[Dulness]
[Numness] S. IV. 6. A.
Op. to common sense. NP. II.
I. O.
Stupide, [adj. a. Stupidity (make)]
Stupor, [Numness] S. IV. 6. A.
Strapace, [adj. a. Fornication]
Sturdy.
{ Bold }
{ Valiant }
[Obstinate]
[Strong]
Sturgeon. Fi. I. 8.
Struter. AC. III. 2.
Stygian, [adj. Hell]
Style, { Discourse }
 { Writing } (manner }
 { Sentence }
to—[Name] sp. of Dignity

of a flower. PP. II. 6.
Styptic.
[Astringent]
[adj. Acerbity]
Su.
{ Intreat }
{ Petition }
for { Marriage, [a. Sutor] }
 { Preferment, [a. Candi- }
 date }
[in law, [a. Action]
Suasory, [adj. Persuade]
Subaltern, [Inferior]
Subcontrary, [Opposite together-
true (pot.)]
Subdeacon, [Next RE. II. under
deacon]
Subdivide, { Parts }
 { divide the } Species }
Subdue, { a. Victory }
 { Conquer }
Subducion, [a. Ablatum]
Subject.
op. to præd. D. II. 5.
op. to adjunct. T. VI. 1.
Liable, [adj. p. Subject (pot.)]
op. to Governour. RC. I. 1. O.
[adj. a. Subjection]
[adj. a. } Obedience }
 { Submission }
Subjection. Man. V. 5.
Subjoin, [After-join]
Subjunctive.
Subliming,
Sublimation, { O. VI. 7. }
Sublime.
Sublimity, [Height]
Submission.
[Humility]
[Subjection]
op. to conquest. RM. II. 7. D.
{ Action. TA. IV. 1. A. }
to { Suffering. Man. V. 8. }
Submissive, [adj. Submission]
Submit, [a. Submission]
Subordinate, [Inferior]
sp. in Series.
Suborn. R. J. IV. 6. A.
Subpæna, [Citation with express
threatening]
Subscribe.
[Under-write]
[Sign]
Subsidy, [Tax]
Subsidiary, { Adjuvant }
 { Relieving }
Subsist.
[Being]
sp. Absolute
sp. Permanent
[v. Substance]
[Maintain himself]
Substance.
[Predicament. T. I. 5.]
[Matter] T. II. 7.
[Possessions] Po.
Substantial.
[adj. Substance]
[adj. p. matter (perfect)]
[Of suffici- } Wisdom }
 { ent } Possessions }
Substi.

Substitute, [adj. Stead. TG. VI. 6.]
 A. (person)
Subtract, { 2. Ablatum }
 { Diminish }
Substruction, [Under-building]
Subter- { Escape }
 { Solution (corr.) }
Subterraneous, [Under-adj. earth]
Subtle.
 [Fineness]
 [a. Craftiness]
Subvert.
 [Destroy]
 [Ruine]
Suburb.
 [City (part) without the walls]
Suck.
 Proper. Mo. III. 3. A.
 —in, [Suck]
 —up.
 —the breath. AC. IV. 6. D.
 give—[Lactation]
Succedane- { Instead of coming }
 { us, } [adj. Succeed]
Succeed.
 Be after, Mag. I. 2. D.
 Be Successor, [a. T. VI. 6.]
 Come by Succession. RC. IV. 2. A.
 [Be Event]
 —ill, [adj. Adversity]
 —well, [adj. Prosperity]
Success.
 [Effect]
 [Event]
 —of war. RM. II.
 [Prospering]
Succession. RC. IV. 2. A.
Successive, [adj. Succeed, adv. Series]
Successor, [adj. 2. Succeed (person)]
 { Brief (perf.) }
Succinct, { adj. Epitomy }
Succor, { Adjuvant }
 { adj. } { Relieve }
Succory. HF. II. 16. A.
 Gum—HF. III. 11. A.
Succuba, [adj. Coition (fem.)]
Succulent, [adj. Juice]
Succus nutritius. PG. I. 2. A.
Such.
 [of that { Quality }
 { Quantity }
 [of the { same } { quality }
 { like } { quantity }
 —as it is, [Such forever]
Suck, vid. *Suc*.
 [a. Suction]
 —up the breath. AC. IV. 6. D.
 give—[Lactation]
Sucker.
 Branch. PP. I. 2. A.
 —of a Pump, [adj. Sucking (part)]
Sucker, [Confection]
Suckle, [Lactation]
Suction. Mo. III. 3. A.
Sud, [Froth]
 Sope—s.

Suddain.
 [Soon]
 [Swift]
 [adj. Dispatch]
Sudorific, [adj. 2. Sweat (make)]
Suet, [Hard Fat]
Suffer.
 [Passion]
 —affliction, [adj. p. affliction]
 —persecution, [adj. p. Persecution]
 —punishment, [adj. p. punishment]
 —execution, [adj. p. Execution]
 { Licence }
 { Toleration }
 { Not-hinder }
 —to take, [Yield] TA. IV. 1.
 —to do, [Submit] TA. IV. 1. A.
 { Meekness }
 { Condescension }
 { Patience }
 { Submission }
Sufferance, { Licence }
 { Toleration }
Suffice, [adj. Sufficiency]
Sufficiency. TM. I. 3.
Sufficient, [adj. Sufficiency]
 —man, [Of { Wisdom }
 Suff. { Riches }
Suffocate.
 [Stifle]
 [Strangle]
Suffocation of the womb. S. VI. 9. A.
Suffragan, [Instead Bishop]
Suffrage, [Consent (sign)]
Suffumigation, [Fuming]
Suffusion, [Spreading]
Sug, [Sea-flea] Ex. II. 11. A.
Sugar. Pr. II. 3.
Suggest.
 { Think }
 { Remember } (make)
 [Dictate]
Suit.
 { Intreaty }
 { Petition }
 —in law, [Action]
 Aggregate. TM. III. 8.
 to—with, [adj. v. Congruity]
Suitable, { Convenience }
 [adj. } Congruity]
Suiter.
 [adj. { Intreating } { petitioning } (person)]
 —for marriage. RO. II. 2.
 [Candidate] RC. I. 4. A.
Sullen.
 [Disingenuous]
 [Morose]
 [Contumacious]
Sully.
 [a. Colour (corr.)]
 [Defile]
sulphur. St. V. 7.
 —wort, [Peucedanum]
sultan, [King]
Sultry, [Hot (exc.)]

Sum.
 —of money, [Money (aggr.) total—TM. VI. 6. A.]
Sumach. Tr. III. 2. A.
Sud—Sh. V. 5. A.
Summary, [Epitome]
 —ly, [Briefly]
Summer. Mea. V. 2. A.
 [Principal beam]
Summer- { Leap }
 { fault, } { Vault }
Summon, [a. Citation]
Summum jus. Man. I. 2. O.
Summer, [adj. Citation (Off.)]
Sumpter, [adj. Riding (apt.) box]
Sumptuary, [adj. Spend]
Sumptuous.
 [adj. { Spend } { Price } (augm.)]
 [Generous]
Sun.
 True. W. II. 2. A.
 —Shine, [Brightness]
 to—[Open to the Sun]
 appearing—[Parelius]
Sunday, [First day of the week]
Sunder, [Separate]
Sunder. HL. VI. 8. A.
Sundry, [adj. Diversity]
Sunflower. HF. II. 1.
Sung, { a. pset. } { Sing }
 { adj. p. }
Sunk, { a. pret. } { Sink }
 { adj. p. }
Sup.
 [Suction]
 [Drink adv. Suction]
 [adj. Evening meal]
Superabound, [more-abound]
Superciliousness. Man. VI. 3. O.
Supereminence, [Superiority]
Supererogation, { a good more-than }
 { duty }
 { Deserve for others }
Superfetation, [Again-conception of impregnated (fem.)]
Superficial.
 [adj. Superficies]
 { Slight }
 { Careless }
Superficies.
 Surface]
 [Outside]
Superfine, [Fine (augm.)]
Superflu- { Excess }
 { ty, } { Abundance }
Superinducing, [Again-marrying of married (person)]
Superintend.
 [adj. p Office]
 sp. to observe what others do in their Offices]
Superintendents.
 [adj. Superintending (person)]
 [Bishop]
Superiority. TM. I. 5. E.
 Relation of—RO. III.
Superlative.

[Most]

SU

SU

SW

[Most—} Great
[Principal] } Excellent
Supernal, { Upper side
[adj. } Top
Supernation, [Upon-swim-
ming]
Supernatural, { Above-adj. na-
ture }
{ adj. Miracle }
Supernumerary, [Beside the due
number]
Superscription, [Upon-write]
Super- { Desist
fede, } Omit
Superstition. RE. IV. E.
Superstructure, [Upon-building]
Supervene, [Whilst-event]
Supine, [Careless]
Supper, [adj. Evening meal]
—of the Lord, [Eucharist]
Supplant.
{ a. Fraud
[Dispossess by fraud]
Supple, { Soft
{ Limber
Supple- } adj. Supplying (thing)
ment, } Vantage
Supply.
{ a. Adjuvant
{ adj. a. Perfect }
[Un-deficient (make)
[Again-fill]
[Relieve]
{ Compensate
{ Repair
[a. Room] T. VI. 6.
Suppliant, [adj. a. Petition (per-
son)]
Supplicate.
[Intreat]
[a. Petition]
Support.
[Bear]
[a. Adjuvant]
[a. Patron]
[Maintain]
Supposing.
[Thinking]
[v. Opinion]
[v. Supposition]
Supposition. D. VI. 3.
Supposititious, [Forged]
Suppository, [Cylinder (dim.)
Medicinal]
Suppress.
{ a. Victory
{ Conquer
[Conceal]
Suppuration, [Ripening of rotten
thing]
Supremacy, [Right of being most
principal]
Supreme, [Most principal]
Surbate, { Un-skin } by motion
{ Bruise } (freq.)
Surrease, [Desist]
Surcharge, [Burden (exc.)]
Surcingle, [About-adj. p. bind-
ing (arm.)
sp. for horse]
Surcoat, [adj. Upper (vest)]

Surd, [adj. Deafness]
—number, [Root not-expres-
sible by numbers]
Sure.
{ Certain
{ Assured
{ Betrothed
{ Constant
{ Faithful
[Fast]
[Safe]
Surely, [Truly] adv. I. 2. O.
Surety, [adj. (Sponson (person)]
Surface, [Superficies]
[Outside]
Surfeit.
[Sickness { Eating
{ Drinking } (exc.)
through } Labor
[Excess]
[Gluttony]
Surge, [Wave (augm.)]
Surgeon. RC. II. 3. A.
Surlly, { Fierce
{ Morose
{ Supercilious
Surmise.
[Opinion]
[Conjecture]
[Distrust]
{ Jealousie
Surmount, [v. Superior]
Surname, [adj. Family name]
Surpass.
[a. Excess]
[Excell]
{ Superiority
{ Better
Surplice, [Upper linnen (vest) of
Ecclesiastical (person)]
Surplus.
[Residue]
[Vantage]
Surprize,
{ Take } Unexpectedly
{ Arrest }
sp. by { Stratagem
{ Ambush
Surreque- } Pride
dry, } Insolence
Surrender.
[Let go]
[Yield]
{ Submit
[Deliver]
Surreptitious, { Theft }
[adj. } Forgery
Surrogate, [Substitute]
Surround, { About-go }
{ a. Circle }
Survey.
[a. Eye]
[Consider]
[Measure]
Surveyer.
[Officer for observing others]
sp. in building
[adj. Measuring (artist)]
Survive, [Continue after-li-
ving]
Suspect.
[Distrust]

{ Diffidence
{ Jealousie
[a. Cenforiousness]
Suspence,
[Doubtful Expectation]
{ Demurring
{ Wavering
Suspens. RE. V. 4.
Suspicion, vid. suspect.
Sustain.
[Bear]
[Maintain]
[Suffer]
[a. Patience]
{ Sustainance, } [adj. nourish-
{ Sustaination, } ing (thing)
Ordinary. Pr. I.
Extraordinary. Pr. II.
Sutable, [Congruous]
Suture— { Series
[Sewed } Line
Swabber. RN. V. 7.
Swaddle, [About-bind adj. bot-
tom (like)
[Cudgel]
Swag, [adj. p. Oblique]
sp. with shaking (imp.)
Swage, [a. Remission]
swagger.
[a. Insolence]
[a. Glorifying (corr.)
Sway.
{ Power
{ Authority
{ Direction
[a. Magistrate]
[a. Oblique (make)]
Swain.
[adj. Country (person)]
Swallow.
Bird. Bi. V. 1.
—tail, [adj. Mag. IV. 4.
end of beam]:
—wort. HS. IV. 14. A.
Sea—BI. IX. 9. A.
—fish. Fi. III. 6. A.
—ing. Mo. III. 7. A.
[Gulf]
Swan. Bi. IX. 1.
Swap, [Exchange]
Swarm, { Aggregate }
[adj. } Multitude } (thing)
Swart, [Dark (dim.)]
Swarth, [Ridge of mowen
grass, &c.]
Swashbuckler, [adj. Boasting
(person) of fighting]
Swathe, [About-bind adv. bot-
tom (like)
Swear. RC. VI. 4.
Sweat. Mo. IV. 3.
Sweeping, [Bruthing]
Sweet.
Proper. Q. IV. 1.
—bread, [Glandule] PG.
II. 7. A.
—meats, [Banquet (thing)]
[adj. } Love
p. } Delectation
—heart, [Surer]
[adj. a. Pleasure]
—music.

[adj.]

[adj. a. Courtesie]
Swell.
 [Tumor]
 [v. Protuberance]
Swelter, [a. heat (exc.)]
Swerve, [Err]
Swift, [adj. Swiftness]
 Bird. Bi. V. 14.
Swiftness. NP. V. 9.
Swill, [Drink (augm.)]
 —for swine, [Drink for swine]
Swimming. Mo. I. 4.
 Disease, [Vertigo]
Swine, [Hog (kind)]
 —s bread, [Sow-bread]
 —s grass, [Knot-grass]
 —Pipe, [Redwing] Bi. III. 5. A.
Swing. Mo. VI. 3.
Swinging, { Striking
 Whipping } {aug.}
 Cudgelling }
 adj. [Great (augm.)]
Swingle, [adj. Striking (part)
 of adj. threshing (instr.)]
Swipe, [adj. Lifting (instr.) on
 direct Pole]
Switch, [Wand] PP. I. 4. A.
 to— [Cudgel with wand]
Swivel, [Wheel]
Swoln, [adj. p. Swell]
Swoon. S. V. 5. A.
Sword.
 Proper. RM. V. 2. A.
 Put to the— [a. Dy (make)
 with sword]
 —of Bacon. [Skin of Bacon]
 —fish. Fi. I. 2. A.
 green— [Grassie land]
Sworn, { p.
 [adj. } pret. } Swear
Swum, [pret. Swim]
Swung, [pret. Swing]
Sycamore. Tr. VI. 6. A.
Sycophant. [adj. Fawning Accu-
 ser]
Syllable. D. I. 3.
Syllogism. D. IV. 7.
Sylvan, [adj. Woods (person)]
Symbol, [Sign]
 sp. adj. { Private
 Obscure }
 p. Concealing }
Symbolizing, [adj. Congruity]
Symmetry, [Proportion (perf.)]
 Congruity
 Friendship }
Sympathy, { Together-suffer-
 ing } (pron.)
 { Pity
 Congratulation }
 sp. Concealed }
Sympho- { Concord }
 ny, { Harmony }
Symptom, [Simultaneous sign]
 sp. corr.]
Synagogue, { Church
 Convention Eccle-
 [adj. Jews } siastic
 Temple }
Synchronism, [Narration of simul-
 taneous (things)]

Syndic, [Magistrates Assessor]
Synedrium, [adj. Jews principal
 Council]
Synod, [Council Ecclesiastic]
Synonym, [Of same meaning]
Synopsis, [Epitome]
Syntax, [Together-joyning of
 Integrals]
Syren.
Syringe, [Tube for syringing]
Syringing. O. I. 6. A.
Syrt, [Quicklands] W. III. 7.
Syrup. Pr. II. 3. A.
System, [Epitome]

T.

Tabacco. HS. VII. 11.
Tabernacle, [Tent]
Tabid, [adj. Consumption]
Table, { Lamin
 sp. adj. Trefsel (fig.
 sp. for a meal.
 Lamin.
 for upon-writing.
 —Book, [Book of Lamins
 upon-adj. p. writing
 (apt.)
 [Catalogue]
 for upon-playing.
 Pair of —s, [adj. Mo. V.
 2. A. (jug.)
 —man, [adj. Mo. V. 2. A.
 (instr.)
 Play at —s. Mo. V. 2. A.
 Adj. Trefsel (fig.) Po. VI. 4.
 Meat.
 Plentiful—
 to— { Host }
 a. { Guest }
Tabler, [Guest]
Tablet, [Flat Gem]
Tabor } [Drum (dim.)]
Tabret }
Taca mabaca. Tr. VIII. 7. A.
Tachygraphy, [Swift writing
 (art.)]
Tach, { Hook }
 { Loop }
Tacit.
 [adj. Silence]
 [Understood] adj. D. III. 8. O.
Taciturnity. Man. IV. 5.
Tack.
 [Pin (dim.)]
 hold— [Hold out] RM. II. 4.
 to— [Fasten]
 sp. with pin (dim.)
 [Turn]
Lacks of ship. RN. IV. 7.
Tackling, [Armament]
 —of ship, [Rigging]
Tactic, [War (art)]
 sp. of Ordering. RM. IV.
Tactil, [adj. Feeling]
 —Quality. Q. V.
Tadpole, [Toad (young)]
Tadium. AS. V. I. O.
Tania major. Fi. VI. 3.

—minor. Fi. VI. 3. A.
Taffety, [Silk adj. Sound (apt.)
 in p. motion]
Tag, [Pin of string]
 —&—rag, [Rabble]
Tail. PP. VI. 6. A.
 to— [Tie by the tail]
Tailor, [adj. Clothing (mech.)
 pains.
 { a. Contagion }
 [adj. Rottenness (make)
 Defile }
Take, Cause { out of anothers }
 to be { &—in ones own }
 possession }
Proper.
 without consent. TA. I. 4.
 Judicially.
 Person or Goods, [a. Ar-
 rest]
 Part for Whole, [a. Seisin]
 Injuriously, [Usurp]
 Militarily.
 Person, [Captivate] —
 Place. RM. II. 4. E.
 Goods, [a. Booty]
 with consent.
 { Receive }
 { Accept }
Improper.
 { Undertake }
 { Think }
 { Esteem }
 [Elect]
 [Find]
 { To— }
 { Intro- } tion]
 [Obtain]
 sp. its end]
 [Pleas]
 [Have]
 [Use]
 —account, [Reckon (make)]
 —the air, [Go into the open
 Air]
 —Breath, [a. Breath]
 —Exceptions, { Except }
 { adj. v. Displi-
 cence]
 —fire, [adj. v. fire (inc.)
 adj. p. Power }
 —Head, { adj. Disobe- }
 dience } (inc.)
 —Heart, [adj. p. Encourage-
 ment]
 —Heavily, [adj. a. Grief for]
 a. Heedfulness }
 —Head, { Observe }
 —his heels, [Fly]
 —the height, [Measure the h.]
 —hold, [a. Hand (inc.)
 horse.
 as a man, [Up-ition upon
 his h.]
 as mare, [v. Coition]
 v. Displience }
 —ill, { Esteem not-adj. friend }
 —Leave, [a. Valediction]
 —Notice, [Observe]
 —Oath, [Swear]
 —pains, { a. Diligence }
 { Operation (augm.) }
 —place,

—*place*, [Precede]
 —*a pride*, [Glorying]
 —*Prisoner*, [Captive]
 —*a Purse*.
 [Steal a purse]
 [Rob money]
 —*Root*, [a. Root]
 —*shipping*, [into a. ship]
 —*tardy*, { Discover defect }
 { Find adj. pref. a. ti- }
 —*warning*, { Warning } [on]
 [adj. p. { Heedfulness }]
 —*Water*.
 [Into-take water]
 [Go into water]
 [Navigate (inc.)]
 —*well*, { Delectation }
 [adj. p. { Consent }]
 —*away*.
 [a. Privative]
 { Diminish }
 { a. Ablatum }
 —*forth*, { Imitate }
 { Proceed to learn }
 —*in*.
 —*a town*. RM. II. 4. E.
 { Undertake }
 —*hand*, { Attempt }
 —*Pieces*, [Separate the
 parts]
 —*Writing*, [Write]
 —*off* { From-take }
 { Diminish }
 —*on*. { Grief }
 { Anger } (sign)
 [a. { To-ition }]
 —*to*, { Confidence }
 —*Mercy*, [Be merciful to]
 —*Wife*, [Marry]
 —*np*.
 [Lifting take]
 [Reprehend] sp. angrily
 —*Cloth*, [Buy c. &c. with-
 out paying]
 —*money*, [Borrow money]
 —*a quarrel*, [Un-adj. a. con-
 tention (make)]
 —*his rest*, [Rest]
 —*time*, [Spend t.]
 —*upon him*, [Claim]
Taken, [adj. p. Take]
 —*for*, [In- { Thought }
 { Judged }]
 —*with*.
 as with diseases, [Sick]
 as with pleasure, [Pleased
 with (augm.)]
Talc. St. II. 5. A.
Tale.
 [Narration] sp. adj. fiction]
 [Number]
 —*bearer*, [Backbiter]
Talent.
 [Natural power]
 [Acquired Habit]
Talis, [Compensation]
Talisman, [adj. Wizarding I-
 mage]
Talk, { Speech }
 { Conferring }
 { Discourse }
Talkative, [adj. Loquacity]

Tall, [High]
 —*wood* [Blocks]
Tally, [Notched stick for reckon-
 ing]
Tallow, [Hard Fat]
 sp. for Candle (make)
Talon, [Claw] PP. V. 3.
Tamarind. Tr. VI. 2. A.
Tamarisk. Sh. V. 2.
Tame, [adj. Tameness]
 to— { Tame (make) }
 { Conquer }
Tameness.
 Disposition, [Gentleness]
 Vice.
 op. to Fortitude, [Coward-
 ize]
 op. to Peaceableness. Man.
 IV. 3. E.
Tan.
 [a. Yellowness (corr.)]
 (Make) Leather. Oak]
 { by juice } Brasil]
 { Prepare } of { &c. }
Tang, [Tast (dim.)]
 sp. Unfavoriness (dim.)
Tangent. Mag. II. 4.
Tangible, [adj. p. touch (pot.)]
Tangle. O. II. 2. A.
Tankard, [Pot having cover]
Tanner, [adj. a. Leather
 (mech.)]
Tansy. HF. II. 12.
Maudlin—HF. II. 4. A.
Wild—HF. IX. 1.
Tap.
 [Striking (dim.)]
 to— [Strike (dim.)]
 Spiggot. Pr. V. 7.
 —*House*, [adj. { House }
 { Room }
 of Ale]
 to— [Stream (make)]
 sp. by into-thrusting fau-
 cet]
Tape, [Narrow Ribbon]
Taper.
 [adj. Wax candle]
 [Conical]
Tapestry, [adj. Room (vest) wo-
 ven with pictures]
Tapster, [adj. Selling (Off.) of
 Beer, &c.]
Tar, [Black li- (Fir) trees out-
 quid Rosin (Pine) drawn by
 of { &c. } fire]
Tarantula, [Spider (aug.) adj.
 poison (apt.) by bite-
 ing]
Tardy.
 { Slow }
 { Late }
 [Guilty]
 take— [Find adj. pref. a. ti-
 on]
Tare, [Worst part]
Tares. HL. III. 5.
Target, [Buckler]
Tarragon. HF. II. 10. A.
Tarras.
 [adj. Walking (place) on
 Building]

[Courser plaster adj. p. hard
 (apt.) in water]
Tarry.
 [Stay]
 —*for*, [Wait]
 { Delay }
 { Protract }
Tart.
 [adj. Austereness] Q. IV. 3.
 a— [Py of fruits]
 sp. of sour f.]
 { Severe }
 { Austere } Man. VI. 8. O.
Tartar. St. V. 4.
Task, { Appointed } operation]
 { Undertaken } business]
 —*work*, [adv. Aggregate
 (segr.)]
Tassel, { Tuft }
 { Tufted Button }
 —*of hawk*, vid. *Taircel*]
Tast.
 the Sense. NP. III. 4.
 Sensible quality. Q. IV.
 to— { a. Tast }
 { a. Essay } sp. by tasting]
 —*er*.
 [before adj. tasting (off.)]
 [Cup (dim.) for essaying
 by tast]
Tatter, [adj. { freq. }
 { Tear } augm.]
 a— [Fragment from adj. p.
 tear]
Tattle, [a. Loquacity]
 sp. Uncertain]
Tavern, [adj. Wine (merc.)
 house]
Taught, { adj. a. pret. } Teach]
 { adj. p. }
Taunt.
 [Mock]
 [Reproach]
 [Reproach { Mock }
 adv. { Reproach }]
Taurus, [Second of the 12 parts
 of the Zodiac]
Tautology, [Repetition of
 words]
 sp. Vain]
Taw, { Beat }
 { Rub }
 sp. for Limberness
 (make)
Tawny, [Dark yellow]
Tax.
 [Proportion]
 Payment public. RC. V.
 9. A.
 [Price]
 to—
 [a. Tax]
 [Accuse]
 [Reproach]
Teach, [a. Teacher]
 —*er*. RO. III. 3.
Teal. Bi. IX. 3. A.
Team, [Series] sp. of drawing
 beasts]
 —*of ducks*, [Aggregate of
 ducks (young)]
Tear.

TE

TE

TH

a—[adj. p. Weeping drop]

Job's—s.

—ing. Mo. VI. 6. A.

Teat, [Dug] PG. IV. 2. A.

{p. Nipple of it}

Teazle. HF. VIII. 1.

Technical, [adj. Art]

Tedious.

Irkfom, [adj. a. AS. V. 1. O.

(apt.)

Tiring, [adj. a. Wearying

(apt.)

{ Long } (exc.)

{ Slow }

Teeming, [adj. p. pret. impreg-

nate]

Teeth, [plur. Tooth]

Taint, vid. *Taint*.

Telescope, [Tube for seeing re-

more (things)]

Tell,

[Say to]

{a. Narration}

cannot—[Know not]

{a. { Openness }

{ Loquacity }

{a. { Discover }

{ Shew }

—sale { Blab }

{ Informer }

{admonish }

{a. Number }

Tellina. Ex. VIII. 6. A.

Temerity, [Rashness]

Temper.

natural—NP.

—of mind. NP. IV.

—of body.

resp. Individ. NP. V.

resp. Propagation. NP. VI.

Just—TM. I. 8.

[Disposition]

out of—[Sick (dim.)

to—

{ Mix }

{a. Mediocrity (make)}

{ Moderate }

Temperament, [Temper]

Temperance. Man. II. 1.

Temperate.

{adj. Temperance}

{adj. Mediocrity}

{ Moderation }

—Heat, &c. Q. V. 1, &c.

Tempest. El. VI. 7. A.

Temple. Po. II. 4.

Temples. PG. III. 7. A.

Temporal.

{Secular} adj. RE. O.

{Transitory}

{adj. Temples.}

Temporality, [Secular estate]

Temporary, [Transitory]

{adj. a. Con-} with

{gruicy } times}

{Alter }

Tempt.

{Try }

{Allure }

{Seduce }

{sp. into a. vice }

Ten.

Tenacity.

{Keeping (apt.)}

{Penuriousness}

Tenant, [Hirer of {Farm

{House}

{Land}

Tench. Fi. IX. 7. A.

Sea—Fi. VI. 4.

Tend.

{v. Tendency}

{Wait}

{v. Leisure}

Tendency. Sp. III. A.

Tender.

{Soft}

{Brittle}

{adj. p. Hurt (apt.)}

{Gentle}

{Nice}

{Compassionate}

{Merciful}

{Courteous (augm.)}

{Clement}

{Fond}

{adj. Aversati-} Hurting

on from {Offending}

to—

{a. Tender}

{Offer}

Tendon. PG. II. 2. A.

Tendrel. PP. II. 7. A.

Tenement, [Farm]

Tenant, [adj. Affirmed]

(thing)

Tennice, [Balling with adj.

net (fig.) striking

(instr.)]

Tennon, [Protuberance (dim.)

in the end of beam]

Tenor.

{Contained (thing)}

{Sum}

{Meaning}

—in musick, [next (part) a-

bove the Base]

Tent.

Tabernacle. Po. II. 1. A.

—work, [White Maiden

hair] HL. L. 5.

[Pin of Down (like) for stop-

ping wound]

Tenter, [Hooked Pin]

Tenth, [adj. Ten]

Tenuity, [Thinness]

Tenure, [Right (kind)]

Tepid. Q. V. 1.

Terce, vid. *Tierce*.

Terquifaction.

{Deny}

{Foreake}

{Cowardly}

{sp. {Unfaithfully}

{Demur}

Term

{Limit}

{Time}

{sp. limited}

{adj. R.} (time)

{Word}

{Name}

{Conditions}

—{State}

Coming off upon equal—

RM. II. i.

Termi- {Desist}

nate {End}

Termination, [Ending (part)]

Ternary, [Three]

Terrene, { [adj. Earth]

Terrestrial, { [adj. Earth]

Terrible, [adj. a. fear (make)]

Herb. Sh. VI. 3.

Terrier.

{Catalogue of lands}

{Dog for hunting beasts

out of holes in the

earth]

Terrific, [adj. a. Fear (make)]

Territory, [adj. authority place]

Terse.

{Wiped}

{Clean}

{Smooth}

Tertian, [Returning every second

day]

Test.

{Trials}

{Vessel (dim.) for trial by

melting]

Testaceous, [adj. Shell. PP.

III. 2.

Testament.

{adj. Bequeathing writing]

{Scripture] RE. VI. 1.

Testator, [adj. Bequeathing (per-

son):

Testy, [Morose]

Testicle. PG. VI. 8. A.

Testifie, [a. Witness]

Testimo- {Witnessing } (thing)

ny {Witnessed }

Testimonial.

{adj. Witnessing (thing)}

{sp. Writing}

Testor.

{adj. Covering (jug.) of bed-

stead}

{Half shilling.}

Test, vid. *Teat*.

Teiber, [adj. tying (thing for the

leg]

Tethya. Ex. IX. 6.

Tetter. S. III. 2. A.

Tew, [Pull (augm.)]

Text.

{adj. Subject writing}

{adj. Scripture sentence}

Texture, [Weaving]

{sp. (manner)}

Thanks, [a. Gratitude]

—fulness, [Gratitude]

Thanksgiving, [a. Gratitude]

—to God. RE. IV. 3.

That.

{the} Art. II.

{he} Pron. I. 3.

that. Pron. II. 1. O.

—same, [Same]

{Which} Pron. III. 2. A.

that. Conj. III. 1.

Thatch, [adj. Straw roof]

to—[a. Roof with straw]

Thaumaturgic, [operation (art)

of things adj. p. admiration

(apt.) *Thawing*

Thawing.
 [Un-a. frost]
 [Dissolving]
The. Art. II.
Theater, { Sights }
 [adj. { a. Player } Place]
Thee, [Thou]
Theft, [adj. Theft (person)]
Theeveyry } R]. III. 7. A.
Theft— }
They } Pron. I. 3. pl.
Them }
Theme, [Subject } Speaking]
 adj. p. } Writing]
Then.
 Comparative. Adv. III. 1. O.
 [at that time]
 bow— { How therefore }
 { what Next }
 if— [If { Therefore }
 { Next }
Thence.
 From that { (thing)
 { (time)
 { (place)
Theology, [Divinity]
Theologue, [Divine]
Theorem, [Rule adj. Theory]
Theo- } Meditation]
ry, } Inquisition]
 sp. adj. a. Science (apt.)
There, [in } Thing]
 that } Place]
 —about. Adv. V. 3.
 —fore. Conj. III. 3. O.
 —in } in }
 —of } of } it]
 —upon.
 [Upon it]
 [Upon that] Conj. IV. 1. O.
Thesis.
 [Proposition]
 [Positive sentence]
Thi, [adj. Thou]
Thick.
 as to magnitude. TM. II. 5.
 as to number, [adj. multi-
 tude]
 as to time, [Frequent]
 [as to place, [Obvious]
 as to parts.
 Their greatness, [adj. Course-
 nefs]
 Their nearness to each other,
 [adj. Density]
 the cause of it.
 In Arids, [Fulling]
 In Liquids, [Coagulating]
 our sense of them, [adj. Opa-
 the sense it self. (city)
 —of hearing, [Dull of hearing]
Thick- } Shrubs (aggr.)
er, } Woods (dim.)
Thigh. PG. V. 4.
Thill, [Shafts] Shafts]
Thiller, [The horse between the]
Thimble, [adj. } (armam. } for
 Finger, } (armor } (low-
 (ing)]
Thin.
 as to magnitude. TM. II. 5. O.
 [Lean]
 as to number, [adj. Fewness]

as to time, [Seldom]
 as to place, [Rare]
 as to parts
 their nearness, [Rare]
 their bigness, [Fine]
 The cause of it.
 In Arids.
 In Liquids, [Dissolving]
 Our sense of it, [Transparent]
Thine, [adj. Thou]
Thing. T. I. 2.
 (Thing)
Think.
 [Cogitation. AS. II. 1.
 [v. Opinion]
 me—s, [I am adj. opinion]
 [adj. v. Perfection]
 [Consider]
 [v. Meditation]
 [Esteem]
 —good } Approve }
 { Consent }
 —much, [adj. v. Nollecity]
 —well of, } (aug.)
 { Esteem } good }
Third, [adj. Three]
Thirsting. AC. II. 2.
Thirteen. 13.
Thirty. 30.
This. Pron. II. 1.
Thistle. HF. III. 1.
 Fullers— [Tezzle]
 Globe—HF. VIII. 2.
 Sow—HF. III. 14.
Thither, [To that place]
 —ward, } [Toward that place]
Thlaspi. HS. VI. 3.
Thong. Pr. IV. 8.
 Fi. II. 2. A.
Thorn.
 Prickle. PP. I. 3. A.
 Tree.
 Black—Sh. I. 4.
 Box—Sh. I. 6. A.
 Buck—Sh. I. 7.
 Christs—Sh. I. 6.
 Ever green—Sh. III. 4.
 Goats—Sh. IV. 9.
 Purging—Sh. I. 5.
 White—Sh. I. 3. A.
 —Apple. HS. VII. 7. A.
Thornback. Fi. II. 2. A.
Thornback Dog. Fi. I. 5.
Thorpe, [village]
Those, } He }
 [Plur. } That }
Thou. Pron. I. 2.
Though, [Although] Conj. II. 2.
Thought, v. [Thinking]
 { Anxiety }
 —Taking } Heedfulness }
Thoughtfulness, [Thinking (aug.)]
 { Heedfulness }
 { Carking }
Thousand. 1000.
 —pound.
 in weight. Mea. III. 8.
 in money. Mea. IV. 7.
Thrall, [Slave]
Trafonical, [Boasting Coward]
Thrave, [24 Sheaves]
Thred.

to—a needle, [Through-put
 thred]
 Worn to the
Thred- } chreads }
bare, } Un-adj. p. Wool by
 wearing }
Threatning. RO. V. 6. O.
Three. Mea. I. 3.
 —Fold, [Three (kind)]
Threescore. 60.
Thresh. O. III. 5.
Threshold. Po IV. 3.
Thrice, [adv. Three]
Thrill.
 [Bore]
 [v. Inward trembling (like)
 found]
Thrift.
 [Frugality]
 Herb. HF. II. 14. A.
Thrifty, [adj. Frugality]
Thrive.
 [adj. p. Prosperity]
 { Increase }
 { Become rich }
 { Grow }
 { adj. v. Vigour }
Throb, [Pulse of the heart]
 sp. Pulse (augm.)
Throne, [adj. King Chair]
Throng, [Dense multitude]
 to— { Thrust }
 { a. Density }
Throftle, [Thruft]
Throat. PG. III. 5. A.
 Set out— [Exclamation]
 —Boil, [Protuberance of the
 —wort. HS. VII. 7. A. (th)
Th. otile, [Protuberance of the
 Rough Artery]
 to— [Strangle]
 sp. by compressing throat]
Through.
 Prep. IV. 3.
 { Perfect }
 { Total }
 { Only }
 —& through, [Through both
 sides]
 —fare, [Through-passage]
 —out, } Perfect }
 [adv. } Whole }
 —Paced } Perfect }
 { Only— } asbling }
 —stitch, [Perfect]
 quite— [Through both sides]
 [For] Prep. I. 2. A.
 [By } Impulsion } of]
 [With] Prep. I. 1. A.
 [Over] Prep. III. 3.
 [By] Prep. I. 2.
Through wax. HF. IV. 14.
 Codded—HS. IV. 6. A. }
Throw.
 [Cast] Mo. VI. 2.
 —a dart, [a. Dart]
 —down, [a. Fall]
 —Person, [Precipitate]
 —Building, [a. Ruine]
 —forth } Unposses }
 —out }
Pang, [Pain (imp.)] **Thrum**

Thrum, [Tute]
Thrush, Bi. III. 3. A.
Sea—Fi. V. 9.
Thrusting, O. I. 4. O.
 —forth } [Un-possess]
 —out }
Himself in, [Usurp]
 —Prick }
 —into, } Stab
 —through, } Stab
 [Through & Wound]
Thumb, { First }
 { biggest } Finger
Thump,
 [Strike]
 sp. with obtuse (thing)
 [Sound of striking]
Thunder, El. I. 3. A.
 —Bolt } Long (dim.) Peb-
 —stone } ble (kind)
Thursday, [5th day of the week]
Thus,
 [In this manner]
 —far, [Until (time)]
 this } (place)
 { Strike }
Thwack, { Cudgel }
Thwart,
 [adj. } Transverse }
 { Cross }
 [Contrary]
 [adj. } Disingenuity }
 to—
 [Oppose]
 [Contradict]
Ty,
 Knit. O. II. 2.
 [Bind]
 [Oblige]
Tice, [Allure]
Tick, vid. *Tike*.
Ticket, [adj. Written (dim.)]
Tickling, AC. II. 8.
Tide,
 motion of the Sea. W. IV.
 6. A.
 —Season, [Time]
 good—[Festival]
Tidings, [Narration]
 sp. of new (thing)
Tierce, [1/3 of a Hoghead]
Tiercel, [Hawk (male)]
Tiffany,
Tigby, [Laugh (exe.)]
Tight,
 [Whole]
 [Stiff]
Tike,
 [adj. } Countrey } (person)
 { Rusticity }
 Insect. Ex. II. 6.
Sheep—Ex. II. 6. A.
Bed—[Case of Bed]
Tile, St. I. 5. A.
 to—[a roof with Tiles]
Till,
 a—in a Chest, [Box (dim.)]
 adj. drawn (apt.)
 adv. [Unwill]
 to—
 [a. Prop]
 [Allure]

{ a. Agriculture }
 { a. Plow }
 —ed Land, [Arable]
Tillage, [Agriculture]
Tilt,
 a—[adj. Cloth roof]
 to—[Fence with Spear]
 —a vessel, [adj. n. Oblique v.]
Tibb, [State] sp. of Land
 Land in—[L. adj. p. agricul-
 ture (perf.)]
Timber [Wood for building]
 —of fur [aggregate—]
Timbral, [adj. Music (instr.)]
Time,
 Space. Sp. I.
 —to come, &c. [Future, &c.]
 at—s. Sp. I. 8. O.
 at all—s. [adv. Perpetuity]
 often—s. [adv. Frequency]
 Some—s. [adv. Rarity]
 [Date]
 { Duration }
 { Age }
 for a—[adv. Transitory]
 Long—[adv. Permanence]
 —in music.
 measure of—Mea. V.
 { Leisure }
 { Opportunity }
 in— } adv. time
 in good— { (perf.) }
 out of—[adv. time (corr.)]
 [Action in the—]
 First, [f. action]
 the—s, [adj. time (things)]
Time, Herb. HF. VI. 4.
Timely,
 [Opportune]
 [Early]
Timeserving, vid. *Temporizing*.
Timidi—s Fear (apt.)
 ty, } Cowardise }
Timorous, [adj. Timidity]
Tin, Met. I. 3.
 —glass, [Bismute] Met. III. 3.
 to—a. surface with Tin (lam.)
Tinca marina, Fi. VI. 4.
Tincture,
 [Dying]
 [Coloured Liquor]
 [Colour]
Tind, [v. Fire (inc.)]
Tinder, [Charred Linen]
Tine, [Toothed (pin)]
Ting, [Ring (dim.)]
 sp. adv. acute
Tingle, AC. II. 9. A.
Tinker, [adj. Wandring, adj. me-
 tal (mech.)]
Tinkle, [Ring (dim.) sp. Acute]
Tinsel, [Cloth between-woven
 with Copper silver (like)]
Tintamar, [Jangling sound
 (augm.)]
Tip, Sp. III. 7.
 to—
 [a. Tip]
 [a. Fall by striking with adj.
 p. cast (thing)]
Tipper,
 { Drinking (freq.) }
 { a. Drunkenness }

Tipstaff, [Marshal]
Tiring,
 [Wearying]
 —for hawk, [adj. a appe-
 tite (thing) by adj. p. peck-
 ing]
 [a. Clothing]
 —woman, [Hair- } Order }
 [adj. a. } Ornate }
 (mech.) }
Tiffick, S. V. 2.
Tissue, [Cloth between-woven
 with Gold]
Tit,
 Bird.
 crested—Bi. VI. 8. A.
 long-tail'd—Bi. VI. 8.
 [Horse (dim.)]
 to—over, [Fall]
Tithe, [Tenth (part)]
Tithymal, [Spurge] HS. V. II.
Titillation, [Tickling]
Title,
 [Name]
 sp. of Dignity
 [Right]
Titmouse, Bi. VI. 7.
 great—Bi. VI. 6.
Titte,
 [Point]
 [Most-little (thing)]
 —tattle, [adj. Loquacity
 (thing)]
Titular, [adj. name]
To,
 Prep.
 [For]
 —the end, [For the e.]
 —that, [That]
 [In]
 to { day } [in } this day }
 { tomorrow } [in } next day }
 [Of] Prep. I. 1.
 according—Prep. II. r.
 in—Prep. IV. 1.
 an—Prep. II. r.
 —and } toward } several
 fro, } to } places }
 Subst. [Finger of foot]
 —{ do } { Doing }
 { say, &c. } { Saying } &c. }
Toad,
 Beast. Bc. VI. 2. A.
 —'s flax. HS. VIII. 6. A.
 —Stool, [Mushrom] HL. I. 1.
 —fish. Fi. II. 4. A.
Tobacco, HS. VII. 11.
 —pipe.
 —fish. Fi. III. 13. A.
Tod, [28 pounds]
Together, Adv. IV. 1.
 —with. Prep. II. 2.
Toy,
 [Vain (thing)]
 [adj. Valour (dim.)]
 to—[a. Wantonness]
Toik,
 [Net]
 [Labour (augm.)]
Token,
 [Sign]
 [adj. Witness (sign)] [Pawn]

[Pawn]
 [Gift] sp. sent
 Told, { adj. a. pret. } Tell
 { adj. p. }
 Tole, vid. Toll.
 [adj. Paid (part) out of adj. p.
 grinding (thing)]
 [Tribute]
 —boats, [Prison]
 Tolerable.
 [adj. p. Patience (apt.)
 Indifferent]
 Toleration. RC. IV. 9.
 Toll, vid. Tole.
 to—
 [Ring (dim.)
 Allure]
 Tomb, [adj. Entombing (place)]
 Torne, [Book] D. III. 3. A.
 Tone.
 [Voice (manner)
 Distance between two notes]
 Tong. PG. III. 4.
 —tied, [Dumb through not-
 motion (pot.) of tong]
 Dogs—HM. II. 3.
 [Language]
 —of a ballance, [Direct pin of
 ballance]
 Tongs, [adj. Taking (jug.) for
 adj. fire (things)]
 Tonfille, [Glandules] adj. PG.
 III. 9. A.
 place of them. PG. III. 9. A.
 Too.
 [adv. Excess]
 [Allo] Conj. IV. 2.
 Tool, [Instrument]
 Tooth. PG. III. 4. A.
 —and nail, { Diligence }
 { adv. } Fierceness }
 —sam, [adj. Taste (perf.)]
 Eye—[Longest]
 figure. Mag. IV. 2.
 —wort. HS. IV. 2. A.
 —without Leaves. HL. V. 8. A.
 Top.
 Highest. Sp. III. 7.
 —of a ship. RN. III. 1. A.
 { Best part }
 { Principal }
 [Cone. adj. p. vertiginate
 (apt.) by ad. p. whipping]
 to—
 [Cut off the top]
 { a. Superiority }
 { a. Stay }
 Topaz. St. IV. 3. A.
 Topus. St. I. 5.
 Topic.
 —medicine, [m. applicable to
 the Sick (part)]
 [adj. Invention (place) } of ar-
 { Foundation (like } gu-
 { } ment]
 Topsy turvy, [With top adj. p. un-
 dermost]
 Torch, { Wax } Candle
 { Pitch } (augm.)
 [adj. } Torture]
 Torment, { Pain (augm.) }
 { Torture }
 Tormentil. HF. IX. 2. A.

Torn, [adj. p. Tear]
 Tornado. Wind.
 Torpedo. Fi. II. 1. A.
 Torpid, { Num'd }
 { Dull }
 Torrent, [Stream (augm.) sp.
 transitory]
 Torrid, [Hot (augm.)]
 Tortion, [Twisting]
 Tortois. Bc. VI. 1.
 Torture, { R. } VI. 1.
 { Pain (augm.) }
 Tost, { Cast upward }
 { a. Volatation }
 —pot, [adj. Drunkenness (per-
 son)]
 Toste, [Roſte]
 [p. without vertiginatation]
 Total, { Whole }
 [adj. } Sum]
 Totter, { Shake }
 { Stagger }
 Touch.
 [Feeling] NP. III. 9.
 [Sense]
 Extern. NP. III.
 Intern. NP. II.
 [Anger]
 [Tactil quality]
 —active. Q. V.
 —passive. Q. VI.
 [v. Contiguity]
 { Essay }
 { a. } Experience }
 { Try }
 —ibe—[p. Experience]
 —stone. St. I. 6. A.
 [v. Pertinent]
 —ing, [Concerning] Prep.
 I. 3. A.
 { Little }
 a—{ Say }
 { Speak little of }
 to—{ a. Object (dim.) }
 —wood, [Fungus of tree for
 a. fire (inc.)]
 Touchy, [Morose]
 Toughness. Q. VI. 5. E.
 Touze, [Pull (augm.)]
 Tow, vid. Towe.
 Toward.
 [That adv. way]
 —ly, [adj. Learn (apt.)]
 { About. Adv. } V. 3.
 { Almost Adv. } V. 1.
 Towe, [Hemp prepared for adj.
 p. spinning]
 to—[Draw with cord]
 Towel, [Linnen for wiping]
 Tower. Po. II. 3.
 Town. RC. III. 2. A.
 —s man { adj. Town (person) }
 { Citizen }
 Towre, [Fly high]
 Towze. vid. Touze.
 Toze, [Loosen by pulling (freq.)]
 Trabs. El. I. 4.
 Trace.
 Harness. Po. V. 9. A.
 to—{ Follow } by track]
 { Hunt }
 Trachurus. Fi. IV. 8. A.

Track, { Foot }
 [adj. } Wheel } sign]
 Traff.
 [Country] W. III. A.
 [Written Discourse]
 —of time, [Time (augm.)]
 { Gentle }
 Traffable, { Courteous }
 { adj. p. Govern (apt) }
 Trade.
 [Profession. RC. II. } sp. Un-
 [Art. Ha. VI. 3. } learned]
 —a. Merchant]
 —winde, [Constant w.]
 Tradition.
 [Narration] sp. Successive]
 Ecclesiastic. RE. VI. 1. A.
 Traduce.
 [Reproach]
 [Calumniate]
 Traffick, { Merchant }
 { a. } Commerce }
 Tragedy, [Play adv. a. Grief end-
 ing]
 Tragical, [adj. a. Grief]
 sp. in the Ending]
 Tragicomedy, [adj. a. Grief play
 adv. mirth ending]
 Tragopogon. HA. I. 8. A.
 Tray. Pr. V. 4. A.
 Trail, [Draw on the ground]
 sp. for a. Sent (make)
 Train.
 —of garment, [Long hinder
 part of g.]
 birds—PP. V. 2. A.
 Series
 —of powder.
 Aggregate.
 [Waiters (aggr.)]
 —of an Army. RM. IV. 7.
 [Allurement]
 to—
 { a. Teacher }
 { Educate }
 [Entice]
 Traitor, { Perfidiousness }
 [adj. } Treason }
 (person)
 Trajectories. D. III. 6. O.
 Tramel, [Net adj. p. carry (apt.)
 between two (persons)]
 Trample.
 [on- a. foot]
 { a. Sound (augm.) with a. }
 { foot (augm.) }
 Trance, [Extasie]
 Tranquillity.
 [v. Quieting (abstr.)]
 [Contentation]
 Transaction. [a. Business]
 Transcendent. T.
 [Excellent]
 Transcribe, [a. Type writing]
 Transfer.
 { Remove }
 { Deliver }
 { Alienate }
 Transfigure, [Alter the form]
 Transgress.
 [a. Excess]

} a. Difobey }
 } a. Violate }
 [a. Sin]
Transient, [Transitory]
Transition. D. V. 9.
Transitory. Sp. I. 6. O.
Translation. D. V. 5.
 vid. *Transfer*.
Transmarine, [Beyond adj. Sea]
Transmigration, [ition from one
 (place) to another (place)]
Transmit, { Derive }
 { a. ition } from, &c.]
Transmutation, [Altering]
Transom, [Transverse beam]
Transparent. Q. I. 4.
 —stone, vid. *Stone*.
Transpiration. Mo. IV. 3. A.
Transplant, [Re-move }
 into another } (Place
 } (Country)]
Transport.
 [Carry into another Coun-
 try]
 [a. Extatic]
Transpose, { Exchange }
 { Alter } the
 } Place }
 } Order }
Transubstantiation, [Altering the
 substance]
Transverse. Ma. II. 8. D.
Trap. PO. VI. 8. A.
 —door, [Door adj. p. open
 with lifting]
Trappings, [adj. a. Ornate (arm.)]
Trash.
 [Sorry]
 [Worst part]
 [Filth]
Travel.
 [Journey] TA. VI. 3.
 sp. into foreign Coun-
 treys]
 [Labour]
 [Parturition]
Travellers Joy. Sh. V. 7. A.
Traverse.
 to—[a. Transverse]
 —Smit, [Denying the action].
Treachery.
 op. to fidelity. Man. IV. 2. D
 op. to Loyalty. Man. V. 6. D.
Treacle, [Physical mixture of vi-
 pers, &c.]
Tread.
 [a. Foot]
 —down, [a. Prostrate by up-
 on a foot.]
 [Goe]
 [v. Coition]
 sp. as bird (male)
Treason. R. III. 2.
Treasure, { Money } { (place)
 { Riches } { (aggr.) }
 —r, [adj. keeping (Off.) of
 money]
Treat.
 [a. Object]
 [Entertain]
 in order to a Bargain. RC.
 VI. 1. A.

Treaty, [a. Treat]
Trea- } Written }
tise, { Printed } Discourte]
Treble.
 [Threefold]
 —in *Music*. Q. III. 1. E.
Tredde, [Navel of fut. Chick in
 egg.]
Trec. Tr.
 —of life. Tr. V. 6. A.
 —of saddle, [adj. wood (part)
 of f.]
Trefail.
bean—Sh. IV. 3.
Hedgehog—HS. III. 15. A.
Shrub—Sh. IV. 3. A.
Snail—HS. III. 15.
Starheaded—HF. VIII. 5. A.
Trey. Pr. V. 4. A.
 [Three]
Trembling. AC. IV. 5. E.
Trench, [Ditch]
Trencher. Pr. V. 9.
 —friend, [Flatterer for victu-
 als]
 —man, [Eater]
Trepan.
 [adj. boring (instr.) for head-
 bone]
 to—[allure } Hurt }
 into p. } Danger]
Trepidation, [Trembling]
 sp. through fear]
Trepass.
 [a. Excess]
 { Difobey }
 { Violate }
 [a. Sin]
 [Injury]
Tress.
 [Lock of hair]
 [Tassel (like)]
Trestle. Mag. V. 5.
Trevet, [Stool with three legs
 (like)]
Try.
 { Consider }
 { Examine } TA. II. 5. A.
 —at law. RC. II. 4. A.
 Prove. TA. II. 5. A.
 { Essay }
 { a. Experience }
 —our, [Try the utmost]
 Refine, [Separate the course
 (parts)]
Triangle. Mag. V. 1.
Tribe, [Society]
 sp. from one progenitor]
Tribula- } Adversity }
tion, { Misery }
Tribunal, [Seat of Judge]
Tribune, [adj. Regiment (Off.)]
Tribute. RC. V. 9.
Trice, [Instant]
Trick.
 [a. Craft]
 [a. Prestigiator]
 { Action } { (dim.) }
 { thing } { (corr.) }
 to—[a. Ornate]
Trickle, [Drop]
 sp. adv. Series]

Trident, [Halbert with three
 teeth]
Trifle.
 [Vain (thing)]
 [Thing of no value]
 —ing, [a. { Wantonness }
 { Sloth }
 { Lightness }
 { Cunctation }]
Trigger.
 [adj. { Staying } (instr.
 { Impedient } of ver-
 tigation)]
 [Sign of standing (place)]
Trill, [Tremble (like) with
 voice]
Trim, [adj. Ornate]
 —ing a boat, [a. Ballancing]
 —ing a ship—RN. VI. 4. A.
Trine, [Distance of a great Cir-
 cle]
Tringa.
 —major. Bi. VII. 5.
 —minor. Bi. VII. 5. A.
Trinity, [Three (abstr.)]
 { Instruments }
 { Things }
 { Utensils }
Trinkets, [Sorry]
Trip.
 [a. Slide (snake)]
 [Stumble (dim.)]
 —along, [Walk nimbly]
Tripe, [Prepared stomach of
 beast]
Tripartite, [Three (kind)]
Triple, [Threefold]
Trivial.
 { Ordinary }
 { Common }
 [Sorry]
 [Vain]
Triumph. RM. II. 8.
Triumvi- } Government } of to-
rat, { Magistracy } ge-
 ther-three (persons)]
Trochisc, [Round lamen (dim.)]
Trochus. Ex. VII. 6.
Trod, { adj. a. pret. } Tread]
Troy weight, [w. of 12 ounces in
 a pound]
Troll, [Ition adv. Smooth]
 [Hunt fish with adj. vertigina-
 ting (mach,)]
Troop.
 Company. RM. IV. 3.
 [Aggregate]
Trooper, [Horseman] RM. III.
 I. A.
Trope, [a. Tralatitious]
Tropae. RM. II. 2. A.
Tropic.
 —of Cancer. W. VI. 6.
 —of Capricorn. W. VI. 6. A.
Trot.
 a—[adj. Decrepit (fem.)]
 to—Mo. II. 2. A.
Trotter, [Foot]
 sp. of Sheep]
Trouble.
 Molest. TA. V. 9. O.
 in—[adj. p. TA. V. 9. O.]
 { Adversity }
 { Misery } Grief]

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{ Grief }
 { Remorse }
 { Anxiety }
 —water, [Un-a. quiet]
 Trouble- s. adj. a. Trouble (apt.)
 som, { Contentious }
 Trough, [Long Trey]
 Trout. Fi. IX. 3.
 Trowel. [adj. spreading (instr.)
 of Mortar]
 Trowle, vid. Troll.
 True, [adj. { Truth }
 { Genuine }]
 Truant.
 [Wanderer]
 [Slothful (person)]
 Trubs. HL. I. 2.
 Truce, { Transitory peace }
 { Between-space of quiet }

Truchman, [Interpreter]
 Truck, [Exchange]
 Truckle, [Wheel of pulley]
 10
 under- { Be }
 { Ly }
 [Submit]
 Trucu- { Fierce }
 { Cruel } (augm.)
 Truffe, Trubs. HL. I. 2.
 Truly. Adv. I. 2. O.
 Trull, [Common adj. fornication
 (sem.)]
 Tramp.
 [Trumpet]
 [adj. Victory (kind) of
 Cards]
 Trumpe- { Sorry (things)
 ry, { Worst part }
 sp. { agr. }
 Trumpet, [adj. Trumpeter
 (instr.)]
 Trumpeter. RM. III. 3. A.
 Fish. Fi. IV. 10.
 Trunche- { Short thick stick }
 on, { adj. Cudgelling (instr.) }
 Trundling, { Upon wheels }
 [motion] { adv. Vertiginating }
 Trunk.
 Eody.
 —of plant, [Stock] PP. I. 2.
 —of animal. PG. IV.
 [Eox]
 Chest. sp. with convex adj.
 covering (thing)
 [Tube]
 Snout. PP. V. 4. A.
 Trusts.
 { Together— }
 { Up— } { Tie }
 [a-aggregate by tying]
 —of hay, [adj. p. bound
 (aggr.) of h.]
 Trust.
 [Believe]
 v. Confidence AS. III. 4.
 —with, [Deposit]
 —for, [Lend]
 Trusty, [Faithful]
 Truth. T. III. 1.
 in—Adv. I. 2. O.
 Tub Pr. V. 3. A.

—fish Fi. IV. 5.
 Tube
 Round—Mag. V. 9. O.
 Square—Mag. V. 9.
 Tuberos, [adj. Protuberance
 (freq.) (Sword)]
 Tuck, [Long adj. pricking (apt.)
 of a ship. RN. II. 9.
 10—[Fasten the extremity]
 Tuesday, [Third day of the
 week]
 Tuff Taffate, [Tasted Taffata]
 Tuft.
 Tassel. Mag. IV. 6.
 —of flower. PP. II. 6.
 [Aggregate]
 Tugg, { (augm.) }
 { Pull } { (imp.) }
 Tutition, { Guardian }
 [a. { Teacher }]
 Tulip. HL. IV. 3.
 Tumbling. Mo. II. 6. A.
 Tumbler, [Dog hunting lesser
 beasts by agility]
 [Præstigiator by tumbling]
 Tumbrel, [Cart]
 Tumor. S. III.
 Tumult.
 [Sedition]
 [Confused multitude]
 Tumultuary.
 [Seditious sudden]
 Tun.
 [Barrel (augm.)]
 [Measure]
 Weight. Mea. III. 9.
 Tune. Q. III. 6.
 10—[Prepare (perf.)]
 —able, [adj. Music]
 Tunhoof, [Ground-Ivy] HL.
 VI. 11.
 Tunicle, [Membrane]
 Tunnage, [Tribute]
 Tunnel, [Concave Cone]
 —of Chimney, [Concave (part)
 of ch.]
 Tunny. Fi. III. 4.
 Turban, [adj. head (vest)]
 Turbinated, [About—spirald adj.
 Cone]
 Turbith. Tr. VI. 11. A.
 Turbith.
 Turbo. Ex. VII. 5. A.
 Turbn- { Seditious }
 { Contentious }
 Turbut. Fi. VII. 3.
 Turcois. St. III. 5.
 Turdus. Fi. V. 9.
 Twf, [Grassie clod]
 Turgid, { Tumor }
 [adj. { Protuberance }
 { Full (augm.) }]
 Turks Cap, [Martagon] HL. IV.
 2. A.
 Turky. Bi. II. 2. A.
 { Trouble }
 Turmoil, { Operation (augm.) }
 { Business (augm.) }
 Turn.
 op. to proceed. TA. VI.
 2. O.
 —head, [Refist] •

Gesture. AC. VI. 8.
 —inside out.
 —upside down.
 [Fold]
 —down.
 —up.
 [Dig]
 —up the ground.
 { Bend }
 { Curve }
 [a. { Helical }
 { Spiral }]
 [a. Volutation]
 [a. Vertiginating]
 —Spit.
 —with a Lave., O. IV. 7. A.
 —er, [adj.—ing (mech.)]
 [Change]
 —into
 [Become]
 [v. Convert]
 [v. Apstate]
 [Transflare]
 —away, [From—]
 —back, [Back—]
 —over
 —out, [Eject]
 —up
 a—[Turning]
 [Alteration]
 at every
 [Office]
 a good—[a. Benefactor]
 an ill—[Mischief]
 Course. T. VI. 7.
 by—s, [adv. Course]
 Turnament, [Game of horsemen
 mutually assailing with
 spears]
 Turnep. HS. IV. 4.
 Turnpike. RM. VI. 8.
 Turpentine, { Larch }
 { Liquid } { Turpentine }
 resin of { Pine }
 } Tree
 } out-
 } drawn
 } by incision
 —tree. Tr. III. 3. A.
 Turpitude, [Indecency (augm.)]
 Turnstile, [adj. p. Vertiginate
 (apt) transverse cross]
 Turret.
 [Tower (dim.)]
 fig. Mag. VI. 3. A.
 Turtle.
 Bird. Bi. III. 2. A.
 Beast. Be. V. 1. A.
 Tush. § I. 3.
 Int. § II. 3. A.
 Tusk, [Long Tooth]
 Tur, vid. Tush.
 Tutelary, [adj. a. { Protection }
 { Defence }
 { Safety }]
 Tuty.
 TUTOR, { Guardian }
 { Teacher }
 Tutsan. HS. V. 8.
 Tutty, [Flowers (aggr.) toge-
 ther-tied]
 Twayblade. HL. VII. 5. A.
 Twain, [Two]
 Twang, [Ring]
 Tweez, [Box of instruments
 (dim.)]
 Twelve

Twelve.
I —month, [Year]
wenty.
Twibill, [adj. pecking (instr.)]
Twice, [Two times]
Twig, [Wand] PP. I. 4. A.
Twilight, Q. I. 1:
Twins, [Two together-born]
Twine, { Twist } sp. mutu-
 { Embrace } ally.
Twinge, { Pull } (imp.)
 { Pain }
Twinkle, [Un-appear (freq.)]
Twirl, [Vertiginate (imp.)]
Twist.
the—[share]
to—O. V. 1.
Twit, [Upbraid]
Twitch.
 [Pull (imp.)]
 [Pain] AC. II. 9.
Twistle, [Chirp (dim.)]
Two. Mea. II. 2.
 —fold, [Two (kind)]
Tyge. Ec. IV. 2.
Tympany. S. VI. 3. A.
Type. T. II. 3. A.
 [Letter-printing (instr.)]
Typographical, [adj. Printing]
Tyranny. Man. VI. 4. O.
Tyrant.
 [Kingship, adj. Usurping (per-
 son)]
 [adj. Man. VI. 4. O. (person)]

V.

VAcant.
 [Empty]
 [Not- } Furnished
 { Used }
 [adj. Leisure]
Vacation.
 { adj. Leisure }
 { not-adj. RC. } (time)
Vacillation, [Staggering] Mo. II.
 4. O.
Vacuity, [Emptiness]
Vagabond, [adj. Wandering (per-
 son)]
Vagary.
 [v. Wandering]
 [a. Conceitedness]
Vail, vid. *Veil.*
 — [adj. Van- } Profits
 tage } Revenue
 sp. besides-wages
Vain.
 [adj. Vanity]
 —glory, [Glorying (corr.)]
 vid. *Vein.*
Vallens, [About- adj. hanging
 (vest) of the upper Margin of
 the Bedsted]
Vale, [Valley] W. III. 1. D.
Valediction. AC. V. 8. A.
Valerian. HF. IV. 8.
Valet, [adj. Waiting (Off.)]
Valiant, [adj. Fortitude]

Validi- { Sufficiency } (apt.)
ty, { Efficiency }
Valley. W. III. 1. D.
Valour.
 Worth. Mea. IV.
 [Fortitude]
Value.
 Worth. Mea. IV.
to—
 [Esteem]
 a. { Valour }
 { Price }
Vamp, [Mend } Adding
 by } Renewing part]
Van.
 [Forepart]
 [sp. of army]
 [Winnowing (jug.)]
Vane, [Flag for shewing the ver-
 gency of the wind]
Vanish, [Un-appear]
Vanity.
 { Frivolousness. T. IV. 5. O.
 { Not-profitableness }
 { Frustrating (abstr.) }
 { Wantonness }
 { Conceitedness }
 op. to gravity. Man. IV. 6. O.
Vanquish, { Victory }
 [a. } Conquest]
Vantage. TM. VI. 2. A.
Vantcurrier. RM. IV. 5.
Vanguard, [Forepart of army]
Vapor.
 [Exhalation] El. II. 2. A.
 [Glorying]
Vardingale.
Vary.
 v. Diversity
 [Alter]
 [a. Contention]
Varia- } adj. Alter (apt.)
ble, } Inconstant
Variance, [Contention]
Variegated. Q. II. 5.
Variety, [Diversity]
Varix. S. III. 8.
Varlet, [Sorry (person)]
Varnish. O. IV. 8. A.
Varvets, vid. *Vervets.*
Vassal.
 [Subject]
 [villain]
Vast, [Ample (augm.)]
Vat { Tub } (augm.)
Vate { Barrel }
Vault. Po. II. 8.
to—
 [a. Vault]
 [Leap] Mo. V. 5. A.
Vaunt.
 [Glorying] •
 [sp. corr.]
 [a. Insolence]
 —gard, vid. *Vanguard.*
Vauward, [Forepart of army]
Vaumure. RM. VI. 4.
Ubiquity. Sp. II. 9.
Udder, [Dug] PG. IV. 2. A.
Veal.
 [Calf]
 [Flesh of Calf]

Veer.
 [Turn]
 { Let-go }
 { Out-put } more { Sail }
 { Cord }
Vegetable, [Plant] W. V. 2.
Vegetation.
 [adj. p. Vegetative soul
 (make)]
 [a. Vigor]
Vegetative.
 [Plant] W. V. 2.
 —Soul. W. I. 4.
 its actions. AC. I.
Vegetous, [Vigor]
Vehebence.
 [Intenseness]
 [Fierceness] Ha. III. 4. D.
Vehicle, [adj. Carrying (thing)]
Veil.
 a—[adj. Covering thing]
 [sp. thin]
to—
 [Cover]
 [a. Respect (sign)]
Vein.
 —of animal. PG. II. 4.
 opening a—[a. Bleeding]
 Mo. IV. 6.
 —of { Metal } [Vein (like) } m }
 { Stone } line of— { S }
 in the earth }
 { Temper } NP. IV.
 { Disposition }
 { style }
Vellam, [Paper of Calves skin]
Velleity. AS. IV. 2.
Vellication.
 [Pulling (freq.)]
 [Twitching] AC. II. 9.
Velvet, [Silk adj. p. surface with
 short tufts]
Venal } adj. p. } (pot.)
Vendible } Sell } (apt.)
Vending, [Selling]
Veneration.
 [Reverence]
 [Worship]
Venary.
 [Coition]
 [Hunting]
Vengeance.
 [a. Revenge]
 [Punishment]
Venial, [adj. p. } (pot.)
 Forgive } (apt.)
Venison, [Flesh of hunted beasts]
Venom, [Poison]
Vent.
 { Wind }
 { Exhalation }
 [Hole for } Wind }
 out-a. } Exhal. }
 [Sent] Q. IV. A.
to—
 [a. Vent]
 in— } tion
 out- } (make)
 [sp. Air]
 [Sell]
Ventidust, [adj. } (jug.)
 a. wind } tube]
Ventilation, [Winnowing] *Vento-*

Ventosity, [Wind (abstr.)]
Ventricle.
 [Hollow (place)]
 [Stomach] PG. VI. 4.
Venture.
 [Danger]
 [Fortune]
 [Essay]
 { its danger }
 { ones fortune }
 at a— [adv.] its danger }
 [Essaying] ones fortune }
Venturous.
 [Dangerous]
 [adj. Essaying (apt.) danger]
 [Bold]
 [Rash]
Venu.
 [Thrust (imp.)]
 [Stab (end)]
Venus. W. II. 5. A.
 —comb. HS. I. 5. A.
 —flax.
 —Looking glass. HS. V. 3.
 —Shell. Fx. VII. 7.
Veracity. Man. IV. 1.
Verb. D. II. 3.
Verbal, [adj. Word]
Verbatim, [adv. Word (segr.)]
Verbosity.
 [a. word (exc.)]
 [Loquacity]
Verderer, [adj. Forrest (Off.) af-
 fessor]
Verdiss.
 [Sentence]
 [Opinion]
Verdigreece. Met. IV. 5.
Verdure.
 [Greenness]
 [Vigor]
Verge.
 [Margin]
 [Capacity]
 [Stick]
Verging. Sp. III. A.
Verger, [Before—adj. Walking
 (Off.)]
Very.
 { Self }
 { same }
 (augm.)
 { True }
 { Genuine }
 —ly. } Adv. I. 2. O.
 in—deed }
Verifie.
 [a. Truth (make)]
 [Perform]
 { Prove }
 { Confirm }
Verity. T. III. 1.
Verjuice. Pr. II. 5. A.
Vermilion. Met. III. 5. A.
Vermis.
 [Insects]
 {p. Hurtful }
 [Hurtful Animals]
Vernacular, { Nation }
 [adj. ones } Tribe } (place)
Vernal.
 [adj. Spring]

Vernish, [adj. a. Vernishing
 (thing)]
 —ing. O. IV. 8. A.
Verse.
 Part of Book. D. III. 2.
 op. to Prose. D. III. 4. O.
Versicle, [Verse (dim.)]
 {p. adj. preceding }
Versific, [a. D. III. 4. O.]
Version, [Translation]
Vertebra. PG. IV. 3. A.
Vertical.
 [adj. Top]
 —point, [Upper pole of the
 Horizon]
 [adj. vertex. Ma. II. 2.]
Vertiginous.
 [adj. Vertigo]
 —motion. O. I. 5.
Vertigo. S. IV. 5.
Vertue.
 [Habit (perf.)]
 [infused. Ha. V.]
 acquired.
 intellectual. Ha. VI.
 moral. Man. I.
 Respecting the body. Man. II.
 Respecting the state and digni-
 ty. Man. III.
 Homiletical.
 —Common. Man. IV.
 —belonging to superior.
 Man. V.
 —belonging to inferior.
 Man. VI.
Instruments of—Ha. II.
Affections of—
 —Intellectual—Ha. III.
 —Moral—Ha. III.
 [Efficacy]
Verven. HS. V. 9.
Vervels, [adj. Leg bonds of
 Hawk]
Verule, [adj. Lamin ring]
Vesicle, [Bladder (dim.)]
Vespers, [adj. Evening worship]
Vessel.
 General. Pr. V.
 —of animal body, [adj. con-
 taining (apt.) hollow
 (parts)]
 —Heterogeneous. PG. VI.
 —Homogeneous. PG. II.
 [Ship]
Vestment, [Clothing]
Vestry, [adj. Clothing (room)]
Vesture, [Clothing]
Vetch. HS. II. 3.
 bitter—HS. II. 4.
 Crimson grass—HS. III. 7.
 hatched—HS. III. 6.
 Kidney—
 Milk—HS. III. 3. A.
 Yellow wild—HS. II. 6.
Veternus. S. IV. 2.
Vex.
 [a. { Angry }
 { Grieved } (make)]
 [Molest]
 [a. Anxiety]
 { Deformed }
 { Indecent } (augm.)

Vy.
 { a. Emulation }
 { Provoke }
 [More—a. wager]
Vial.
 [adj. Glass bottle (dim.)]
 [adj. Music (instr.) to be
 founded with bow]
Viands, [Victuals]
Vibrate, [Swing.] Mo. VI. 3.
Viburnum. Sh. I. 5.
Vicar.
 [Deputy]
 [Second (kind) Presbyter]
Vice.
 [Moral] Man. I. O.
 { Feign'd fool }
 { adj. Scurrility (person) }
 [adj. Holding (mach.)]
Vice—[instead]
Vicegerent, [Substitute]
Viceroy, [Instead-King]
Vitiate.
 [Vicious make]
 [Unchast (make)]
 [Mar]
Vicipity.
 [Neighborhood]
 [Neeriness]
Vicomit, [Nobleman of the fourth
 Degree]
Vicissitude.
 [a. Turn] T. VI. 8.
 [Alteration, adj. turn]
Victim, [Sacrifice]
Victor, [adj. RM. II. E. (per-
 son)]
Victory, [adj. RM. II. 1. E.
 (thing)]
 get the—RM. II. 1. E.
Viualler, [adj. { Off. }
 Victuals { Merc. }]
Viualing house, [House of adj.
 Victuals (merc.)]
Viuals. Pr. I.
 fall to his—[Eat]
View.
 [a. ey] PG. III. 2. .
 [Observe]
 [Examine]
Vigilance.
 Abstinence. Man. II. 4.
 [Heedfulness]
Vigils.
 [a. Vigilance]
 [adj. p. Wake night before fe-
 stival]
 [Day before the Festival]
Vigor. NP. V. 4.
Vile.
 [adj. Valor (dim.)]
 [Sorry]
 [Vicious]
Vilific.
 [a. Disrespect]
 [Contemn]
Village, [Houfes (aggr.)]
 [Parish]
Villain.
 Lowest degree of Commonal-
 ty, R.C. I. 8.
 [Sorry (person)]
 sff [Wicked]

[Wicked (person)]
Vindicate.
 [a. Defendant]
 [a. Advocate]
 [Shew Innocence]
Vindictiveness, [a. Revenge (apt.)]
Vine. Sh. II. 1.
Vinegar. Pr. II. 5.
Vineyard, { Mouldy }
 { Musty }
Vintage.
 [Gathering grapes]
 [a. Wine (make)]
Vintner, [adj. wine (merc.)]
 [p. adv. segregate]
Vineyard, [Orchard of Vines]
Violate, TA. III. 6. O.
Violence. T. V. 5. O.
 in Motion. Mo. VI.
 [Coaction]
 [Fierceness] Ha. III. 4. D.
Violet. HL. VI. 5.
 bulbous—HL. IV. 5. A.
 dames—HS. IV. 2.
Violin, [Vial (dim)]
Viol.
 [adj. Music (instr.) so be
 sounded with Bow]
 vid. *Vial*.
Viorna, [Travellers Joy] Sh.
 I. 7.
Viper. Be. VI. 7. A.
 —s *grafs*, [Scorfonera]
Virago, [Man (like) woman]
Virga, Meteor. El. V. 4.
Virgin.
 [Not-married] RO. II. 1.
 [Chast unmarried] RO. II. 1. A.
 { First }
 { New }
 —boney, [First h. of Bees]
 —parchment, [p. made of the
 skin of an abortive]
 [Undeified]
 —s *bower*, [Clematis] Sh.
 V. 7.
Virginals, [Chest (like) adj. Mu-
 sic (instr.) with metallin
 string]
Virginity. RO. II. 1. A. (abstr.)
Virgo, [6th of the 12 parts of the
 Zodiac]
Virility.
 age of manhood. Mea. VI. 3.
 [Male (abstr.)]
Virtue, vid. *Vertue*.
Virulent.
 [adj. Poison]
 [adj. Malice]
Visage.
 Face. PG. III. 1.
 [Face (manner)]
 [Seen (part)]
Visard, [Factitious face]
Viscous, [Clammy]
Visible, [adj. p. See (pot.)]
Vision.
 [Seeing]
 { adj. apparence (thing) }
 { adj. p. See Revelation }
Visit. AC. V. 1.

[About-ization for a Disci-
 pline]
Visor of Helmet. [Up—adj. p.
 fold (apt.)] adj. forehead
 (part)
Vital, [adj. life]
Vitiat, vid. *Viciat*
Vitrify, [a. Glass (make)]
Vitriol. St. V. 3.
Vivacity, [Long life (apt.)]
Vivify, [a. Live]
Viviparous, [adj. parturition adj.
 living (thing)]
Ulcer. S. L. 7.
Ulterior. Sp. II. 2. D.
Ultimate & Remote
 [Most- & Latter]
Umber.
 Fish. Fi. IX. 4. A.
 Colour
Umbilical, [adj. Navel] PG. IV.
 6. A.
Umbles, [Inwards] PG. VI.
Umbra. Fi. IV. 2. A.
Umbrage.
 { Doubting }
 { Distrust }
 { Jealousie }
Umbrella, [adj. Shadowing
 (jug.)]
Umpire, [Sole arbitrator]
Un—vid. In—
 [Not—]
 [Not-yet]
Unable, [adj. Impotence]
Unacceptable.
 { Not— }
 { Against } acceptable
 [adj. Dispicence]
Unaccessible, [Not-adj. p. come]
Unaccustomed, [Not-accustomed]
Unacquainted, [Stranger]
Unadvised, [Rash] adj. Ha. IV.
 1. D.
Unallowed, [Not-allowed]
Unanimous, [adv. & Opinioned]
 Identity— { Minded }
Unappeasable, { Peaceableness }
 [Not-adj. p. & Meekness]
Unapt, [Not-apt]
Unapproachable, [Not-adj. p.
 Neerhess]
**Unarm- & Not- } armed }
 ed, & Un- }**
Unassured, [Not-assured]
Unasswaged, [Not-asswaged]
Unavoidable, [Not adj. p. escape
 (pot.)]
Unauthorize, [Un-a. Authority]
Unawares & Heeding
 [Not— { Expecting }
 taken at— [Surprized]
Unbar, [Un-a. bar]
Unbelief. AS. II. 4. O.
 [Incredulity] Ha. III. 2. D.
 [Infidelity] Ha. V. 4. O.
Unbend, [Un-bend]
Unbearm, [Un-a. Stapor]
Unbezem, [v. Indecency]
Unbestor, [Un-a. Dotage]
Unbewitch, [Un-a. Witchcraft]
Unbidden, [Not-bidden]

[adj. Spontaneity]
Unbind, [Un-a. bind]
Unblameable, [Not-adj. p. blame
 (pot.)]
Unblind, [Un-a. blind (make)]
Unboild, [Not-boild]
Unbolt, [Un-a. bolt]
Unbound, [Not-adj. p. bind]
Unbounded, [Not-adj. p. bound]
Unbowl, [Un-a. bowl]
Unbrace, [Un-a. brace]
Unbridle, [Un-a. bridle]
 —d, [Irregular]
Unbroken, [Not-adj. p. break]
Unbuckle, [Un-a. Buckle]
Unburden, [Un-a. burden]
Unburied, [Not-adj. p. buried]
Unbutton, [Un-a. burton]
Uncalled, [Not-adj. p. call]
Uncapable, [Not-capable]
Uncase, [Un-a. case]
Uncaught, [Not-adj. p. catch]
Uncertain.
 [Not-certain]
 [Doubtful]
 [Wavering]
Unchain, [Un-a. chain]
Unchangeable, [Not-adj. p. alter]
Uncharitablest. Ha. V. 6. D.
Uncharm, [Un-a. Wizard]
Unchastest. Man. II. 7. D.
Unchewed, [Not-chewed]
Uncircumcision, [Not- p. circum-
 cision]
Uncircumspect, [Careless]
Uncivil.
 [Morose]
 [Rustic]
Uncle. RO. I. 3.
Unclass, [Un-a. clas]p
Unclean.
 [adj. Defilement]
 [Unchast]
Unclose, [Un- a. close]
**Uncloth- } Not- }
 ed, { Un- } clothed }
Uncomely, [Indecent]
Uncomfortable [adj. Discomfort]
Uncompounded, [Simple]
Unconceivable, [Not-adj. p. ap-
 prehension]
Uncondemned, [Not-condemned]
Unconquerable, [Not-adj. p. con-
 quer (pot.)]
Unconscionable. NP. I. 3. O.
Unconstant. adj. Ha. IV. 7. D.
Unconstrained, [Not-adj. p. coa-
 ction]
Uncorded, [Not-adj. p. cord]
Uncorrected, [Not-adj. p. corre-
 ction]
Uncorrupt.
 [Not-corrupted]
 [Sincere]
 [Impartial]
Uncover. O. II. 3. O.
Uncouple, [Un-joyn]
Uncourteous.
 [Not-courteous]
 [Rustic]
Uncouth.
 [Not-adj. custom]**

[adj.]

[adj. Stranger]
 [New (corr.)]
 [Extraordinary (corr.)]
Union, [Anointing]
Unhonesty.
to feeling. Q. VI. 4. D.
to taste. Q. IV. 2.
Uncurable, [Not-adj. p. cure]
 (pot.)
Undaunted, [Not-adj. p. fear]
 (pot.)
Undecent. adj. T. V. 2. O.
Undecided, [Not-decided]
Undeified.
 [Not-defiled]
 [Pure]
Undeprayed, {Paid}
 [Not-Refunded]
Under.
 Proper. Prep. VI. 1. O.
 —foot
 —hand {Private}
 [adv. {Concealed}]
 —hand and seal, [Under written and sealed]
 [Within]
 Contain —it. [c. within its capacity]
 [Below]
 —age {of adj. pupil}
 —years {age}
 {Less.
 {Too little}
 —bid
 —price.
 —sell.
 —value.
 [Lower]
 —leather.
 —lid of eye.
 —lip.
 —side. Sp. III. 5. O.
 —woods.
 {Inferior}
 {Subordinate}
 —Butler.
 —Officer.
 —Sheriff.
 [Dependent]
 [Subject]
 bring— {Subject } (make)
 {Conquer }
 Keep—
Under. {v. Subject}
 go, {Suffer.
Underhand, {Private}
 [adv. {Concealed}]
Underlay, [Mend by under-putting]
Underleather, [Lower Leather]
Underling. RO. III. O.
Undermine, RM. I. 5.
 —craftily, [a. Treachery]
Undermost, [Most-adj. under part]
Underneath. Prep. VI. 1. O.
Underpart. Sp. III. 5. O.
Underpin, [Instead-a. foundation]
Underprop, [a-prop]
Undersay. Man. IV. 1. D.
Undersell, [Sell for less.]

Underset, [a. Prop]
Under Sheriff, [Inferior adj. shire (Off.)]
Underside. Sp. III. 5. O.
Understand.
 a. Intellect. NP. I. 1.
 give {Narrate}
 to— {Know (make)}
 Omit. D. III. 8. O.
 [Suppose]
Understanding.
 Faculty. NP. I. 1.
 action of {Speculative. AS. II. the— }
 {Practical. AS. III. }
Understood.
 {adj.-a. pret. }
 {adj. p. } {Understand}
 Omitted. D. III. 8. O.
Undertake. TA. III. 1. A.
 —for, [a. Sponion]
 —to do [Oblige himself by promise]
Undervalue. {Value less than due}
 {Contemn}
Underwoods, {Lower }
 {Young } woods
Undeserved, [Not-deserved,]
Undeserving, [Unworthy]
Undetermined. {adj. Liberty}
 {ed. }
 {Not-determined}
Undigested, [Not-digested]
Undischarged, [Not-discharged]
Undiscreet, [Foolish]
Undistinct, [Not-distinct]
Undivided. {Not-divided}
 {ded. }
 {Entire}
Undo.
 [Un-do]
 [Un-ty]
 [Loosen]
 {Spoil}
 } a. poverty (augm.)
Undone.
 [adj. p. Undo]
 [Not-done]
Undoubted, [Not-doubted]
Undress, [Un cloth]
Undue. T. IV. 3. O.
Undulate.
 Figure. Mag. IV. 9.
 Motion, [a. Wave] W. IV. 1. E.
Undutiful. Man. V. 1. D.
Uneasie, [Difficult]
Unequal.
 [Not-equal]
 [Not-equitable]
Unestimable, Not- {Worthily}
 {adj. p. Esteem }
 {Sufficient- }
 {ly }
Unevenness. Q. VI. 2. O.
Unevitable, [Not adj. p. escape (pot.)]
Unexcusable, [Not-adj. p. excuse (pot.)]
Unexecuted, [Not-executed]
Unexpected, [Not-expected]
Unexpert. Ha. VI. 4. D.
Unfaithful. Man. IV. 2. O.
Unfashioned. {Not-figured}
 {ed. }
 {Figured (corr.) }
Unfast. {Not- }
 {fast- }
 {ned. }
 {Un- }
 {ned}

Unfeathered. {Not- }
 {feather- }
 {ed. }
 {Un- }
 {ed }
Unfeigned.
 {Not-feigned}
 {Sincere }
Unfettered. {Not- }
 {fetter- }
 {ed. }
 {Un- }
 {ed }
Unfinished, [Not-finished]
Unfit, [Not-congruous]
Unfitting, [Indecent]
Unfix, [Un-fix]
Unfold, [Un-fold]
 [Explain]
Unformed, [Not-formed]
Unfortified, [Not-fortified]
Unfortunate, {Fortune (corr.)}
 {adj. }
 {Adversity }
Unfriendly, [Not-adj. friend]
Unfruitfulness.
 Barrenness. NP. VI. 3. O.
 [Unprofitableness]
Unfurnish, {Not- }
 {furnish- }
 {ed }
 {Un- }
 {ed }
Ungainful, [Not-adj. a. gain (apt.)]
Ungarnish, [Not-adj. p. or-
 nate]
Ungentle, [Not gentle]
Ungirded. {Not- }
 {ed. }
 {Un- }
 {adj. p. Bound }
Unglew, [Un-a. glae]
Ungodly.
 [Graceless]
 [Unholy]
Ungraciousness. Ha. V. O.
 {adj.-anointing }
 { (thing) }
Unguent, {Salve }
Unhabitable, [Not-adj. p. dwelling]
Unhallowed. (pot.)
 [Profaned]
 [Unholy]
Unhand. {Deformed }
 {som. }
 {Indecent }
Unhappiness, [Misery]
Unharness, [Un-a. armament]
Unhealthy, [Not-healthy]
Unheard, [Not-adj. p. hearing]
Unheeded, [Not-heeded]
Unholy. Ha. V. 2. O.
Unhorse, {Down-pus from hors }
 {Un-a. ride (make) }
Unhurt, [Not-hurt]
Unhusbanded, [Not-adj. p. agri-
 culture]
Unicorn, [One-horned beast]
Uniform, [adv. {Figure }
 {Identity }
 {Manner }
 {adj. p. }
 {Circumstance }
Uniformity, [Identity (manner)]
Unimaginable, [Not-adj. p. ima-
 gination (pot.)]
Unimitable, [Not-adj. p. imita-
 tion (pot.)]
Uninhabited, [Not-adj. p. dwel-
 ling]
Unjoyn, [Separate]
Unjoyn.
 [Un-a. joynt]
 [Separate the parts]
Union.
 {a. One }
 {Peaceableness }
 {League }
 {S f f a }
 {Uni- }

Unison, [adj. p. Identity adj. a found]
Unit, [One]
Unite, [a. one (make)]
Unity, [One (abst.)]
Universe, [Whole world]
Univer- { adj. Universality }
sal, { Whole }
Universality. TM. III. 3. O.
University. RC. III. 6.
Univocal, [Of one signification]
Unjust, [adj. Injustice]
Unkennel, [Un-a. bed (room)]
Unkind.
 [Uncharitable]
 [Discourteous] adj. Man. IV. 7. O.
 [Not-adj. friend]
Unkle. RO. I. 5.
Unknot, [Un-ty]
Unknown, [Not-known]
Unlace, { Un- } { a. Lace }
 { Not- } { a. String }
Unladen, [Un-adj. burdened]
Unlaw- { Not- } { Lawful }
ful, { Against- }
Unlearn, [Un-a. Learner]
Unlearned. Ha. VI. 5. D.
Unleavened, [Not-leavened]
Unless. Conj. I. 3. O.
Unlike, [adj. Unlikeness]
 -ness. TM. V. 1. O.
Unlike- { Not- } { True }
ly, { Against- } { (like) }
Unlimited.
 Not- { Limited }
 { Cohibited }
 { Determined }
 [Infinite]
Unlined, { Not- } { lined }
 { Un- }
Unload, [Un-a. burden]
Unlock, { Un-a. lock }
 { Open-with key }
Unlookt for, [Not-expected]
Unloose, [Loose]
Unlove- { Not- } { adj. p. love }
ly, { Against } { (apt.) }
Unluck, { Fortune }
 [adj. { Event } { (corr.) }
Unmake, [a. Efficient]
 [Un- { adj. Creation }
Unmannerly, { Rusticity }
 [adj. { Disrespect }
Unman { Not- } { adj. man }
ly, { Against- } { (male) }
Unmanured, [Not-manured]
Unmarried.
 [Not-adj. pret. married]
 [Divorced]
 [adj. Celibate]
Unmask, [Uncover the face]
Unmatchable, [Not-adj. p. equal (pot.)]
Unmeasurable.
 [Not-adj. Measure (pot.)]
 [Infinite]
Unmeet, [Indecent]
Unmerciful, [adj. Cruelty]
Unmindful, [Not-adj. remem- bring]

Unmingled, { Simple }
 { Pure }
Unmoveable, [Not-adj. p. move (pot.)]
Unnail'd, { Not- } { nail'd }
 { Un- }
Unnatural, [Against-natural]
Unnecessary, { Not-neces- }
Unneedful, { sary }
Unnoble, [Against-noble]
Unoccupied, [Not- { Business }
 adj. p. { Use }
Unorderly.
 [Confused]
 [Irregular] (ther)
Unpack- { Not- } { bound toge- }
ed, { Un- } { aggregated }
Unpaid, [Not-paid]
Unpainted, [Not-painted]
Unpair- { Not- } { companioned }
ed, { Un- }
 (p. (perf.)
Unpardonable, [Not-adj. p. par- don (pot.)]
Unpeaceable. Man. IV. 3. O.
Unpeople, [Un-adj. p. Dwelling]
Unperformed, [Not-performed]
Unpinned, { Not- } { fastened with }
 { Un- } { pin }
Unplant- { Not- } { planted }
ed, { Un- }
Unpleasant- { Ha. II. 3. O. }
ness, { T. IV. 2. O. }
Unpleasing, [adj. Displeance]
Unpolished, [Not-polished]
Unpolluted, [Not-defiled]
Unprepared, [Not-prepared]
Unprofitable, [Not-profitable]
Unprosperous.
 [Not-prosperous]
 [Adverse]
Unproved, [Not-proved]
Unprovided, [Not-provided]
Unpunisht, [Not-punisht]
Unquenchable, [Not-adj. p. quench (pot.)]
Unquiet.
 [Against-quiet]
 [adj. Molesting]
Unrank- { Not- } { ranked }
ed, { Un- }
Unravel, [Un-uncangle]
Unready, { Prepared }
 [Not- { clothed }
Unreasonable.
 [Irrational]
 Not- { adj. Equity }
 Against- { in commanding, [Man. VI. 6. O.] }
 [Irregular]
 [adj. Excess]
Unreclaimed, [Not-r.]
Unrecompensed, [Not-r.]
Unreconcilable, [Not-r.]
Unrecoverable, [Not-r.]
Unredeemed, [Not-r.]
Unregarded, [Not-r.]
Unremedied, [Not-r.]
Unrepaired, [Not-r.]
Unreproved, [Not-r.]

Unrestored, [Not-r.]
Unreturned, [Not-r.]
Unrevealed, [Not-r.]
Unrevenged, [Not-r.]
Unrewarded, [Not-r.]
Unrighteousness.
 [Injustice]
 [Unholiness]
Unripeness. NP. VI. 4. D.
Unrivet- { Not- } { rivetted }
ted, { Un- }
Unroll, { Un- } { rroule }
 { Back- }
Unroot- { Not- }
ed, { Un- } { r. }
Unruly.
 [Irregular]
 { Rebellious }
 { Disobedient }
Unsad- { Not- } { f. }
led, { Un- }
Unsafe, [Dangerous]
Unsaid.
 [Not-said]
 [Recanted]
Unsal- { Not- } { f. }
ed, { Fresh }
Unsaluted, [Not-f.]
Unsatiated, [Not-f.]
Unfavoriness. Q. IV. 1. O.
Unseal- { Not- } { f. }
ed, { Un- }
Unsearchable, [Not-adj. p. search- ed (pot.)]
Unseasonable, [adj. Time (cor.)]
Unseemly, [Indecent]
Unseen, [Not-f.]
Unserviceable, { Not-adj } { (pot.) }
 { p. use } { (apt.) }
 { Unprofitable }
Unsetled, { Not-fast }
 { Loose }
 { Light }
Unsheath, [Un-a. Case]
Unshod, { Not- } { adj. p. Shoo }
 { Un- }
Unshorn, [Not-clipped]
Unskilfulness. Ha. VI. 3. O.
 { Unlearnedness }
 { Inexperience }
Unsciable, [adj. Man. IV. O.]
Unsound.
 { Not-sound }
 { Rotten }
Unso- { Un- } { Sowed }
ed, { Not- }
Unspeakable, [Not-adj. p. speak (pot.)]
Unspent, [Not-spent]
Unspot- { Not-spotted }
ted, { Clear }
Unsta- { Not-constant }
ble, { Light }
Unstaid, [Light]
Unstained, [Not-stained]
Unstead- { Not-constant }
fast, { Light }
Unsteady, [Not-steady]
Unstirred, [Not-stirred]
Unstitch- { Not- }
ed, { Un- } { sowed }
Unstopped,

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Unfopped, [a. Open]
 Unstrung, { Not— } Strung }
 Unstuffed, { Not— } Stuffed }
 Unsubdued, [Not-subdued]
 Unsufferable, [Not-adj. p. suffer (pot.)]
 Unsure, { Certain }
 [Not— } Safe }
 Unstable, { Not-congruous }
 { Disagreeable }
 Unswath-ed, { Un— } swath-ed }
 { Not— } ed }
 Unsworn, [Not-sworn]
 Untamed, [Fierce]
 Untangle, [Un-tangle]
 Untaught, { Not-taught }
 { Ignorant }
 Unteachable, { Dull }
 { Incredulous }
 Unthankfulness, [Ingratitude]
 Unthought of, [Not-thought of]
 Unthriftiness, [Squandering]
 Untied, { Not— } Tied }
 Unto, [Un—]
 Until, Adv. III. 2. O.
 —now, [Until this time]
 Untilled, [Not-tilled]
 Untimely, [Not-timed (perf.)]
 —birth, [Abortion]
 Unto, [To] Speaking }
 Untold, [Not-adj. p.] Narration }
 { Number }
 Untouched, [Not-touched]
 { Untowardness } Incredulity }
 { Untractableness } Contumacy }
 { Disingenuity }
 { Dulness }
 { Fierceness }
 { Incredulity }
 { Fierceness }
 { Pertinacy }
 { Unobedience }
 { Disobedience }
 { Contumacy }
 Untrim-med, { Not-ornate }
 { Homely }
 Untrue, { Not-true }
 { False }
 Untrused, { Not— } trusted }
 { Un— } }
 Untrusty, [Traitorous]
 Untruth, [Falseness]
 Untun-able, { Not-harmonious }
 { adj. Discord }
 { Unwined, Not— }
 { Unwisted, Un— } twisted }
 Unvaluable, { Value }
 [Not-adj. p.] Price } (pot.) }
 Unvanquished, [Not-vanquished]
 Unvaried, [Not-varied]
 Unveil, [Uncover]
 Unversal, [adj. Inexperience]
 Unusual, { Extraordinary }
 { Not-customary }
 { Seldom }
 { Not-common }
 Unutterable, [Not-adj. p. ex-
 perts (pot.)]
 Unwalled, [Not-walled]

Unwary, [Careless]
 Unwashed, [Not-washed]
 Unwasted, [Not-wasted]
 Unwearied, [Constant]
 Unweaved, [Not-weaved]
 Unwel-com, { Not-welcom }
 { adj. a. Displacence }
 Unweildy, { Lumpish }
 { Slow }
 [Not-adj. p. motion (apt.)]
 Unwholesom, [adj. a. sickness (apt.)]
 Unwilling, { Nolleity }
 { Aversion }
 { adj. Coaction }
 Unwind, [Un-wind]
 Unwise, [adj. Folly]
 Unwisht for, [Not-wisht-
 ing, } Ignorant }
 Unwit-ting, { Not-knowing }
 { Ignorant }
 Unwonted, [Not-adj. p. Cu-
 stom]
 Unworthiness, TG. IV. 6. O.
 Unwrap, [Un-fold]
 Unwreath, [Un-twist]
 Unwrinkle, [Un-wrinkle]
 Unwritten, [Not-written]
 Unwrought, { Not-wrought }
 { Homely }
 Unyoke, { Un-yoke }
 { Separate }
 Vocabulary, [adj. Catalogue Book
 of words]
 Vocal, [adj. Voice]
 Vocati-on, { Calling }
 { Profession }
 Vocative, [adj. Calling]
 Vogue, { Reputation }
 { Rumor }
 Voilage, { Sailing }
 { Travelling }
 Voice, Proper. Q. III. 3.
 Song of 3—s, [Song for 3 to-
 gether-singing (per-
 sons)]
 Suffrage, [Consent (sign)]
 Void, adj. [Empty]
 —of, [Without]
 [Not-possess]
 { Frustrate }
 { adj. Vanity }
 { Nothing }
 to— [a. Empty]
 [Un-possess]
 [Go]
 [Banish]
 [Purge]
 [Dung]
 [Spoil]
 { adj. Nothing }
 { (make) }
 Voider, [Dish (aug.) Shallow]
 sp. for carrying adj. meat
 (things)
 Voidance, [Un-possessing]
 Volatil.

[Flying]
 [adj. a. Exhalation (apt.)]
 Volly, [Together-shootings
 (aggr.)]
 Volubility, [Agility]
 sp. of tongue]
 Volum, [Book]
 Voluntary, { Will }
 { adj. Spontaneity }
 Voluptuousness, [Sensuality]
 Volutation. O. I. 5. A.
 Vomiting. Mo. IV. 9.
 Voraci-ty, { Rapacity }
 { Gluttrony }
 Vorago, [Whirlpool]
 Vorary, [adj. pret. Vowing (per-
 son)]
 Vote, { Wish, [Velleity]
 Suffrage, [Consent (sign)]
 sp. by speaking }
 Vouch, { a. Protestation }
 { a. Sponfion }
 Vouchsafe, [Condescend]
 Vow. RE. IV. 1.
 Vowel. D. I. 2.
 Up, [Upward ver- }
 gent. toward } Upperfide }
 { Direct }
 —on end,
 he is—
 [adj. p. pref. motion]
 Bell } is in }
 Hare } is— } h. } moti-
 Name } } n. } on }
 from { Beginning }
 { Part }
 { Imperfection }
 till { end }
 { whole }
 { perfection }
 { Finally }
 { Wholly }
 { Perfectly }
 —and } to and fro }
 down, } divers ways }
 —by the roof, [Together with
 the r.]
 —hill, [Upward on the hill]
 —to, [Until at]
 Barrel— [Lay up in Barrel]
 Blow— { a. Tumor }
 { a. Inflation }
 { Upward cast }
 { Overthrow }
 sp. b. firing Gunpow-
 der }
 Bring— { Begin }
 { Educate }
 Burn, [b. perfectly]
 Clap— { Bargain }
 { Finish }
 Give— { Yield }
 { Submit }
 { Let-go }
 Knit— { K. together }
 { Finish }
 Lay— { Put on the heap }
 { Store- TA. V. 4. }
 Lift— [Lift]

Put—{ a. cafe }
 { a. patience }
 Rise—[Rise]
 Route—[Rife (make)]
 Sit—[Sit direct]
 Sow—{ Sow together }
 { Shut by sowing }
 Stay—[Bear]
 Stand—[Stand]
 Stir—{ a. Provoke }
 { a. Impulsive }
 Ty—{ Together-ry }
 { Shut by tying }
 Upbraid. R. J. IV. 8, A.
 Uphold, { Bear }
 { Prop }
 Upholster, [adj. Bed (mech.)]
 Upland, [adj. Mountain Coun-
 trey]
 Upon.
 Accuf.
 Grow—[Usurp]
 Look—[a. Sight]
 [Concerning]
 agree—
 [Toward]
 —that hand, [t. that side]
 [To]
 Happen—
 Prep. VI. 1.
 come—[Assault]
 { Assault }
 Run—{ Storm }
 [After]
 —this, [after th.]
 worde—word.
 Uppet.
 Proper.
 —end, [Top]
 —side. Sp. III. 5.
 [Superior]
 —hand, [adj. Dignity
 (place)]
 Get the—[a. Victory]
 Upright.
 [Direct]
 ly—[ly adj. reverse]
 { Sincerity }
 { Integrity }
 [adj.]
 —Deal—[Equity]
 ing—[Justice]
 Uprising, [Rising]
 Uprear, [Sedition]
 Uphot, [Event]
 Upside, [Upside]
 { Lying }
 —down—[Upside down turn-
 ed]
 Upsitting.
 [Sitting direct]
 Upstart, [New corr.]
 Upward. Prep. V. 1.
 Uranoscopus. Fi. IV. 11.
 Urbamity. Man. IV. 9.
 Urchin.
 [Hedgehog]
 [Little sorry (person)]
 Ure.
 [Custom of using]
 Ureter, [adj. Urining Vein]
 Urge.
 [a. Impulsive (augm.)]

[a. Fierceness]
 [Intreat (augm.)]
 [Angry (make)]
 Urgent.
 [Intense]
 [Fierce]
 Urine, [Pissed (thing)]
 Salt of—St. I. 5.
 Urinal, [Glas (vess.) for Urine]
 Urn, [adj. Figuratory Pot]
 sp. for burying Ashes]
 Urtica. Ex. IX. 6. A.
 Urus, [Bull (kind) bearded]
 Us, [We]
 Usage.
 [Use (manner)]
 [Entertaining (manner)]
 [Custom]
 Use.
 [Using]
 [Usus fructus]
 Interest, [Rent of money]
 Lend upon—[Lend for hire]
 Take upon—[a. hire]
 [Manner]
 sp. adj. Custom]
 [Custom]
 in—[adj. Custom]
 Out of, [Un-adj. Custom]
 [Habit]
 [Practise]
 to—TA. V. 6.
 [Apply]
 [Entestein]
 [Accustom]
 [Practise]
 Usher.
 [adj. Preceding (Off.)]
 —in—[In-bring]
 { Precede }
 [Accessory Teacher]
 Usual.
 [adj. p use (freq.)]
 [Customary]
 { Common }
 { Ordinary }
 Usufructuary, [adj. Usus fructus
 (person)]
 Usurp. R. J. IV. 3.
 Usury, [Hire of money]
 Usus fructus. RC. IV. 5. A.
 Utensil. Po. VI.
 Uterine, [adj. Womb] PG.
 VI. 9.
 Utility, [Profit-ableness]
 Utmost.
 [Most-adj. Outside]
 [Extream]
 [Most]
 [Whole]
 Utopia, [adj. p. Fiction Country
 (perf.)]
 Utter.
 [adj. Outside]
 [adj. Extream]
 [Whole]
 to—
 { Out-put }
 { Shew }
 { Speak }
 { Express }
 [a. Narration]

{ Alienate }
 { Sell }
 Utterance, [Speak—{ (pot.)
 ing—{ (manner) }
 Uttermost, vid. Utter.
 Vulgar, [Common]
 —People, [Rabble]
 Vulnerary, [adj. Wound]
 Vulture. Bi. I. 1. A.
 Uvula, [adj. Flesh Cylinder
 (dim.) for shutting the wind-
 pipe]
 Uxorious, [Fond of Wife]

W.

Wad, [adj. heap (thing) toge-
 ther-tied]
 Waddle, [Walk—{ Volutation }
 adv. Duck (like)]
 Wade, { In—{ River, }
 { Walk—through { &c. }
 Wager, [Thin (lamin)]
 sp. of Pudding (kind)
 Waft, [Carry over-water]
 Wag, { Motion }
 { Shaking } (dim.)
 a—[adj. Urbanity (person)]
 Wage.
 —Law, [a. Suit]
 —Soldiers, [Bargain with S.]
 —War, [a. War]
 Wager. RC. VI. 8.
 Wages. RC. V. 6. A.
 Waggle, [Wag (dim.)]
 Wagon, [Wain]
 Waife, [Abandoned (thing)]
 Wagtail, Bi. V. 7.
 Tellow. Bi. V. 7. A.
 Way.
 { adj. ition (place) }
 { factitious way. Po. II. 7. A. }
 —faring, [adj. Travelling]
 —man, [adj. Travelling
 (person)]
 —Tree. Sh. II. 2.
 —Laying, [a. Ambush]
 give—
 [not—{ Resist }
 { Oppose }
 [Submit]
 go his—[Go]
 Lead—[Lead]
 the—[Before-go]
 make—[Prepare w.]
 shew the—[Direct in the w.]
 By—[Accessory]
 the—[adj. Digression]
 In the—[Hindring]
 Set in the—[Direct]
 on the—
 Bring on the—[Accompany
 in the beginning of his
 journey]
 Go on his—[Proceed]
 Out of the—
 [Beside the scope]
 { Erring }
 { Wandring } [avoid-]

[Avoiding]
 [adj. a. Losing]
 [Distance]
 [great—Remote]
 —about, [Curve (augm.)]
 —off, [Remote (augm.)]
 [Vergency]
 many—s, [adv. Diversity
 vergent]
 { Kind
 { Manner
 { Means
 { Method
 Wail, [a. Sor- (Voice)
 row (sign)
 Wain. P. V. I. A.
 Waincoat, [Wooden lining of a
 Room]
 Wait.
 [Stay] TA. V. I. O.
 Stay, { by { one. AC.
 { with { V. I. A.
 { For {
 { Companion, [a. com-
 { panion]
 as { Dependent, [a. de-
 { pendent]
 { Servant, [a. Ser-
 { vant]
 Lay — [a. Ambush]
 Waits, [Wakening Music.]
 Waiward, { Disingenuity
 [adj. { Moroseness]
 Wake.
 awaken.
 [End sleep]
 [Begin to wake]
 not-sleep. AC. II. 4.
 [adj. p. Wake night before fe-
 stival]
 [adj. Country festival]
 —Robin. HL. V. 9. A.
 Wakeful, adj. p. wake (apt.)
 [Vigilant]
 Walk.
 Proper. Mo. II. 1.
 a— [Walking place]
 fetch a— [Go for a walk]
 as Ghost, [appear]
 Wake, [Ridge of threads in
 cloth]
 Wall. Po. III. 6.
 [Sepiment]
 [Rampier]
 [Partition]
 —creeper, [Woodpecker] of a
 long slender bill, about the
 bigness of a Sparrow
 —eyed, [White eyed]
 —flower. HS. IV. 1. A.
 —Louse, [Punaise] Po. III. 6.
 —Nut. Tr. IV. 1. A.
 —Rue, [White Maiden hair]
 HL. I. 5.
 —wort, [Danewort]
 Waller, [Riding bag]
 sp. Open in the middle]
 Walnut. Tr. IV. 1.
 Wallowing, [Volutation]
 Wambling, [Volutation]
 { Loathing }
 { Averfation } (dim.)

{ Pale }
 Wan, { Dead like }
 Wand. PP. I. 4. A.
 Wander. TA. VI. 3. A.
 Wane, [Decrease]
 Want.
 [Have occasion to use]
 Not have. TA. I. 5. O.
 [Not have enough]
 { Scarcity }
 { Defect }
 [Poverty]
 —little of [Almost.]
 a— [Mole]
 Wantonness.
 Playwardness. NP. IV. 3. O.
 [Unchastity]
 Wapentake, [Hundred]
 War. RM.
 Man of—
 [Soldier]
 Ship. RN. I. 6.
 Warbling, [Trembling (like)
 voice]
 Ward.
 { Defend }
 { Protect }
 —off, [Defend from]
 { Guard } RM. III. 6.;
 { Watch } RM. III. 6.
 [Together adj. ought,
 Guard City (part)
 [Imprisonment (place)
 [Pupil]
 —of key, { Cavity } in the la-
 { Notch } min of
 the key]
 —of a lock, [Curve (lamin)
 within L.]
 Warden. { adj. Keeping (Off.)
 { Magistrate }
 —tree, [Pear (kind)
 Warder.
 [adj. Keeping (Off.)
 [adj. { Guard } (person)
 { Watch } (person)
 Wardrobe, [adj. Keeping (Room)
 of clothing]
 Ware.
 [adj. p. Sell (thing)
 [a. Imperat-heedfulness]
 Warfare, [War]
 Warmness.
 [Heedfulness]
 [Reservedness]
 [Frugality]
 Warlike, [adj. War]
 Warm.
 [Temperate]
 { Fierce (dim.) }
 { Zealous }
 Warn. RO. V. 4. A.
 —to appear, [Citation]
 Warp.
 the— [Direct thread]
 to— [Bend]
 Warrant.
 [Written Command]
 [Sponfion]
 Warranty, [Paction for safe
 (make)
 Warren, [Park for Rabbits]

Warrener, [adj. Park (Off.) of
 Rabbits]
 Warrior, [Soldier]
 Wart. S. III. 5.
 Was, [Am having-been]
 Wash. O. V. 6.
 —es. W. III. 6. A.
 bog— [Broth for hogs]
 Wash. Ex. IV. 2.
 —ish, [Morose]
 —like. Ex. IV. 3. A.
 Washail, [adj. Country Banquet]
 Wash.
 Girdlestead, [Middle (part)
 of trunk]
 —of a ship. RN. II. 5.
 Not— { Used }
 { Inhabited }
 —land.
 [Superfluous]
 —water.
 to—
 { Decay }
 { Diminish }
 [Boozy]
 [Mar]
 { Destroy }
 [a. Ruine]
 [Spand (corr.)]
 [Squander]
 Washcoat, [Thin adj. Trunk (vest)]
 Washful, [adj. Squandering]
 Watch.
 to—
 [Wake]
 [a. Vigilance]
 { a. Heedfulness }
 { Observe }
 a. { Guard }
 { Watch }
 —for, [Expect waiting]
 —with, [Wait waking]
 a— [a. Watch]
 —man, [adj. { (person)
 Watching } (Off.)
 { Persons }
 —for custo- { Guard }
 dy of { Places. RM. III. }
 6. A.
 { adj. word (sign) of }
 { Watch }
 —word, { time (sign) by }
 { word }
 { Clock without Bell }
 { adj. Pocket Clock }
 Watcher, [Blue (kind)
 Watchfulness.
 (Vigilance)
 [Heedfulness]
 [Diligence]
 Water.
 Element. El. III.
 the— W. IV.
 Running— [Stream]
 standing— [Pool]
 by— { Swimming }
 { Sailing }
 in a— [adj. Sweating (aug.)]
 under— [Covered with—]
 —bank.
 —beetle. Ex. V. 8.
 —Chain, [Chain (dim.)]
 —Course,

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—*Course* { *Scream*
Aqueduct }
 —*Furrow*, [Trench for drein]
 —*Hen*, [Moorhen] *Di. VIII. 9.*
 —*Lilly*.
 —*man*, [adj. Rowing (person)]
 —*Nut*
 —*Pepper*.
 —*Raile*
 —*Rat*
 —*Scorpion*. *Ex. I. 9.*
 —*Shoot*, [Barren branch
 (dim.)]
 —*Snail*, *Ex. VII. 1. A.*
 —*Spider*. *Ex. II. 4.*
 to—
 —*Cattle*, [Drink (make) c.]
 —*garden*, [a. Wet (make)
 the surface with—]
 —*meat* { in }
 { *Soke* } { *wich* } { *water* }
Urin.
 to make—[v. *Urination*]
 [Out—[Distilled (thing)
 [adj. [Washing (thing)
 [sp] Medicinal]
 mo utb—
Watery }
Waterish } adj. Water }
 —*blood*, [Serous blood]
 —*soft*, [adj. water (like t.)]
Wattle, [a. Weaving sticks
 (dim.)]
 [Gill] *PG. V. 7. A.*
Wave. *W. IV. 1. E.*
 —*ing*.
 [Undulation]
 [Shaking (dim.)]
 { *Aversion* }
 { *Avoiding* }
Waver. *AS. IV. 4. O.*
Wax.
 Subst. *El. III. 7. A.*
ear—[Excrement of the ear]
 to—
 [a. wax]
 { *Begin* }
 { *(inc.)* }
 [Increase]
 [v. *Event*]
Waxc, [Wreath]
 sp. of Straw }
Weakness.
 [Impotence]
 Febleness, *NP. V. 7. O.*
 { *Remissness* }
 { *Deficiency* }
Weale, { *Being (perf.)* }
 { *Happiness* }
Wealth.
 [Riches]
 Common—
 [adj. *RC. (thing)*]
 [Common prosperity]
 [Government by the people]
Wean, [Teach to abstain]
 —a child, [Un-a. suckle
 Child]
Weapon. *RM. V. 1.*
Wear.
 { *Lessen* }
 { *Worse* } by use }
 { *Decay* }

—*out*, [Spoil by use]
 —*as clothes*, [v. *Clothing*]
Pr. IV.
 —*in his pocket*, [Carry] *Mo.*
VI. 1.
 —*as Ring*, &c. [with p. Or-
 nate] *TM. II. 6.*
 a—[adj. Taking (mach.) of fish]
Weary.
 to—*TA. V. 8. O.*
 —of [Sick of] adj. *TA. V. 7. O.*
Wearish taste, [Unfavorable t.]
Weasand, [Wind-pipe] *PG. VI.*
 1. A.
Weather.
 [Guelt Sheep] *Et. II. 2.*
 Temperament of Air. *El. VI.*
 —*Cock*, [Shewing (jug.) of
 the vergency of the wind]
 —*glass*, [adj. Glass (instr.)
 for shew- } Heat } of the
 ing } Cold } air]
 to—*one*, [a. patience]
Weave.
 —*ing*. *O. V. 2.*
 —*er*.
 [adj. Weaving (mech.)]
Fifth. Fi. IV. E.
Web, [Woven (thing)]
Cob—[Woven (thing) of Spi-
 der]
 [White spot in the eye]
Wed, [a. Marriage]
Wedding, [adj. Marriage solemn-
 ity]
Wedge.
 [Prism]
 sp. for cleaving }
 —of *Silver*.
 to—*in*.
 [In-thrust (augm.)]
 [In-fasten] sp. by prisms
 in-thrusted about it]
Wedlock, [Marriage]
Wednesday, [4th day of the week]
We. Prep. I. 1. A.
Weed.
 [Sorry garment]
 [Herb]
 { *Unprofitable* }
 sp. { *Hurtful* }
 —*ing*. *O. III. 3. A.*
Week.
 —of time. *Mea. V. 4. A.*
 —of *Candle*, [adj. p. flame
 (apt.) string (part)]
Weel, [adj. Taking (machin)
 for fish]
Weeld.
 [Handle]
 [Swing]
Ween.
 [a. Opinion]
 [a. Supposition]
 Over—[a. Pride]
Weeping. *AC. IV. 3. O.*
Weesl. *Be. IV. 7. A.*
Weewel. *Ex. V. 1. A.*
Weigh.
 v. *mea. III.*
 —with *Balances*. *O. I. 2.*
 [Be heavy] v. *Q. V. 4.*

—*anker*, [Lift a.]
 —*down*, [Depress]
 [Confider]
Weight.
 Gravity. *Q. V. 4. E.*
 Measure of. *Mea. III.*
 Measuring (instr.) *Mea.*
III. A.
 { *Gold* — } Weight per-
 { *Stranding* — } fectly equal]
 [Importance]
Weighty, [adj. Weight]
Wek, [Periwinkle] *Ex. VII.*
 6. A.
Welkin, [Sky]
well.
 (Good)
 [adv. { *Regular* }
 { *Sufficient* }
 —a day. *Int. II. 2. O.*
 —*advised*, [a. Considerate]
 —*beloved*, [Loved]
 —*born* { *Noble* }
 { *Gentle* } man]
 —*come* { *Accepted (perf.)* }
 { *adj. a. Delectation* }
 to—*one*.
 [Joy. *AS. VI. 6.* (sign) for
 his coming]
 [Entertain (perf.)]
 —*fare*, [Being (perf.)]
 —*favoured*, [adj. Decent]
 (fig.)
 —*in health*, [adj. Health]
 —*in years*, [adj. Old (dim.)]
 —*nigh*, [Almost] *Adv. V. 1.*
 —*now* }
 —*then* } *Int. III. 2. O.*
 —*to pass*, [Rich (dim.)]
 —*willing* }
 —*wishing* } adj. Favour]
 as—*Adv. II. 1.*
 a—*W. IV. 3.*
Welt, [Margin]
 sp. made by sowing]
Welter, [v. Volutation]
Wen. *S. III. 5.*
Wench.
 [adj. { *Childhood* }
 { *Adolescence* } (fem.)]
 [Sorry (fem.)]
 [adj. Fornication (fem.)]
 to—[a. Fornication]
Went, [adj. pret. go]
Wept, [adj. pret. weep]
Were.
 [are having been]
 it—[It might be]
 as it—*Adv. IV. 2. O.*
West. *Sp. III. 1. O.*
Wet. *Q. V. 2. E.*
Whale. *Fi. I. 1.*
 —of the river, [Sheatfish] *Fi.*
VI. 6.
Wharf, [adj. River haven]
Wharfinger, [adj. Wharf (Off.)]
What.
 { *Interrog. Pron. III. 1. A.* }
 { *Relative. Pron. III. 2. A.* }
 —*manner of*, { *manner* }
 { *of what* } kind]
 —*soever*. *Pron. III. 3. A.*

WH

WH

WH

—*a poor shift*, [How sorry a *Whet*.
shift]
Wheak.
 [Puffte] S. III. 1.
 —*worm*. Ex. II. 7. A.
Wheat. HL. II. 1.
Buck—HF. I. 3.
Cow—
Indian—[Maiz] HL. II. 2.
Wheat-ear. Bi. V. 6. A.
Wheat-grass. HL. III. 3.
Wheedle.
 [adj. Fawning adv. Fraud]
Wheel.
 Figure Mag. V. 3. A.
 to—[Vertiginate]
 { Turn }
 —*about* { Go in crooked
 (Line) }
 —*of Cart*, &c. Po. V. 6.
 —*Barrow*. [One wheel'd
 Cart]
 to *break on the*—R. V. 9. A.
Wheeze, [a. Asthma with found
 (augm.)]
Whey.
 [Serum] PP. I. 2.
Whelk.
 [Puffte] S. III. 1.
Whelm.
 [Cover] (augm.)
Whelp, { Dog }
 { Lion } (yong)
 { &c. }
When.
 [At what time]
 [Whereas] Conj. IV. 1.
Whence.
 [From what place]
 —*foever*, [From whatsoever
 place]
Where.
What.
 —*by*, [By what]
 —*in*, [in what]
 —*of*, [of what]
 —*to*, [to what]
 —*as*. Conj. IV. 1.
 —*fore*. Conj. III. 3.
 [in what place]
 —*foever*, [In whatsoever
 place]
 any—[In any place]
 every—Sp. II. 8.
 no—Sp. II. 8. O.
Wherl } (adj. Vertiginatation
Whern } (jug.)
Wherret, [Striking]
 sp. with hand }
Wherry, [Boat adj. p. row (apt.)
 with 2 Oars]
Whether.
 —*of the two*, [Who of the
 two]
 { Affirm. Conj. I. 1.
 { Negat. Conj. I. 1. O.
 —*or no*. Conj. I. 1. or Conj.
 I. 1. O.
 Disjunctive indefinite. Conj.
 II. 3. A.

at point { adj. p. tooth
 (make)
 adj. a. pricking
 (apt.) }
 as edge { adj. p. edge
 (make)
 adj. a. Cutting
 (apt.) }
 —*Stone*. St. I. 6.
Why, [Wherefore]
Which.
 Interrog. Pron. III. 1. A.
 Relative. Pron. III. 2. A.
Whiffler, [Disguised adj. waiting
 (Off.) with Candle]
Whig.
 [Drink of acid whey]
While.
 [Time]
 sp. between }
 a good } —adv. perma-
 a great } —nent
 a long }
 — { age } [adv. old]
 — { since } [adv. transi-
 a little } tory
 a short }
 — { ago } [adv. new]
 — { since } [adv. new]
mean—[in the middle
 time]
 after a } —[after some
 within a } time]
 after } a little— [adv.
 within } soon]
 after } a long— [adv.
 within } late]
 (a. Cunctation)
 to—*Off*. Delay
 Protract
Whist. Adv. III. 3.
Whimper, [Acute (dim.) grief
 (voice)]
Whimzy.
 [a. Fancy (corr.)]
 [adj. Conceitedness (thing)]
Whin.
 [Furz]
Whine, [acute } desire }
 (dim.) } grief }
 (voice)
Whip.
 [adj. Whipping (instr.)]
 Figure Mag. IV. 7.
 [adj. hand (part) of Rud-
 de]
 to—
 Punish. R. J. VI. 2.
 [a. Agility]
 [about-wind thread]
 —*a top*, [Vertiginat t.
 with adj. Mag. IV. 7.
 (instr.)]
Whipsaw, [Saw (dim.)]
Whirl.
 —*bone*, [Zone covering the
 knee]
 —*pool*. W. IV. 1. D.
 —*wind*. El. II. 4. A.

[Vertiginat (augm.)]
 [Cast adv. Vertiginating]
Whirligig.
Whirtle. Sh. III. 3. A.
Whisk.
 [Move (imp.)]
 [Brush by striking]
Whisket, [Great]
 [Mustache]
Whisper. AC. III. 3.
 —*er*, [adj. } Whispering }
 { Backbiting }
 (person)
Whist. Int. III. 1. O.
Whistle.
 [Whistling (instr.)]
 sp. adj. Tube (fig.)
 —*ing*. Q. III. 4. A.
Whit, [Least]
 any—[adv. any]
 every— { all }
 [adv. } whole]
White.
 —*Colour*. Q. I. 1. E.
 —*bread*, [Fine bread]
 —*lead*, [Ceruse]
 —*liver's*, [adj. Coward]
 —*meats*, [adj. milk victu-
 als]
 —*pot*, [Fluid? Pudding]
 —*ing*.
 [White (make)]
 Fish. Fi. III. 2. A.
Whither.
 [To what place]
 —*foever*, [To whatsoever
 place]
Whitlow.
 [Bile on the finger]
 —*grafs*.
Whitsonide, [adj. Festivity
 (time) for pret. Descension
 of the Holy Ghost]
Whistler, [adj. a. white (mech.
 of Linen)]
Whirtle, [Cut (corr.)]
 —*d*, [Drunk]
Whizz.
 [adj. Hissing (voice)]
Who.
 Interrog. pron. III. 1. A.
 Relative. Pron. III. 2. A.
 —*So* } Pron. III. 3. A.
 —*foever* }
Whole.
 Total. TM. VI.
 { Entire } NP. V. 1.
 { adj. Soundness } NP. V. 2.
 Sum.
 —*Sale*, [Selling adv. aggre-
 gate]
 —*ly* } Whole }
 [adv. } All }
Wholesom, { Health }
 [adj. } Soundness }
Whom, vid. *Who*.
Whoop, [v. Exclamation
 (augm.)]
Whore.
 [adj. fornication (ferm.)]
 —*dom*,

WI

WI

WI

—*dom*, [Fornication]
 —*monger*, [adj. fornication (male)]
Whorle, Sh. II. 2.
Sweet—Sh. II. 6. A.
Whose, { adj. } Who
 { of }
Whosoever, Pron. III. 3. A.
Wicked, { Graceless }
 { Unholy }
Wicker, [Woven (thing) of wands]
 sp. adj. Ozier }
Wicket.
 [Door (dim.)]
Wide.
 [Ample]
 —open, [wholly open]
 [Remote]
 —from the matter, [Impertinent (augm.)]
Widgin, Bi. IX. 3.
Widow, RO. II. 5.
 —*Wail*, Sh. III. 6. A.
Wield.
 [Handle]
 [Govern]
Wife.
 [Married (fem.)]
house—
 [Mistress of family]
 good— { Providence }
 [adj. } Frugality (fem.)]
 [Woman (corr.)]
Wight, [Person]
Wild.
 —*ness*.
 { Wantonness }
 { Fierceness }
 { Conceitedness }
 { Lightness }
 [Riotousness]
 [Barbarousness]
 [Irregularness]
 [Impertinence (augm.)]
 —*fire*, [Confection of wetted Gunpowder]
 —*plant*, [Naturally growing]
Wilderness, [Not-adj. p. Dwelling (place)]
Wilding, [Naturally growing Apple]
Wile, [a. Craft]
Will.
 { Future tense }
 { Mood III. }
 Faculty. NP. I. 4.
 Act. AS. IV.
 { Inclination }
 { Velleity }
 { Purpose }
 { Desire }
 { Command }
 Good— [favour]
 with a good— [adv. Alacrity]
 Ill— [Malignity]
 with an ill— [adv. Grudging]

[Testament]
 —with a *Wisp*. El. I. 6.
Wilful.
 [Fierce]
 [Pertinacious]
 [adj. Disobedience (apt.)]
 [Not-adj. p. { Perswade }
 { Dissuade } (apt.)]
Willingness.
 [Will (abstr.)]
 [Spontaneity]
 [Alacrity]
Willow.
 Tree. Tr. VI. 9.
 Herb.
 Codded—HS. IV. 3.
 Spiked—Sh. V. 1. A.
Wimble. [adv. p. Vertiginatoin Boring (instr.)]
Wimple.
Win.
 { Obtain }
 { Gain }
 —a *Victory*, [a. Victory]
 { Take }
 { Conquer }
 { Perswade }
 { Allure }
Wince, [Strike with heels]
Winch, [adv. Ver- { Pulling }
 { tiginated } { Scrwing } (machin)]
Wind.
 Proper. El. II. 4.
 —fall, { Fall }
 [adj. p. { Event }
 sp. by wind }
 —*flower*, [Anemomy] HF. IX. 3.
 —*mill*, [Mill adj. p. operation (make) by the wind]
Side—[Oblique—]
Whirl—El. II. 4. A.
 { Air (augm.) }
 { Vapor }
 { Fume }
 —*gall*.
 —in the *guts*, [Colic]
 [Breath]
 —*pipe*. PG. VI. 1. A.
 fetch— [a. Respiration]
 long { —ed }
 short { }
 [Sent]
 is in the—of [Discover (inc.)]
 to—
 —a *horn*, [a. sound h.]
 [smell] sp. (inc.)
 [v. Crooked]
 { Parabolical }
 { Hyperbolical }
 { Elliptical }
 [Turn]
 —ing way.
 [Fold]
 —ing *sheet*, [adj. Linen (veft) for adj. buried (person)]

[v. { Round }
 { Circular }]
 [Vertiginatoin]
 [v. Undulated]
 [Wriggle]
 —in and } Turn
 out } Wriggle }
 adv. Diversity]
 —up and down.
 [Influate]
 —into one.
 —one out of
 [v. { Spiral }
 { Helical }]
 [Twisting]
 [v. { Bottom }
 { Skoin }]
 [Glomerate]
 —up, [End]
 —a *Bottom*, [a. Bottom]
 —a *Skoin*, [a. Skoin]
 —a *Watch*.
Windle, Mag. IV. 5. A.
Windlass, [Pulley]
Window, Po. IV. 2. A.
Wine, Pr. II. 6.
Wing, PP. V. 2.
 —of an army, [adj. side (part) of Army]
Wink.
 [Shut eye]
 [Sign by shutting eye]
 —as.
 [Seem not to observe]
 [Not— { Correct }
 { Punish }]
Winnow, O. III. 5. A.
Winter, Mea. V. 3. A.
 —*cherry*.
 —*Gillyflower*.
 —*Green*, HL. VI. 8.
 to— { Permanence } through
 { Dwelling } the winter]
Wipe.
 Stroke. O. V. 8. A.
 —*clean*, [a. Clean by wiping]
 —out, { Annihilate } by--ing }
 { Spoil }
 [a. Fraud]
 [Jeer]
Wire, [adj. Metal thread]
Wife.
 [Manner]
 [adj. Wildom]
Wisdom, Ha. VI. 2.
Wish.
 a. { Will }
 { Desire }
 —one to { Advise } one
 do, { Command } &c.
 —well to [a. Favour]
 [a. Velleity]
Wisp.
 [Wreath]
 sp. of Straw]
 [Inflammation of the eyelid]

Wife,

Wife, [Pret. know]
Wifely,
 {Steadily}
Wit,
 [Understanding]
 {Fancy }
 {Invention } (person)
 [Sprightliness]
 {Wisdom}
 {Art}
 —less, [Without— adj.
 wit]
in ones-s, [adj. Understanding
 (perf.)]
out of ones-s [Mad]
little— [Wit (def.)]
Pleasant— [Facetious-
 nefs.]
Searching— [Sagacious-
 nefs]
to— [Conj. IV. 3.]
Witch, [adj. R]. III. 1. (per-
 son)
 —*Craft*. R]. III. 1.
With,
 {Fight }
 {Rut }
 [Against]
 [Fight—]
 [by] Adv. I. 1. A.
 —*much pain*, [adv. Pain-
 ful]
together— Adv. II. 2.
 —*all* {With it}
 {Also.
 — [Twisted Wand]
Withdraw,
 {Abstain }
 {Cease } Giving]
 [Take away]
 {sp. Concealing]
 [Remove]
 [Depart]
 [Retire]
 {sp. adv. Concealing]
 —*ing Room*. [Inner Room]
Wither,
 [Decay]
 {sp. through } Nutrition }
 {Moisture }
 (def.)
Withers of a horse, [Convex
 (part) between the shoul-
 ders]
Withhold,
 {Hold }
 {Detention }
 [a. Impedient]
Withy,
 Willow. Tr. IV. 6.
 Sallow. Tr. IV. 6. A.
Within,
 [On this side] Prep. VI. 2.
 in. Prep. IV. 1. A.
 —*a little*, [Almost]
Without,
 Not with. Prep. II. 2. O.
 —*doubt*, [adv. Certain]
 Not within. Prep. IV. 2. A.
 Beyond. Prep. VI. 2. A.

Withstand,
 {Oppose }
 {Resist }
 [a. Impedient (end)]
Withwind,
Witness. R]. I. 7. A.
Wittal, [Consenting to his Wives
 Adultery]
Witty,
 [adj. Wit]
Witting,
 [adj. Knowledge]
Witwal,
 [Wood (speit) Bi. I. O.]
Wizarding. R]. III. 1. A.
Wo, {Misery }
 {Grief }
Wood. HS. VI. 8.
Woful {Misery }
 {Grief }
 [adj. Grief]
Wolfe,
 Beast. Be. V. 1. A.
 —*sbane*. HS. I. 3.
Berry bearing— [Herb Chri-
 stopher] HS. IX. 5.
wholesom— HS. I. 3. A.
Winter— HS. I. 4.
 [Cancer] S. III. 4.
Woman, [Man. W. V. 5. [fe-
 male]
 —*s*, {age }
 {estate } Man. VI. 2.
 —*s*, Sex. NE. VI. 2. O.
Womb. PG. VI. 9.
Wonder,
 [Admiration]
Wont,
 [Custom]
Woo,
 [a. Suitor]
Wood,
 Part of Tree, PP. I. A.
 Place of Trees. Po. I. 7.
 —*man* } [adj. Po. I. 7.]
 —*wax* } (Off.)
 [Trees (aggr.)]
Woodbind. Sh. II. 8. A.
Upright— Sh. II. 8. A.
Woodcock. Bi. VII. 7. A.
Woodcutter, [adj. Wood-pige-
 on]
Wood, {Angry (exc.) }
 {Mad }
Woodfretter,
Woodlark. Bi. IV. 1. A.
Woodlouse,
Woodman. adj. Po. I. 7. A.
Woodpecker. Bi. IX. 9.
Woodpile,
 [Heaped wood (aggr.)]
Woodroof. HL. IX. 10.
Woodsear,
Woodsorrel,
 [Three-leav'd Sorrel]
Woodspeight. Bi. IX. 9.
Woodward, [adj. Po. I. 7. (Off.)]
Woodworm, [Wood-boring in-
 sect (dim.)]
Woof, [Transverse threads of wo-
 ven (thing)]

Wool. PP. VI. 1. A.
 —*en cloth*. Pr. IV. 1.
Word,
 Proper. D. H.:
 at } a— [Briefly]
 in }
in—only, [adv. Hypocritical]
by—of mouth, [adv. present
 speaking]
by— [Proverb (corr.)]
 [Watchword]
 [Narration]
bring } } b. }
send } } f. } [Narration]
 [Promise]
Work,
 {a. action }
 {v. efficient }
 [Operation] O.
make— {a. Efficient more-
 operation }
 {Do. adj. must. un-
 done (things)}
 [a. Mechanic]
 {sp. for Ornatenefs }
 [Embroider]
 [Ferment]
 a—
 [adj. p. work (thing)]
 [Book]
Workman, [adj. Work (per-
 son)
 {p. (perf.) }
 —*ship*, [Work]
 {p. (perf.) }
World,
 The Universe of Creatures. W.
 The Globe of earth and wa-
 ters. W. II. 7.
 The earth. W. III.
 a—of [adj. Multitude (aug.)]
Worldly,
 [adj. world]
 [adj. Scraping]
Worldling {Graceless }
 {Selfish } (person)
 {Covetous }
Worm,
 Insect.
bear— Ex. III. 8. A.
belly— Ex. I. 1. A.
blain—
churr— [Evechurr] Ex. II.
 2. A.
earth— Ex. I. 1.
Gally—
palmer— Ex. III. 8. A.
Silk— Ex. III. 6. A.
Skipping— Ex. III. 7.
Wheat— Ex. II. 7. A.
 [Spiral Pin]
Wormseed,
Treacle— HS. IV. 13.
Wormwood. Sh. V. 3.
 {adj. a. pret. }
Worn, {Wear }
 {adj. p. }
Worry, [Shake in teeth]
Worse. TM. I. 6. D.
 —*and*— [adj. Worse]

Worship.
 [Dignity]
 [a. Reverence]
 adoration. RB. IV.
Worshipful.
 [adj. Dignity]
 [Gentleman (kind)]
Worst.
 [Most evil]
 —part. TM. VI. 1. O.
 to—
 [Overthrow]
Worsted.
 [Fine threads of Wool]
Wort.
 [Herb]
 ale } [not yet fermented]
 beer }
Worth.
 { Worthiness
 { Excellence
 [Valor]
 [Price]
 [Riches]
Worthiness. TM. IV. 6.
Worthless. [Sorry]
Wote. [Know]
Woven. [adj. p. Weave]
Would.
 —ing, [Velleity]
 —god, [I with]
 I—[Have it]
 [Mood conditional III].
Wound.
 hurt. S. I. 2.
 adj. a. pret. } Wind
 adj. p. }
Wrack.
 Spoil }
 Ruine }
 sp. of Ship }
 go to—[Wracked (inc.)]
 Herb. HL. I. 14.
Wrangle.
 [a. Contention]
 sp. in words }
 { Fold }
Wrap. { Cover by folding }
 —about, [About fold]
 —up }
 { Together-fold }
 { Cover by folding }
 [Tangle]
 [a. Obscure]
Wrath.
 [Anger (augm.)]
Wreath.
 [Twist]
 a—[Cylinder about-spi-
 ral]
Wreck. { Perform }
 { Execute }
Wren. Bi. VI. 3.
Wrench.
 [Violent-extend]
 ly } open }
 sp. by lifting }

[Hurt by violently extend-
 ing]
Wrest.
 [Coaction]
 sp. by twisting]
 [Interpret (corr.)]
 —from.
 [From-take by wresting]
 [Extort]
Wrestle. Mo. V. 6.
Wretch. [adj. wretchedness]
 (person)
Wretchedness.
 [Misery]
 [Penuriousness (augm.)]
 [Sorriness]
Wry.
 [Oblique]
 [Crooked]
 —neck, [Woodpecker (kind)]
 adj. holding (freq.) his
 head adv. oblique]
Wriggle.
 . as Reptils. Mo. I. 6.
 to denote affection. AC.
 IV. 4.
 —out, { Go } [out adv. wrig-
 { Get } gling]
Wrinch. vid. *Wrench.*
Wringing.
 [a. Compression]
 (sp. adv. Twisting)
 —from one.
 [From take violently],
 sp. by wringing]
 [Extort]
 —pain, [p. as if by wring-
 ing]
Wrist. PG. V. 3. A.
Writ.
 [Commission for arresting]
 [boly—[Scripture]
Writing. AC. III. 7.
 a—[Written thing]
 Deed. RC. VI. 5.
Wripping. vid. *Wreathing.*
Wwrong.
 [Irregular]
 { Evil }
 { Evil (kind) }
 { a. Injustice }
 { Injury }
 in the—[adj. erring]
Wroth. vid. *Wrath.*
Wrought. { adj. a. pret. } work }
 { adj. p. }
Wrung. { adj. a. pret. } wring }
 { adj. p. }

Y.
 [Ard.]
 [Stick]
Sail—RN. III. 2.
 [3 foot]
 —land.
 [Court] Po. III. 3.
 FG. VI. 8. (male)
Tarn. [Thread adj. p. weave
 (apt.)]
Tarrow.
 [Millefoil]
Tawn. Mo. III. 6.
Tea.
 affirmat. Adv. I. 1.
 [Rather] Adv. III. 1.
Tee. Pron. I. 2. A.
Teeld.
 Suffer to take. TA. IV. 1.
 { Sold }
 { Demised } {for }
 —account, [a. Account]
 —fruit, [a. Fruit]
 { a. Subjection }
 { Submit }
 { Grant } D. VI. 3. O.
 { Assent } AS. II. 3.
 { Confess } D. VI. 9.
 { as Garrison. RM. II. 4. D. }
 { as Prisoner. RM. II. 6. D. }
 { as Conquer'd RM. II. 7. D. }
 —up the Ghost, [Dy]
 { Diminish }
 { Remit }
 as in moist weather, [v.
 moistness]
 as to the touch, [v. Yielding-
 ness]
Teeldingness.
 [Yield (apt.)]
 [Softness] Q. VI. 1.
Teer. Mea. V.
 in—s [Old] adj. Mea. VI. 4.
Teest. [adj. ferment- } Ale }
 ing (thing) of } Beer }
Tell. [Exclaim]
Yellow. Q. II. 2. A.
 the—s
 —hammer. Bi. IV. 2.
Telp. [a. voice as dog (young)]
Teoman. RC. I. 6. A.
 —of the Larder, &c. [Officer
 of the L. &c.]
Terk. { Cast } (imp.) }
 { Strike }
Tern. [adj. p. Motion]
 { Pity }
 sp. with { Desire }
Tes. Adv. I. 1.
Yesterday. [adj. preceding day]
Yet.
 Nevertheless Conj. II. 2. O.
 { Before }
 { Till } this time]
Tea.

YE

ZE

ZO

Yew, [Sheep Be. II. 2. (fem.)
—tree. Tr. V. 3.
Yez, [Hiccough]
Yoke.
[Neck-binding (jug.)
[Together-two].
Yolk, [Yellow (part) within
the Egg]
Yong, vid. *Young*
Yonger, [Young (person)
—of ship. RN. V. 8. A.
Yore, [Old] Sp. I. 3. O.
You, { Thou }
 { Yee }
Young.
—of age, [adj. youth]
—ones, [Children]
[New]
—begin- & Learner
 ner, { Beginner }
Yow, [adj. You]
Yowh.

Under age { Infancy. Mea. VI. 1.
 { Childhood. Mea. VI. 1. A.
Of age { Adolescence. Mea. VI. 2.
 { Youth. Mea. VI. 2. A.
a—[adj. Youth (person)
—full, [adj. Youth (like)

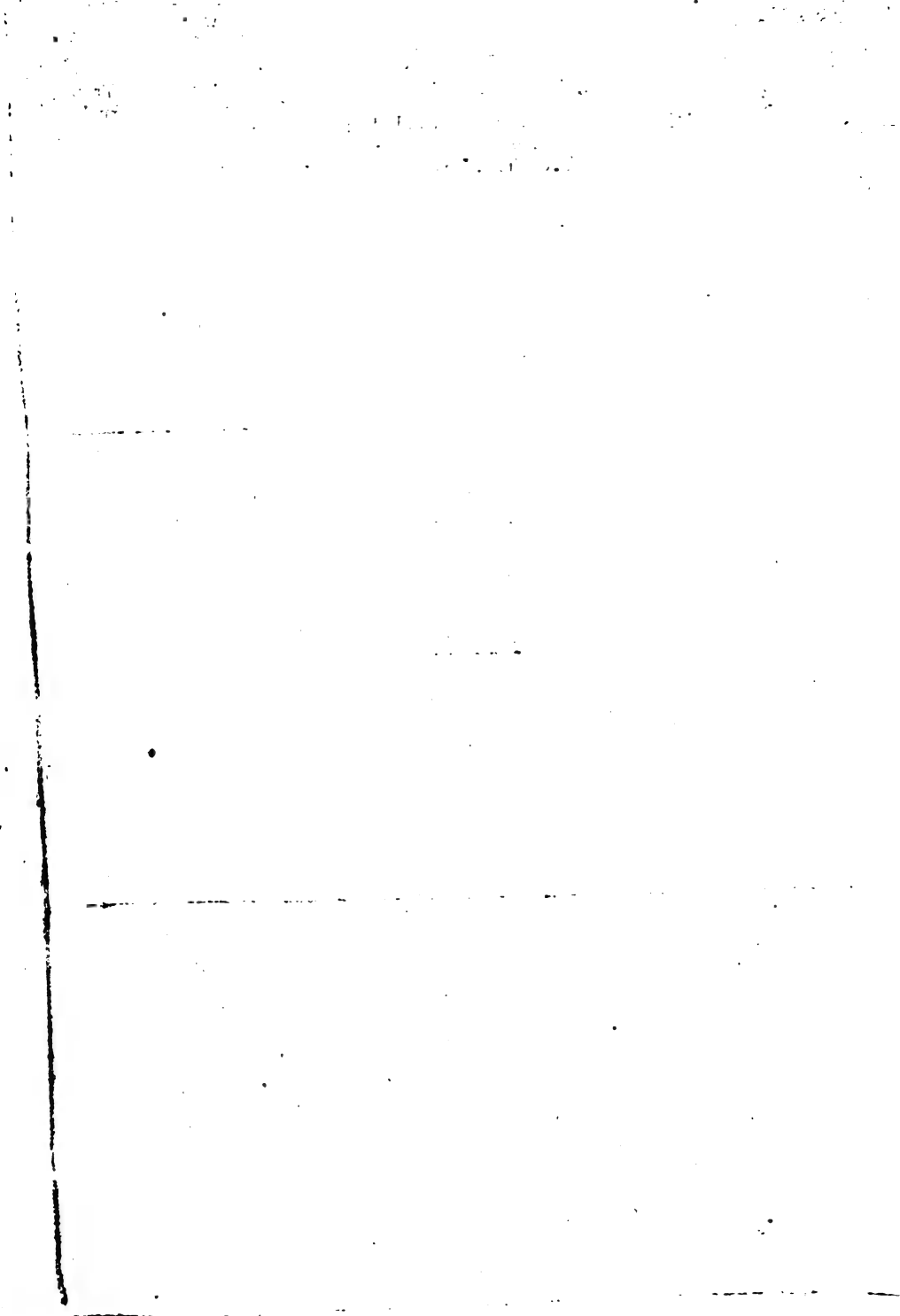
Z.

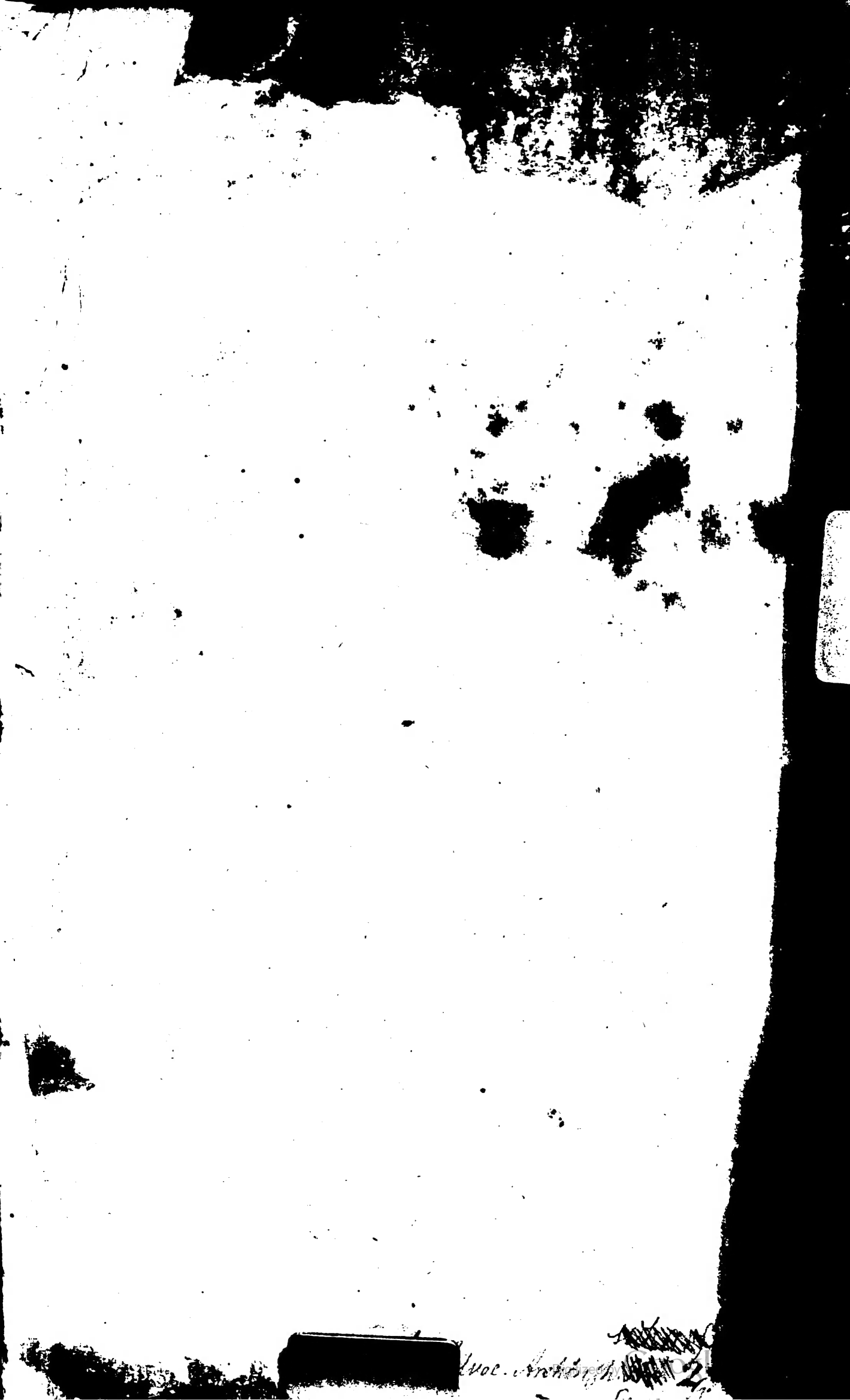
Z Any, [adj. Scurril (person)
Zeal. AS. VI. 1.
Zedoary.
Herb, [Root of an Indian
Iris]
Tree. Tr. VI. 11.

Zelot, [adj. Zeal (person)
p. (corr.)
Zenith, [Upper Pole of the Ho-
rizon]
Zink, [Spelter] Met. III. 4.
Zodiac. W. VI. 3. A.
Zoilus, [Censurer (corr.)]
Zone.
[Girdle]
[Space of earth, &c.]
frigid—[Space of earth be-
tween pole and polar Cir-
cle]
temperate—[Space of earth
between Polar Circle and
Tropic]
torrid—[Space of earth be-
tween the two Tropics]
Zoophyte, [Plant-Animal]
Zyris.



FINIS.





[Redacted]

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